"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cool today and probably tomorrow; gentle northwest wind.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,801. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MAYOR WILL FIGHT, HE TELLS CITIZENS AT GREAT MEETING

"Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns" Will Be the Objects of His Attack.

AMERICANISM THE ISSUE

"You Have Been a Patriotic Mayor," Says C. E. Hughes, Urging Him to Run.

ROOSEVELT ADDS HIS PLEA

"There Is Nothing Fifty-Fifty About His Patriotism," He Tells Crowd Amid Great Cheers.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, standing on the steps of City Hall at the noon hour yesterday, told a cheering, enthusiastic crowd of 10,000 persons that he would be their candidate for re-election on an independent ticket. The crowd had assembled to prove to the Mayor that there was a genuine demand for his candidacy. Six prominent citizens a few minutes before had offered the Mayor a "popular nomination." In accepting it the Mayor, in an even dozen words, thus summed up his platform and his campaign issue: "I will make the fight one against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns."

There was no doubt the Mayor had touched a popular chord. The crowd responded with a spontaneous outburst of approval. It cheered again and again, hats were thrown into the air, and hundreds waved small American flags. The coupling of Mr. Hearst's name with that of the Tammany nominee and the German autocracy seemed to furnish the spark that was necessary to start a conflagration of popular approval. No one doubted that the war issue was what the people wanted emphasized. The Mayor was quick to seize the situation, and drove home the fact that Americanism would be the big issue in the campaign.

In many ways it was one of the most remarkable demonstrations that had ever taken place before the historic city structure. In point of numbers, oldtimers said it outdid any demonstration that had ever taken place there. The crowd was massed from the top step of the hall as far back as Mail Street and from Park Row to Broadway. All classes of citizens were represented, and they applauded vigorously every point made by the speakers, who represented an unusual combination. There was an ex-President of the United States and an unsuccessful candidate for that office. A letter of approval was read from still another former President, William Howard Taft. In the order of their appearance, the speakers were E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who acted as master of ceremonies; Charles E. Hughes, Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; George B. McGuire, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor; Oscar S. Straus, once candidate for Governor of New York and now Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States.

Mayor in Fighting Trim.

All the speakers lauded Mayor Mitchel's administration, and insisted that he was the only candidate who could keep Tammany from returning to power. Likewise all brought forward the issue of Americanism, and praised the Mayor's stanch support of the national Administration. Mr. Hughes declared that it was the highest duty of Republicans to stand by the Mayor, and Colonel Roosevelt proclaimed that Mr. Mitchel was not only the best Mayor that New York City ever had, but that he was a fighting Mayor and that he was serving the nation as an American citizen and a patriot. The Mayor was in fighting trim, and he had the crowd with him from beginning to end. They interrupted him with cheers when he declared:

"New York is offered Hylan, the nominee of Murphy and of Hearst, the candidate of Untermyer and his kind, who, out of association with Dumba and Bernstorff and their like, raise their heads to spit venom at those who have taken a strong and active stand with America and against Germany. I will make this fight against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns, against Murphy, Cohalan, O'Leary, and all the Tammany brood; against the corruptionists and against the disaffected, against all who would plunge New York back into the welter of police debauchery, of graft, of slovenly government, of neglect, of poor service, of brutality, and of waste that has characterized every Tammany administration this city ever had."

It was exactly 12:30 o'clock when the eminent speakers pushed their way through the crowd on the steps of the City Hall and faced the multitude. Colonel Roosevelt was in the lead, and a shout went up which brought out the famous Rooseveltian grin. He waved a crumpled campaign hat and shouted above the din:

"Three cheers for Mayor Mitchel, absolutely the best Mayor New York ever had! Three cheers for him as the absolute incarnation of Americanism!"

That suited the temper of the crowd, and it responded. Mr. Outerbridge had difficulty in getting a hearing for Mr. Hughes, the first speaker. After a time the crowd quieted down, and Mr. Hughes, turning to the Mayor, said:

"Mr. Mayor, this great outpouring of the citizens of New York, is a tribute to you personally. We believe in you. We, knowing your work and your achievements, are here to express our absolute confidence in you. Bitter are the attacks of ignorance and of malice. Ma-

Continued on Page 24.

Suggests Adobe Wall Penalty for the "Willful" Senators

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 1.—Judge Walter R. Burns of the United States District Court, in charging the Federal Grand Jury at the beginning of the October term today, after calling by name Senators Stone of Missouri, Hardwick of Georgia, Vardaman of Mississippi, Gronna of North Dakota, Gore of Oklahoma, and La Follette of Wisconsin, said:

"If I had a wish, I would that you men had jurisdiction to return bills of indictment against these men. They ought to be tried promptly, and fairly, and I believe this court could administer the law fairly; but I have a conviction as strong as life that this country should stand them up against an adobe wall tomorrow and give them what they deserve."

"If any man deserves death, it is a traitor. I would that I could pay for the ammunition. I would like to attend the execution, and if I were in the firing squad I would not want to be the marksman who had the blank shell. Deliberate judgment, supported by the head and having a warm reflective spot in the heart, prompts these words.

"These men are a disgrace to their country. How can any American Senator consent to breathe the same atmosphere as that breathed by such creatures?"

TAKE UP APPEALS TO EXPEL SENATORS

Committee Will Consider Tomorrow Action Against La Follette, Gronna, Stone.

ACCUSED OF DISLOYALTY

Wadsworth and Marshall Present Additional Protests—Stokes Wants Them Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Animated by the flood of telegrams and letters that have poured into the Capitol for the last week, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today decided to meet Wednesday to consider the widespread demands for the expulsion of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Gronna of North Dakota, and Senator Stone of Missouri on grounds of disloyalty.

Members of the committee declined to discuss the accusations made or to predict what action the committee would take. The committee intends to take up all of the resolutions and petitions on the subject submitted to the Senate and decide whether sufficient basis lies to make a report to the Senate advising a vote on expulsion.

From the trend of sentiment as expressed in the lobby the Senate today appeared averse to any move at the present time looking to the impeachment of the three Senators. Talk in the lobby had it that if the committee failed to report to the Senate one of the Senators might introduce a resolution upon which a test vote might come.

Senator Wadsworth offered letters and telegrams from U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn; Sidney Post, G. A. R., of Ithaca, N. Y.; the Rotary Club of Ithaca, citizens of Trumansburg, and a number of individuals. Vice President Marshall offered letters from W. E. D. Stokes of New York, the Kewanis Club, a business organization of St. Paul, and the Wisconsin Boys' Welfare Association.

Brooklyn G. A. R. Post's Protest.

U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn sent resolutions as follows:

Whereas, this nation is at war and at such time we can recognize only two classes among the residents of the country —namely, patriots and traitors; and

Whereas all over this land and especially in our large cities, there exists a propaganda of treason and disloyalty under cover of free speech and free press; and

Whereas recent developments have shown that the diplomatic representatives of certain Governments have grossly abused the courtesies incident to their position by a system of intrigue and spying in the interests of the Governments; and

Whereas utterances or acts of disloyalty to the policies of our Government, whether by private individuals or public officials, high or low, in executive, judicial, or legislative bodies, are reprehensible and in this crisis closely allied to treason, and should be summarily dealt with; and

Whereas such acts tend to incite riots, strikes, and the planting and exploding of bombs in our factories and industrial plants and the organizing of meetings of the lawless elements, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our Government; and

Whereas such acts neutralize the work of our armies at the front and undermine their confidence in the Government and tend to prolong the war; now, therefore,

Resolved, That U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R., calls upon the Executives of both nation and State to take immediate steps to stop these practices and to warn all the people living under the protection of the flag to refrain from all acts of disloyalty on pain of suffering the penalties of treason.

The Rotary Club of Ithaca sent a resolution reading:

Whereas, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Senator William J. Stone, and Senator Asle J. Gronna and others are deliberately and maliciously obstructing, delaying, and endeavoring to kill legislation designed to enable the United States to vigorously and effectively prosecute the war;

Therefore, we, the undersigned, residents of Tompkins County, N. Y., respectfully request that you take such immediate action as will remove such enemies of the country's welfare from the United States Senate.

Stokes Wants Offenders Shot.

W. E. D. Stokes wrote to Vice President Marshall:

"On the suppression of disloyalty the safety of this country, the shortening of this war and the preservation of the lives of our brave young men at the front depend.

"Our citizens demand an immediate secret investigation by a patriotic committee of the Senate and House of the charges of treason so widely circulated against Senators La Follette, Stone, and Gronna, and against Congressmen Mason, Britten, Baer and others, and if their anti-war records and their actions since the war started show that they are guiltless of these charges of disloyalty,

Continued on Page 6.

NEW YORK TAKES $50,000,000 AS LOAN DRIVE OPENS

Rush of Subscriptions Follows Launching of Campaign by Mayor Mitchel.

10,000 SALESMEN AT WORK

New York Life Insurance Co., with $10,000,000, Heads List of Big Corporations.

BANKS GIVE QUICK AID

Rousing Meeting at City Hall Follows Parade of Soldiers, School Children, and Salesmen.

The campaign for subscriptions to America's second war loan, consisting of $3,000,000,000 of United States Government 4 per cent. convertible gold bonds, was launched in this city yesterday. There was much enthusiasm and earnestness in evidence, and everywhere was a feeling of supreme confidence in the success of the gigantic financial venture. It was estimated last night that $50,000,000 had been subscribed in this city yesterday. The Liberty Loan Committee for the New York Federal Reserve District has made such comprehensive arrangements for the activities of its network of committees that early in the morning the vast army of Liberty Loan workers promptly started its labors.

In Wall Street, from bank President to office boy, attention was concentrated upon the work for the Liberty Loan, and it was practically the only subject of conversation. Over night all the large office and bank buildings had been covered with new posters, large and small, and the general appearance of the financial district indicated that the world's money centre was concerned with only one job, namely, the flotation of the Second Liberty Loan, the proceeds of which are to be used to feed, clothe, and arm our soldiers and help the Allies to do the same.

The filing of subscriptions began early and continued throughout the day. The New York Life Insurance Company applied for $10,000,000; the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads each subscribed to $5,000,000 through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Republic Iron and Steel Company sent in applications totaling $4,800,000. The Manufacturers Trust Company of Brooklyn applied for $2,500,000; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for $2,000,000, and Bernhard, Scholle & Co., Maitland, Coppell & Co., and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company each took $1,000,000.

Ceremony Opens Campaign.

The opening of the campaign did not lack ceremony. The church bells rang at midnight, proclaiming the beginning of the great national effort. Before the opening of business, 200 or more bond salesmen—part of the thousands of workers enlisted in the campaign—gathered in Wall Street, and, accompanied by military bands, two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamliton, two detachments of militia from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Fifteenth Precinct Junior Police, and about 800 school children in costume marched up to the City Hall, where they were received by Mayor Mitchel. The army of bondmen was headed by Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Brief addresses were made by the Mayor, Mr. Forbes, and Mortimer L. Schiff. The Mayor signed a subscription blank calling for a $50 bond. He expressed the belief that the people of this city would respond generously to the call for subscriptions and reviewed the record achieved in the first campaign. About 12 per cent. of the people of the country who reside within this district, he said, offered to take half of all that was offered.

"New York City," the Mayor said, "has a reputation to maintain. From the beginning of the war in Europe we here called the attention of the country to the necessity of national preparedness. Before the declaration of war, when the question of peace or war was hanging in the balance, a million citizens of this city swore allegiance to the President of the United States, and sent their promise to Washington to support his hands in whatever he might be called upon to do. New York State has contributed her sons to the cause of democracy and freedom. We have today, I think, approximately a hundred thousand men in the camps or at the front across the Atlantic. This is a record to live up to. This is a standard to maintain. We and you cannot afford to let the work of New York fall behind in this offering which you go out to make to the people today."

Forbes Confident of Success.

Mr. Forbes thanked the Mayor for his encouraging remarks, and pointed out that while the task of rasing the second loan was greater than that of the first, he was nevertheless entering the campaign with even greater confidence of success. "The issues," he said, "are clear. The necessity is greater. The nation has been educated to the wisdom of buying bonds. As an appeal to the patriotism of the American man or woman, and as an investment of the soundest character, these bonds should have a tremendous popular response. Where four and a half millions of our hundred millions responded to the first call, we may confidently expect twice as many millions to answer the second.

"Upon us of the New York Federal Reserve district must necessarily fall the heaviest burden of this vast distri-

Continued on Page 2.

German Prisoners Express Longing for Peace; Say Officers Are Unwilling to Take Risks

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 1, (by Canadian Press.)—Reports that the rank and file of the enemy troops have a great longing for peace are confirmed by every prisoner captured.

One of their chief grievances is the failure of their higher officers to take risks. Even company commanders freely depute to the under-officers their duty while in the trenches, and remain well back from the front.

This is so different from the relations between Canadian officers and men that it is deeply impressed on the minds of the Germans on every occasion when there is hand-to-hand fighting in which Canadian officers invariably lead their men, while the German officers seldom do so.

They are not actuated by fear, and it must be assumed that they are obeying orders in thus hanging back. Very great losses of the German officer class early in the war may have made it necessary to conserve their leaders.

Whatever is the reason for their failure to take risks as great as those to which their men are subjected, the latter are deeply discontented.

GARFIELD STOPS COAL FOR CANADA

Issues an Order to Divert Shipments from the Great Lakes to the Northwest.

FAMINE THREATENED THERE

Only 53,000 of 180,000 Tons Shipped Daily to North Have Reached It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—To save the coal situation in the Northwest, Fuel Administrator Garfield issued an order tonight stopping for the time being the shipment of coal into Canada from the lake ports. The purpose of the order is to divert this coal to the Northwest, where there is great and immediate need of it. About 180,000 tons of coal are shipped from lake ports daily, of which only about 53,000 tons have been reaching the Northwest. A total of 150,000 tons a day must be shipped until the close of navigation to meet the needs of this region. The order follows:

Washington, Oct. 1, 1917.

Order of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to the shipment, distribution, and apportionment of coal reshipped by water at Lake Erie ports:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the quantity of coal moving by lake shipment from Lake Erie ports to American lake ports, on Lakes Superior and Michigan, is inadequate for the supply of the portion of the United States supplied from said ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, as compared with the quantity of coal so moving to Canadian lake ports and to American lake ports, located on lakes other than Lakes Superior and Michigan, and that the supply of coal at present available for shipment by rail, and of railroad freight cars for the carriage thereof, to such portions of the United States supplied from said lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, are insufficient to make up the deficiency in the supply of coal moving by lake.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter by him:

1. All producers of coal having contracts for delivery of coal by shipment to Lake Erie ports for transshipment and water carriage from such ports shall continue such shipments to at least the same extent and with the same frequency as at present or heretofore since Sept. 1, 1917; and that

2. All dock companies, jobbers, and other agencies receiving such coal at said Lake Erie ports shall forward the same by the earliest available carriers by water to American lake ports on Lake Superior or Lake Michigan for delivery to, and use by, dealers and consumers usually supplied from such Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports; and that

(3.) All dock companies, jobbers, consignees, and other agencies receiving such coal at any such ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, shipped to such ports from Lake Erie ports, and all jobbers, consignees, and other agencies receiving any such coal through reshipment or reconsignment from such lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, are hereby prohibited from consigning, reshipping, or reconsigning, or reshipping, any such coal to any points either in Canada or the United States, other than points in the Northwest, which have heretofore usually been supplied with coal from such American lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

The plans for the regulation and control of the coal situation will be disclosed to the State Fuel Administrators at a conference to be held tomorrow morning in the office of Dr. Garfield. After Dr. Garfield's address there will be a discussion on matters of State organizations. Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, also will address the meeting.

Dr. Garfield stated emphatically tonight that no ruling whatever had been made in any way altering the President's proclamation regarding jobbers' commissions.

ITALIANS HOLD GAINS, HAVE 2,019 PRISONERS

Repel Further Austrian Attacks on Their Newly-Won Bainsizza Plateau Positions.

ROME, Oct. 1.—In their offensive operations of the last three days General Cadorna's troops have taken 2,019 prisoners, the War Office announced today. Further Austrian attacks upon the Italian lines on the Bainsizza Plateau, which were pushed forward in the recent attacks, were completely repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

On the Bainsizza Plateau the enemy renewed his attacks on the positions recently occupied by us. He was everywhere completely repulsed.

The number of prisoners taken in the offensive action of the last three days is 2,019, including 63 officers.

On the Carso there was lively patrol activity.

In the Val du Fumo Adamello enemy parties attempting to reach our positions between Passo della Porta and Forcel Rosso Pass, were repulsed and pursued by our patrols, who captured a large quantity of ammunition and explosives.

During Saturday night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Palmanova, Aquileia, Monfalcone, and other localities on the Lower Isonzo without doing material damage. One woman was killed.

TONE THE STOMACH.
WITH ROMSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Disordered stomach and weak digestion are relieved and strengthened by its use. Try it.—Adv.

SEEKS COHALAN FACTS OF LANSING

Resolution Presented to State Senate Requests Secretary to Supply Information

ABOUT THE JUSTICE'S ACTS

Senators Generally Favor an Inquiry Into His Pro-German Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—By unanimous consent Senator George B. Wellington of Rensselaer introduced in the Senate tonight a resolution requesting Secretary Lansing to supply to Governor Whitman and the Senate any additional evidence in its possession, indicating that Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the Supreme Court counseled the commission of acts in violation of international law or had himself committed such acts as to render him unfit to continue on the bench.

On motion of the President pro tem. of the Senate, Elon R. Brown, the resolution was received and laid on the table. Senator Brown announced that he would like to submit the Cohalan charges to a conference of the Republican Senators before the resolution was taken up for final action.

There is every prospect that the resolution in a slightly amended form will be adopted. There was no indication tonight of opposition among Republican Senators, and it seems doubtful whether the Democrats will generally oppose it.

A suggestion was made tonight that the resolution might be jeopardized by a provision in the law, under which only matter specially recommended by the Governor can be taken up at an extraordinary session of the Legislature, but Governor Whitman said that if the question was raised in the Republican Conference tomorrow he would send a special message urging action along the lines of the Wellington resolution:

The resolution reads:

Whereas, It has been charged in the public press that Mr. Justice Cohalan of New York City has counselled with the German Government to the end that it should violate international law in the commission of prohibited acts against persons and property; and,

Whereas, It has been stated that the Secretary of State of the United States has given out an item of alleged evidence to sustain such charge, and that there is further evidence bearing on the subject in the possession of the Federal Government, now be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of New York, jealous of the dignity and purity of the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, respectfully requests the Secretary of State of the United States, if not inconsistent with the welfare of the nation, to cause to be transmitted to the Governor of the State of New York and to the Clerk of the Senate memoranda of the evidence in the possession of the Federal Government tending to establish the charge that either by conspiracy with agents of the German Government or otherwise Mr. Justice Cohalan has counseled the commission of such acts, or has himself committed such acts, as to render him an unfit person to continue to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

The attitude of the Democrats was summed up by Senator James J. Foley, who represents Murphy's district. He said:

"Without having had an opportunity to examine the resolution very closely, I should say that there is no general disposition on the part of the Democrats to oppose it, nor is there any disposition to prejudge the case of Justice Cohalan."

Nearly every Democratic Senator is a Tammany man, and not one of them had a kind word for Justice Cohalan. One Tammany Senator recalled today that Justice Cohalan was a member of a conference held in Chicago during the Presidential campaign last year, when, with Jeremiah O'Leary of the American Truth Society and others, he joined in a resolution opposing President Wilson and indorsing Hughes. This was before Hughes had declared himself on the sinking of the Lusitania and on Americanism.

Senator Wellington said that what he had in mind when he drafted his resolution was that it might become necessary for the Governor to summon a new extraordinary session should additional information bearing on the conduct of Justice Cohalan be forthcoming from the State Department.

"The people have a right to know what there is behind the information already made public by the Secretary of State," said Senator Wellington. "I should think Justice Cohalan himself would want to see this matter cleared up.

"We must not take anything for granted, and for that reason I have asked the State Department at Washington to supply any additional information it may possess. If a prima facie case is established, we should go to it without delay. It is a very serious matter in such critical times as the present to permit a suspicion against the probity and patriotism of our Judges to lurk in the public mind."

The Assembly was in session only five minutes today and a quorum was not present. Two New York City Assemblymen, Meyer W. Schuyler, Republican, and Perry M. Armstrong, Democrat, it was said, are preparing resolutions in connection with the Cohalan disclosures. One or both may be introduced tomorrow. The Wellington resolution as a Senate resolution would not go to the Assembly for concurrence.

BIGGEST AIR RAID ON LONDON MADE BY 4 SQUADRONS

Two Groups Penetrate the Sky Barrage and Attack the Southwestern District.

MANY BOMBS ARE DROPPED

Defense Guns Continue a Deafening Roar for Two and a Half Hours.

PRESS CRY FOR REPRISALS

Print Maps, Showing German Towns Available for Attack—9 Killed in Sunday's Raid.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.—The strongest air attack yet attempted on London and the coast towns by the Germans was carried out last night by four groups of hostile airplanes.

Some of the machines got through to London and bombed the southwestern district. A terrific barrage was sent up from the defense guns, and the roar of battle lasted intermittently for two and a half hours.

The fire from the defending guns was longer and louder than ever before. A rain of shrapnel fell in all sections of the city.

The Germans bombed coast towns as they passed over proceeding toward London.

Two of the groups succeeded in getting a number of machines through the sky barrage. Numerous bombs were dropped on the southwestern district, which is thickly populated with the homes of the upper and middle classes. The streets were virtually deserted save for a few policemen.

Perfect Weather Favored Raid.

The weather was perfect for air operations, as there was a bright full moon, with no clouds or wind.

The people of London expected a raid and were waiting for signals. Soon after 7 o'clock motors of the Volunteer Corps sped through the streets blowing their sirens and displaying an illuminated notice, "take cover." The telephone exchanges notified their subscribers, and other measures were put into execution to inform the people of the impending raid.

Many of the theatres continued their performances despite the raid. At the conclusion of the performance in one of the leading theatres tonight the manager appeared on the stage, and invited the audience and stage hands to vote on the question of continuing the night performances. All voted in favor of carrying them on as usual.

Lord French Reports on Attack.

Field Marshal Lord French, Commander in Chief of the home forces, issued the following report of the raid:

A group of hostile airplanes crossed the Essex Coast at 7 o'clock this evening and proceeded across Essex toward London. This group of machines was followed at about a quarter of an hour's interval by a second group, which pursued the same course.

The first attack on London was delivered from the northeast about 7:45 P. M. Most of the raiders were turned back, but one or more of the machines penetrated the defenses and dropped bombs in the southwestern district.

About 8:15 P. M the second group of raiders attempted to cross the defenses at various points in northeast and north London, but without success until shortly after 9 o'clock, when a few of the machines passed across London and bombs were again dropped in the southwestern district.

Meanwhile a third group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast and dropped bombs at various places. This group did not penetrate very far westward.

A fourth group of enemy machines crossed the Essex coast about 8:50 o'clock and proceeded toward London, which was approached shortly before 10 o'clock. They did not penetrate further than the northeastern outskirts of London, where some bombs are reported to have been dropped.

No report of casualties or damage have yet been received.

Battles in the Air.

While a terrific barrage was kept up, with the bursting shrapnel furnishing one of the greatest pyrotechnical displays London ever saw, a thrilling battle in the air took place between enemy aircraft and British aviators in the northern district, according to special constables, who said they witnessed it by means of powerful binoculars. Although the machines were thousands of feet in the air, the fire of the machine guns could be heard distinctly below. When the echoes of this fight died away the anti-aircraft gunfire in the city ceased, but it could be heard in the distance, indicating that the enemy was being driven off under a heavy bombardment.

According to a report from an Essex district, a heavy mist which came up while the raid was in progress caused one raider to lose his way while going back to the coast. The German flew very low and could be seen clearly and appeared to be enveloped by a ring of bursting shells. Seemingly trapped, the airman began a series of dips and other hair-raising evolutions. He succeeded in breaking through the shellfire and made for sea, pursued by a streak of gunfire.

Although details were slow in coming in, it was apparent that the barrage of the anti-aircraft guns again was effective in thwarting the German efforts. As on other nights, the guns made it so hot for the raiders that they dropped bombs in open places, their one concern apparently being to unload and get away.

The growing confidence of Londoners

Continued on Page 6.

Women in Essen Peace Riot Against Concealing Terms

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A demonstration against the German Government on Saturday at Essen, home of the Krupp works, in consequence of the decision of Chancellor Michaelis not to state Germany's peace terms is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Women formed a majority of the demonstrators, says the dispatch, breaking windows of the Town Hall and shouting demands for more food, for peace, and for the return of their men folk.

The police and military were called out to quell the riot. Two women were injured and several were arrested.

The whole of Essen is reported to be in a state of ferment.

SAY SPIES MENACE PERSHING'S FORCES

Preparedness Conferees Plead for a Big Appropriation to Combat Their Activities.

HOUSE COMMITTEE HOSTILE

Has Dropped $489,000 Item Proposed by the War Department for Intelligence Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—In a statement issued here tonight the Conference Committee on National Preparedness asserts that unless Congress takes prompt steps to save the appropriation sought by the War Department to enable Major Gen. Pershing to obtain military intelligence, the American campaign on the French front will be seriously handicapped. The statement was issued because the House Appropriations Committee had failed to include in its report on the Urgent Deficiency bill the item of $489,000 for this work recommended by the War Department. It reads as follows:

"Disregarding the urgent plea of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, acting Chief of Staff, and the recommendation of Secretary Baker, the House Committee on Appropriations has failed to report the appropriation of $489,000 for the military intelligence section of the General Staff. This appropriation was contained in the supplemental estimates of the War Department to be submitted as a part of the Urgent Deficiency bill.

"If Congress stands by the report of its committee, it not only means the crippling of a branch of the service that is of increasing importance as the war progresses. It means a serious handicap on General Pershing in his campaign on the western front.

"It is inconceivable that Congress will, through any false sense of economy, limit the scope of intelligence work at the very moment when the intercepted 'sunk without trace' telegrams from the German Minister to Argentina to the Swedish Foreign Office emphasize the need for expanding this department as rapidly as possible.

"Yet the detection of enemy activities, which might be considered under the head of 'counter spy work,' is a minor, almost a secondary, function of the intelligence bureau. Great Britain has never made public the sums she has expended for this service. Information from reliable sources, however, place these expenditures between $3,000,000 and $10,000,000 a month.

"The intelligence or information section of the General Staff collects and distributes the information upon which the operation section makes its plans. Such information is gathered by American intelligence officers the world over—in the Balkans, in Russia, on the western front, in Mexico, in South America, even in the remote sections of India and the Far East. Its agents must have money at their command to collect information of military importance to the United States.

"General Pershing's observers at the battle front also are a part of the intelligence service. These observers, stationed at strategical points, supply the commander of the army in France with news of troop movements both of the enemy as well as by our Allies. It is the information upon which General Pershing will base his decisions after the Americans have occupied their trenches.

"While we are today relying upon the information supplied us by England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Russia, we must not depend upon it entirely in the future. No nation gives any other nation all the information it possesses unless such information fits in entirely with its own military policies. The time may come—who may say that it is not already here?—when the United States will no longer care to follow blindly the military leadership of any other nation, when we will consider that our own purposes in this war can most quickly be achieved by striking on some other front than that which is considered most important by our allies. To secure his independence of judgment we must have our own observers on all fronts.

"Even here in Washington, in the departments, spies are working to get information of value to the enemy. With the Pershing expedition itself are suspected traitors and spies whom the War Intelligence Department must watch.

"At any cost of money the work of our secret service must not be hampered. Any waste of money now, if it is waste, is small in comparison with waste of lives in the future."

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COLUMBIA OUSTS TWO PROFESSORS, FOES OF WAR PLANS

Cattell and Dana Accused of Spreading Doctrines 'Tending to Encourage Disloyalty.'

FACULTY ASKED FOR ACTION

Prof. Cattell Urged Congressmen to Vote Against Sending Drafted Men to Europe.

ADMITTED WRITING LETTERS

Prof. Dana, Though Warned by President Butler, Continued Activity in People's Council.

Two members of Columbia University Faculty—Professor James McKeen Cattell of the Department of Psychology and Assistant Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana of the Department of English and Comparative Literature—were ousted from the university at a meeting of the Trustees yesterday afternoon upon charges that they had disseminated doctrines tending to encourage a spirit of disloyalty to the Government of the United States. Professor Dana declined last night to make any comment. Professor Cattell, at his home at Garrison, last night said that he was not surprised at the trustees' action, but he had no statement to make at present.

The specific instances upon which the allegation against Professor Cattell was based were contained in letters written by him last August to members of Congress urging them to vote against sending drafted soldiers to Europe. A sentence in each letter stated that the President of the United States and the Congress now in session had not been elected to "send conscripts to Europe."

Charges against Professor Dana contained statements regarding his activities in connection with the People's Council, to which he belonged. It was pointed out that he had been warned by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia against joining an organization of that character, which was engaged in weakening the action of the American Government in its prosecution of the war against Germany.

The following statement was issued by the university:

Declare Professorships Vacant.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University held yesterday, the professorships held by James McKeen Cattell of the Department of Psychology and Henry W. L. Dana of the Department of English and Comparative Literature were declared vacant by unanimous action of the board. It was the judgment of the members of the university Faculties, in which the Trustees concurred, that both Professor Cattell and Professor Dana had done grave injury to the university by their public agitation against the conduct of the war. The members of the Committee on Instruction of the Faculty of Applied Science, representing the entire teaching staff of the Schools of Mines, Engineering, and Chemistry, united in a written request to the President that they and their work be protected from the ill results of the activities of Professors Cattell and Dana. The Committee of Nine, representatives of the University Council, which has been co-operating with a special committee of the Trustees in an inquiry into the state of teaching in the university, reported that the academic usefulness of both Professor Cattell and Professor Dana was ended, and recommended that Professor Cattell be retired from active service, and that Professor Dana be requested to resign.

Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the university, said last night:

"If Professor Cattell had been retired it would have meant that he would still receive a pension and so be in a manner connected with the university. That is not the case, however. The two men were expelled."

Mr. Fackenthal explained that while the university council had recommended that Professor Cattell be retired and Professor Dana be requested to resign the university Trustees had by resolution dropped both professors.

Proceedings Began in March.

Proceedings which led to the action taken by the Trustees yesterday were begun on March 5 last, when a special committee, consisting of ex-Justice George L. Ingraham, John B. Pine, Francis S. Bangs, and Stephen Baker, was appointed to "inquire and ascertain whether doctrines which are subversive of or tending to the violation or disregard of, the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of New York, or which tend to encourage a spirit of disloyalty to the Government of the United States, or the principles upon which it is founded, are taught or disseminated by officers of the university; and, generally, to inquire into the state of teaching in the university."

At that meeting of the Trustees, the following resolutions were introduced and referred to this committee for consideration:

Resolved, That J. McKeen Cattell, Professor of Psychology, be suspended from the service of the university from and after this date during the remainder of the academic year.

Resolved, That the services of J. McKeen Cattell as an officer of instruction in the university be discontinued from and after June 30, 1917, unless his resignation is received prior to that date.

These resolutions were the direct result of a letter addressed by Professor Cattell last Spring to the Faculty Club, in which he referred to President Butler as "our many talented and much-climbing President," and suggested that the latter's home be given over for a Faculty Club. On receiving his apology the committee recommended that the resolutions be held for further consideration.

The incident came on Commencement Day last June, when the President de-

livered an address in the course of which he said:

"So long as national policies were in debate, we gave complete freedom, as is our wont and as becomes a university, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of publication to all members of the university who in lawful and decent ways might wish to inform and to guide public policy. Wrongheadedness and folly we might deplore, but we are bound to tolerate. So soon, however, as the nation spoke by the Congress and by the President, declaring that it would volunteer as one man for the protection and defense of civil liberty and self-government, conditions sharply changed.

"What had been tolerated before became intolerable now. What had been wrongheadedness was now sedition. What had been folly was now treason. In your presence, I speak by authority for the whole university—for my colleagues of the Trustees and for my colleagues of the Faculties—when I say, with all possible emphasis, that there is and will be no place in Columbia University, either on the rolls of its Faculties or on the rolls of its students, for any person who opposes or who counsels opposition to the effective enforcement of the laws of the United States, or who acts, speaks or writes treason.

"The separation of any such person from Columbia University will be as speedy as the discovery of his offense. This is the university's last and only word of warning to any among us, if such there be, who are not with whole heart and mind and strength committed to fight with us to make the world safe for democracy."

Dr. Butler's Warning Was Final.

In their report which resulted in the action against the two Professors, the Special Committee remarked on these words as follows:

"This warning was the final warning of the university to all connected with it in any capacity, from the highest to the lowest, and expressed the unalterable determination of the Trustees that all those connected with Columbia University, either on the rolls of its Faculties or on the rolls of its students, must loyally support all laws of the United States, and that any such person who should oppose or counsel opposition to the effective enforcement of the laws of the United States, or should speak or write or commit any act of sedition or treason, would be promptly separated from the university."

Last August Professor Cattell sent the first letter to Congress which brought down upon him the accusation that he was disloyal. This letter, written on the letterhead of Columbia University, Division of Philosophy, Psychology, and Anthropology, read:

Sir: I trust that you will support a measure against sending conscripts to fight in Europe against their will. The intent of the Constitution and our consistent national policy should not be reversed without the consent of the people. The President and the present Congress were not elected "to send conscripts to Europe."

Please read the enclosed statement. Respectfully, (Signed) J. McK. CATTELL.

The letters were received with indignation by several of the Congressmen addressed, and two of them wrote to President Butler. One said in his letter:

"I do not think that you will approve of this action of this man Cattell in sowing seeds of sedition and treason with the apparent sanction of the institution of which you are the honored head."

The other asked:

"Do you and your Trustees approve of putting the prestige of your great university back of such views as are expressed in this letter, as is done by the use of the university letterhead?"

The Special Committee's conclusion in the matter of Professor Cattell was as follows:

"Your committee reports that this action of Professor Cattell against the warnings that the President of the university, with the assent of the trustees, gave all those connected with the university, and, further, by the use of the letterhead of Columbia University, involved the university as affirming this statement made in this letter to Representatives in Congress in opposition to the enforcement of the laws of the United States."

Professor Dana joined the People's Council shortly after its organization and was one of its most prominent members. On Sept. 6 last, he made a trip to Washington as a representative of the council to call upon President Wilson. The President declined to see him.

The Special Committee announced its conclusions in the case of Professor Dana as follows:

"As a prominent member of that association (People's Council) Assistant Professor H. W. L. Dana has been exceedingly active. He has participated in their proceedings and has given to them the benefit of his name, his reputation, and his connection with the university. These activities of Professor Dana are in express disregard of the warning given by President Butler and a violation of his duty to the university."

The committee yesterday then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by the trustees:

Resolved, That the continuance of the connection of James McKeen Cattell, Ph.D., LL.D., with the university is prejudicial to the welfare of the university, and that the best interests of the university require that his connection with the university shall cease and determine; and, further

Resolved, That the appointment of the said James McKeen Cattell as Professor of Psychology in this university be and the same hereby is terminated, and that his connection with the university cease and determine forthwith, and the said professorship is hereby declared vacant; and, further

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the said James McKeen Cattell.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the continuance of the connection of Henry W. L. Dana, Ph.D., with the university is prejudicial to the welfare of the university, and that the best interests of the university require that his connection with the university shall cease and determine; and, further

Resolved, That the appointment of the said Henry W. L. Dana as Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature in this university be and the same hereby is terminated, and that his connection with the university cease and determine forthwith, and the said assistant professorship is hereby declared vacant; and, further

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the said Henry W. L. Dana.

President Butler, in a letter dated Sept. 28, urged the dismissal of Professor Cattell and that steps be taken to terminate Professor Dana's services for "public conduct prejudicial to the influence and good name of the university." He explained the circumstances attending his unusual recommendation by describing the activities of the two professors which continued in direct disregard of the warning he had given them at commencement. President Butler then quoted the following letter sent to him on Sept. 19 last by the entire membership of the Committee on Instruction of the Faculty:

"Thousands of Columbia men were greatly pleased and in a sense relieved when they heard or read the statement in your speech delivered last commencement, that the separation of any person from Columbia University would be as speedy as the discovery of his offense in opposing or counseling opposition to the Government, or who is not with whole heart and mind committed to fight with us 'to make the world safe for democracy.'

"We, the members of the Committee on Instruction of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, representing the Faculty of the schools, are very much distressed at the discredit which has been brought to the fair name of Columbia and to those engaged in its service, through the action of Professor J. M. Cattell and Dr. H. W. L. Dana. The newspaper reports of the activities of these men have occasioned us much embarrassment and lessened the power of our work and our influence in this national crisis.

"In our opinion, Columbia has been placed before the country in a false position by these men, and loyal members of its staff have been humiliated. For years to come the opinion in the public mind which these men have created will cause us to suffer. We are also anxious that our students shall be surrounded by those influences which, while encouraging vigorous independent thought, at the same time develop unquestioned loyalty to our country.

"We pray, therefore, for immediate relief and the safeguarding of our name as members of the Faculty of Columbia University."

President Butler, in his letter, said:

"Inasmuch as examples of the original letters written by Professor Cattell have been sent to and examined by me, and inasmuch as he has, on being directly asked the question, admitted writing these letters, his act in so doing comes directly within the scope of my public warning of June 6 last. I therefore recommend that Professor Cattell be peremptorily dismissed from the service of Columbia University.

"The facts in the case of Assistant Professor Dana are that, despite my public statement on June 6, and despite subsequent personal warnings given him by two of his colleagues on the teaching staff, he has throughout the Summer been in close public association with individuals and organizations that, under the guise of promoting peace, are in one form or another striving to weaken the national effort and to nullify the national will. These individuals and organizations have included some of the most irresponsible, irrational, and unpatriotic elements of the population.

"Professor Dana has been until very recently a member of the so-called People's Council, he has participated in their journeyings to and fro about he country, and he has given them the benefit of his name, his reputation, and his university connection. In so doing he has inflicted the gravest damage both upon his own repute and upon the good name and influence of Columbia University.

"Professor Dana, in discussing these matters with the President, feels that he has been actuated in his conduct only by the highest and most patriotic motives, and expresses the greatest surprise that he has become the subject of criticism either within or without the university. It has been pointed out to him, however, both by the President and by a number of his colleagues on the teaching staff, that the effect of his past conduct has been to make it quite impossible that he should now be able to exercise any worthy or patriotic influence upon the minds and characters of college students.

Distinguishes Between Cases.

"There are many reasons which make it desirable to distinguish, in the course of action to be taken, the case of Professor Dana from that of Professor Cattell. For a number of years it has been the strongly held opinion of the trustees that the interests of the university required the dismissal of Professor Cattell from its service. He has only been retained upon the rolls in deference to the wishes of some of his colleagues, who are now among those asking that his period of university service be terminated.

"Professor Dana, on the other hand, has heretofore given evidence of promise of usefulness as a college and university teacher, and there has never been reason to suppose that his conduct would be in any way prejudicial to the best interests of the university. I have taken occasion to discuss Professor Dana's case, in his presence, with the members of the Committee of Nine of the University Council, appointed to cooperate with the committee of the Trustees in an inquiry into the state of teaching in the university.

"After consideration of all the facts concerning Professor Dana's public conduct in the matter referred to, and after hearing Professor Dana's explanations, the Committee of Nine has, without dissent, concluded that Professor Dana's usefulness as an academic officer in Columbia University is over; that in the interest both of the university and of Professor Dana the least possible publicity should be attached to his going; that Professor Dana should forthwith put into the hands of the President his unconditional resignation, and that Professor Dana should be granted leave of absence without salary during the current academic year.

"I submit these conclusions as a method of dealing with the case of Professor Dana that will terminate his university service without involving his immediate dismissal."

Professor Cattell was graduated by Lafayette College in 1880 at the age of 20. The next year he spent at the university of Göttingen, Germany, attending lectures of the celebrated psychologist Lotze. Later he went to the University of Leipsic studying pnder Wilhelm Wundt. He has also studied at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and at Cambridge, England. He was appointed to Columbia in 1890, becoming Professor of Psychology in 1891.

In 1911, the expulsion of Professor Joel Elias Spingarn stirred Columbia University in general and Professor Cattell in particular.

On that occasion he introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Faculty of Philosophy urging that a committee of five be empowered to investigate the manner of appointment and dismissal of the teaching force at Columbia. The resolution aimed at President Butler was lost.

Next, in 1913, after Professor Cattell's espousal of the cause of Dr. Jaques Loeb, who was refused admission by the Century Association, caused a furore in the university. It was rumored then that Professor Cattell was about to retire, but intercession by President Butler saved him.

Since the declaration of war against Germany Professor Cattell has been especially obnoxious to the Columbia Faculty because of his unhesitating denunciation of a war policy by our Government. His son, Owen Cattell, was sentenced last July to serve one day in the Tombs prison and to pay a fine of $500 for conspiring "to induce men of draft age not to register under the Conscription act." Young Cattell at this time lost his citizenship.

Professor Dana graduated from Harvard University in 1903, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1904, and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1910. He was appointed Instructor in English at Columbia in 1912, and recently was assistant professor. He is a grandson of Henry W. Longfellow.

CATTELL NOT SURPRISED.

But He Would Not Discuss His Dismissal for the Present.

Special to The New York Times.

GARRISON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Professor Cattell refused to make any statement tonight on the matter of his dismissal by the Columbia Trustees. He was found in his new fort, Defiance, which stands on the very peak of a lofty hill overlooking the Hudson River, six miles from here.

"I guess I know what you want of me," he said to THE TIMES reporter.

"Did they act on Dana's case, too?" he asked. When told that Professor Dana had also been dismissed, he said: "I am sorry, but I am not surprised. I do not want to give out any statement now, but will have to think the matter over carefully."

GREECE'S EYES THIS WAY.

Venizelos to Extend and Develop Relations with America.

ATHENS, Oct. 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Politis, announced in the Greek Chamber of Deputies that the new Venizelos régime would signalize its return to power by extending and developing relations with the United States and by giving the first definite recognition to the extensive Greek colonies all over the United States. He submitted several measures to this end, namely, the establishment of Consuls General at New York, San Francisco, and Chicago, Consuls at Boston and New Orleans, and some sixty honorary Consular positions at places where there are 1,000 to 1,500 Greeks.

The project also provides for a national fund to be administered by the Greek Legation at Washington. "This national fund will be used," said the Minister, "to aid the societies looking after immigrants arriving in America, getting work for them, looking after them when sick. It will assist in founding schools, churches, benefit societies, and organizations for the spread of Greek literature and fine arts."

There was great applause in the Chamber when the Minister referred to extending Greek art and literature in America, as it was the first suggestion that Greece could furnish America something more than toiling masses. It appealed strongly to the national pride, which considers Greece as the birthplace of art and literature, and rather resents the idea that cheap labor is what Greece is chiefly contributing to America.

BULGARIA UPHOLDS REPLY.

Wants Peace, but Only in Unity with Her Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.—A semi-official dispatch received from Sofia today says:

"Regarding an unconfirmed Washington dispatch, saying the Bulgarian Minister has declared that Bulgaria desires peace, as the termination of the war is an imperative necessity for the Central Powers, the Minister at Washington has been instructed to declare that Bulgaria does in fact desire peace, but only in unity with her allies, as indicated in the reply to the Pope."

Brandeis Silent on Peace Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Associate Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court declined tonight to comment on published reports that he would assist Colonel E. M. House in the compilation of data on peace for President Wilson. At the White House it was said nothing was known of the matter.

VATICAN DEPLORES KUEHLMANN SPEECH

Regrets His Reliance on the Sword When Concrete Peace Terms Had Been Expected.

FEAR OF GERMAN AMBITION

One Surmise Is That Berlin Asserts Power as a Means of Forcing Better Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Vatican circles are disappointed by the speech of Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, to the Reichstag Main Committee on the subject of peace.

After Germany's vague answer to the Pontiff's note, it had been expected that Dr. von Kühlmann would indicate some concrete conditions on which Germany was ready to make peace. Kühlmann instead set forth, according to the view held here, principles diametrically opposed to those which actuated Pope Benedict in his appeal to the belligerents.

If imperialism and militarism are still to be the watchword of the German governing powers, Vatican circles remark, the note sent to the Pope is a hypocritical document, in which the Chancellor tried to flatter the Pontiff and make him believe that Germany was entirely in accord with him regarding a cessation of the conflict, also giving him to understand that she was perhaps ready to make certain concessions.

Kühlmann's speech, it is asserted here, has unveiled the still warlike spirit of the German governing party, whose acts are to be enforced by the sword. One hypothesis, some groups observe, may be that Germany thinks it is good policy to give an exhibition of her unshakable warlike strength in order to prepare the way for favorable peace negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Bitter criticism of Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, appears in the comments upon his recent speech received here today in a summary of editorials appearing in the Italian press, including Catholic organs. The cablegram from Rome follows:

"The Nationalistic paper, Idea Nazionale, asserts that the silence of the German Chancellor illustrates the war aims of Germany better than any words he might have pronounced. Germany is not sincerely striving for peace, and the peace talk which her agents are circulating everywhere is only intended to weaken the resistance of the Allies.

"An interesting comment appears in an official organ of the Vatican, the Corriere d'Italia. This paper says it would have been too much to believe that the German Chancellor would give the German peace conditions in full, but that there is a great difference between touching on peace terms and not saying one word about them.

"The Catholic paper then assails the Chancellor for not having in any way given satisfaction to the request implicitly included in the Papal note to the Teutonic Allies. The specific request of the Pope deserved, this paper states, a specific answer. The silence of the Chancellor is therefore an illustration of Germany's hunger for conquest and disregard for any human or divine law."

NOTE FAVORS FRANCE, GASPARRI WRITES

But Pope "Could Not Propose Any Solution Concerning Alsace-Lorraine," He Asserts.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Eclair publishes a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, to Bishop de Gibergues of Valance concerning the reception accorded the Papal peace note, in which the Papal Secretary expresses the satisfaction of Pope Benedict at the sentiments of the Catholic clergy of France, which the letter says are "all the more agreeable to his Holiness since the contrary attitude of the French press in general is inexplicable. If there are nations specially favored in the Papal note they are France and Belgium."

The letter, which is dated Sept. 10, remarks that France certainly cannot take exception to the first two points of the Papal note concerning disarmament and obligatory arbitration, and continues:

"As to the damages to be replaced and the outlays for the war, the Holy Father proposes in the third place, as a general principle, reciprocal remission. He adds, however, that if in any case particular reasons are opposed to that view, which is verified in the case of Belgium, they can be weighed with justice and equity."

The letter then refers to the statement of former Premier Ribot that he is in accord with the Provisional Government of Russia, admitting that in eventual peace negotiations war indemnities should not be claimed, but reserving for France the right to require reparation for damages caused by "the malevolence of military commanders outside the necessities of war." The letter adds:

"The Pontifical note is couched in general terms and does not exclude reparation for such damages. But, even setting aside the enormous difficulties of establishing with precision in all the sectors of the war the damages caused needlessly by the fault of military commanders, it is for France to judge if it is suitable for it, even in the hypothesis of victory, to prolong the war, were it only for one year, to require of the enemy reparation for these damages with due account taken of the losses in money and men and the heaps of ruins in which the war would leave the Belgian and French territory now occupied."

Cardinal Gasparri's letter lays stress upon the fact that the Papal note desires that French territory be immediately evacuated completely. It then says that the Pope does not, and could not, propose any solution concerning Alsace-Lorraine. The letter adds that the Pope expresses hope that France and Germany will examine in a conciliatory spirit the aspirations of peoples, taking into account what is just and possible. Finally, the letter contends, the Pope's note favors France in different points and offends it in none.

PAN GERMANS GROW BOLDER.

Speaker at Hanover Meeting Attacks "Democratic Pope."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Chronicle tonight from George Renwick, says:

"Reports of the proceedings in the Main Committee of the Reichstag of the incompleteness of which Vorwärts complains, were sufficient to afford evidence of political confusion, but two things were certainly made clear. Chancellor Michaelis was definite on the point that Belgium will only be given up in exchange for something else, a declaration which the Pan German press hails as a triumph.

"The Kreuz organ, the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, insists, despite official denials, that the Crown Council, Sept. 13 did consider the Belgian question and came to a decision which will please the German people to the highest degree'—the people of Pan German views, that is.

"Another matter, too, is made plain—the imposture involved in the German reply to the Pope's note. There have been many signs which completely discount the fine sounding terms in that answer. Herr Bewer in an interview with the Kaiser published a week ago, presented the war lord in all his pristine Prussian arrogance. Hindenburg has become one of the great pillars of the Pan-German Fatherland Party and War Minister von Stein has recommended an ultra Pan-German pamphlet in an enthusiastic preface.

"In the Main Committee debates, Count Westarp, leader of the Conservatives, declared that in the sittings of the commission which drew up the reply he announced his objection to the references to arbitration and disarmament, as 'no ground could be created for an understanding on such questions.' Dr. Stresemann, the National Liberal leader, showed that inclusion of reference to those questions was only agreed to when it had been qualified by a clause, which, if language means anything, whittled the matter away, as Mr. Asquith rightly said, to nothing.

"Whatever moderate elements there are in the German Government have obviously been unable to assert themselves to any degree that would lead to an open struggle against the ruling Junker caste, and they obviously are not now in a position to engage such a powerful foe. Erzberger, therefore, climbs tamely down, declaring himself satisfied, and Scheidemann becomes quite unheroic.

"That there is unity in the Government, as Kühlmann claimed with overemphasis, is nonsense. The Berliner Tageblatt is quite blunt about it, pointing to the fact that numerous Government officials are fighting the Government's expressed policy, and adds:

"'It is of no use sticking our heads in the sand. It would serve the purpose more to restore unity to the empire's policy by vigorous action.'

"Meanwhile the Pan German campaign goes on throughout Germany. Its zenith of daring and disgrace was reached at a North Hanover meeting, where a speaker referred to the Holy Father as 'that democratic Pope, that Antichrist, who wants peace.'"

EXPECTS BELGIAN TERMS SOON

Kuehlmann Preparing for Early Announcement, Says Vorwaerts.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1—Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ, says the German Government will make a formal declaration regarding Belgium when it deems the psychological moment has arrived. This moment will be deemed to have arrived when the question of Belgium appears to be the only obstacle to peace, says the newspaper, which adds that, according to Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, this declaration may be expected in a couple of weeks.

Vorwärts concludes by saying that Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Kühlmann are not in agreement on the question of peace, Michaelis adhering to the Pan German ideas and Kühlmann favoring peace by compromise.

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by The Particular Person

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LIVING at "The Mansions," one is immediately relieved of the cumbersome machinery of living. That is not to be scorned these uncertain days of meagre help. Service, meals, or a banquet may be had at a word. Can you imagine the joy of being able to telephone down to the office of "The Mansions," "We'll have a banquet served in our apartment next week. Fifty plates." Or, at your request, an immediate organized effort will be made to supply a chef, a maid, a butler, or even a corps of servants.

The Ideal of Service

Here is a feature that will delight those whose large country places make them unwilling to keep up a city home. There's a dining room downstairs, reached through a covered arcade that defies all weathers. Here there are to be had the perfectly served meals that one finds at The Ritz-Carlton. Well, no wonder! The restaurant, you see, is under the management of The Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Whether it is the occasional luncheon, or the elaborately catered affair, there's an unmistakable air of ready service, so pleasing to find these days of careless help. "The Mansions" are really housekeeping apartments and an apartment hotel in one—and an ideal place to live, besides.

Ideal Location

Living at "The Mansions," one is saved the wear and tear of travel. The shops are but a step; theatres are too near to be ignored; and as for clubs, hotels, they are so close that even the lazy could find no excuse for not going. And best of all, one's limousine may drive up to one's very door, in "The Gardens." One steps in, and is whisked away in a moment to gaiety and pleasure.

P. S. Tomorrow The Particular Person will speak of "The Mansions" as a triumph of architecture—and comfort.

10 to 17 Rooms, 4 to 6 Baths — Open in October — *$6,000 to $15,000*

Associated Agents:

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Ave.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave.
Mark Rafalsky & Company, 56 West 45th St.

(Number Nine of a Series of Advertisements)

EXEMPT

NO business is exempt from the effects of the war, but the effects may be beneficial ones. For instance there never was a better time to promote your sales and to reduce the cost of sales per salesman. At your invitation we'll be glad to tell you why and how.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

219,717 Agate Lines Increase in September

In September, 1917, The New York Times published 1,161,901 agate lines of advertising, 219,717 lines more than in September, 1916—a greater volume and a greater gain, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted, than any other New York newspaper.

CALLS ON NATION FOR WAR'S SINEWS

Secretary McAdoo Makes Appeal in Cleveland for the Second Liberty Loan.

EVEN CHILDREN CAN HELP

Says Every Pacifist Speech Made in America at This Time Is in Effect Traitorous.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo officially opened the second Liberty Loan campaign in Cleveland this morning. Mr. McAdoo, with a party of six, arrived here from Washington early today to make the first speech on his Western trip to boost the loan.

Thousands of factory whistles and church bells signaled the campaign's opening by whistling and ringing continuously from 9:50 to 10 o'clock. At an outdoor mass meeting in the Public Square at 10 o'clock, Mayor Harry L. Davis introduced Secretary McAdoo, who appealed to every man and woman in America to join the league of patriots by purchasing a Liberty bond. The Secretary asked the people of Cleveland, the Fourth Federal Reserve District and of the entire country to beat the record made last Spring in the first Liberty Loan campaign.

"After allowing for the amount of revenue to be raised by taxation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918," he said, "we shall have to raise by additional bond issues between $13,000,000,000 and $14,000,000,000. It is estimated that $5,000,000,000 will represent additional loans to the allied governments, which, in turn, will give their obligations bearing interest.

"To raise thirteen to fourteen billions of dollars on or before the 30th of June, 1918, by the sale of bonds in recurring installments seems to some people an impossible task. It is a stupendous undertaking, but it is not impossible for America. It is not easy, but it can be done. Our resources are adequate; our will is perfect; our spirit is inomitable; and our success is certain. We have only to pull together and we can do the job. Already we have demonstrated what a united people can do when partisanship is subordinated to patriotism; when love of country becomes supreme. I look forward, therefore, with confidence to the success of the recurring campaigns we must make for the sale of Liberty bonds."

Tris Speaker, star outfielder of the Cleveland baseball Club, purchased the third bond of the second Liberty Loan. Secretary McAdoo handed the bond to Speaker and received his check for $1,000, after which Mr. AcAdoo raised an American flag and a specially designed Liberty Loan flag.

Mr. McAdoo made a second address to campaign workers at 11 o'clock, and at noon attended a business men's luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, where he made the principal address of the day. He said:

"I am not going to discuss at length today the causes which have led America into this war. Through three years of patience unparalleled in the history of the world, through three years of forbearance in the face of insults which were never offered before by one civilized nation to another, your great President strove to keep this country at peace with all the world. But God had decreed that America should rescue civilization from the dark abyss into which this military despot of Germany had thrust it.

"So America finds herself in the fight, and America intends that this fight shall be won and won quickly; America intends that those well-meaning but misguided people who talk inopportunely of peace when there can be no peace until the cancer which has rotted civilization in Europe is extirpated and destroyed forever, shall be silenced. I want to say here and now, with due deliberation, that every pacifist speech in this country made at this inopportune and improper time is in effect traitorous. More than that, it means the needless sacrifice of many more American soldiers upon the battlefields and the expenditure of much more American treasure. Every such speech is an encouragement to the Kaiser to fight harder and longer, and that means more American boys uselessly killed.

"We intend that freedom and democracy shall be made supreme througout the world. America nas to be made safe and secure for the future. There are two systems today which have got to be reckoned with. They cannot both live together in the civilized world. These two principles are autocracy, or arbitrary and despotic government, on the one hand, and democracy, which breathes and lives because it exists upon the basis of a free people, on the other. These two principles have clashed in this war. One or the other has got to survive just as certainly as the issue of slavery had to be fought to a conclusion in the civil war. It is a tragedy of civilization that the single brain of a German despot should possess the power to throw a whole world into such terrible chaos and convulsions.

"The important thing to do at the moment is to provide the first sinews of war. What are they? Always money. No nation can fight a war without money. We must raise something like eighteen billion dollars in this fiscal year. Something under four billions of that amount probably will be raised by taxation, and it leaves to the American people the opportunity—the privilege—of sustaining the credit of their Government by buying the bonds of their Government. These bonds will be offered to the American people.

"No one class in this country can finance this war. In a democracy every class must do its duty and every class must equally have the opportunity of taking advantage of the privileges that may be offered by the Government. Here is one thing that every man, woman, and child in America can do with their savings, because we are going to make it so easy to buy the obligations of the Government that the man who has a twenty-five-cent piece can save and ultimately convert it into a Government bond.

"We are going to issue war-saving certificates in denominations of $5 each and you can accumulate stamps from the Post Office in small denominations and paste them in that book until you get $4.10 worth, and the Government of the United States, at the end of five years, will cash this certificate for $5."

Mr. McAdoo left for Toledo at 5 o'clock.

Mayor Davis today officially announced the city and Fourth Federal Reserve District quotas, fixed by the Central Liberty Loan Committee, as follows: Cleveland quota, $60,000,000; objective, $80,000,000; Fourth Federal Reserve District quota, $300,000,000; objective, $400,000,000

A Challenge From the Germans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Speaking to several thousand citizens in Memorial Hall here tonight in opening the Liberty Loan campaign in this district, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo declared that the failure of a single issue of Government bonds would be worse for America than a disaster upon the field of battle. "We must never let that happen," he said.

"A few days ago," Mr. McAdoo continued, "I read the following manifesto issued in Berlin by the League of German Municipalities:

"'If money talks the President of the United States may learn by Oct 18, when the subscription lists close, that the echo of the new war fund given by the German people will have drowned out completely the clamor of unending protests which his reply to the Pope has given stimulus.'

"Let us meet that challenge by a subscription to our second Liberty Loan, on the 27th day of October, nine days after the close of the German loan, which will make clear to the German military despotism that America marshals not alone her brave soldiers upon the field, her invincible navy upon the high seas, her industries throughout the length and breadth of this land, but as well her financial resources, and that she is determined to use them all, without stint and regardless of sacrifice, to vindicate American rights, outraged too frequently by German infamies.

"Let us answer this challenge by making clear to the world that the American people, with transcendent love of justice and of country, stand solidly behind their great President and support unequivocally the purpose of this war."

Treasury Department Issues Form For Second Liberty Loan Subscribers

The Treasury Department has prepared the following form of application blank to be used for subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
10-25 YEAR 4% CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS
SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

APPLICATION FOR BONDS.

Dated.....

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

According to the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 90, dated October 1, 1917, the undersigned hereby applies for $..... par value of the 10-25 Year 4 Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds of the United States, and agrees to pay par and accrued interest for any bonds allotted on this application. The sum of $..... is inclosed herewith.

Signature of subscriber in full.....

Address, number and street.....

City or town.....

County ..... State.....

NOTE 1.—This application should be transmitted through the subscriber's bank, trust company, or other agency acting on his behalf, or it may be filed direct with the Federal Reserve Bank of his district, or the Treasury Department at Washington. It must reach some incorporated bank or trust company in the United States (not including outlying territories and possessions) or a Federal Reserve Bank, or the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., on or before the close of business October 27, 1917.

NOTE 2.—Subscriptions for amounts not in excess of $1,000 may be accompanied either by a payment of 2 per cent. of the amount of bonds applied for, or by payment in full with the application. On all other subscriptions a payment of 2 per cent. is required and no payment in excess of 2 per cent. with the application will be accepted.

NOTE 3.—*In case payment in full has been made herewith* and an amount not in excess of $1,000 applied for: Coupon bonds as described in the circular, dated and bearing interest from November 15, 1917, will be delivered to the above address, unless other instructions are given; *if registered bonds are desired*, fill out the form given below, in which case registered bonds dated November 15, 1917 will be mailed as promptly as possible to the address there given.

FOLLOWING FORM TO BE FILLED OUT ONLY IN CASE REGISTERED BONDS ARE DESIRED AND SUBSCRIPTION (OF $1,000 OR LESS) IS FULL PAID.

Register the bonds covered by the above full-paid subscription in the name of:

.....
(First name in full.) (Initial.) (Last name.)

Address, number and street.....

City or town.....

County ..... State.....

NEW YORK TAKES $50,000,000 OF LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

bution. We have voluntarily assumed as before to raise far in excess of our own quota. This amount we feel sure will be fully subscribed, just as in the first loan.

The eyes of the world are on New York.

"I promise you, Mr. Mayor, that your constituents in New York will do all that continuous industry and conscientious realization of duty can contribute to the accomplishment of this, the principal and most important war measure of this month."

After the exercises at the City Hall the bond salesmen immediately scattered to all parts of the city, and the selling campaign was on in full force. All the sub-committees began their assigned duties in connection with marshaling an army of 10,000 canvassers, who will be directed by the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, of which A. B. Leach is Chairman. The committee issued the following statement:

"This organization has been formed at the request of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Second Federal Reserve district with a view to assisting in the work of directing and supervising the canvassing of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, so that every person residing therein may be informed regarding the second Liberty Loan.

"Its goal is to see New York City reach, and even exceed, its quota of bond subscriptions, and the committee will deem it an honor and a privilege to be permitted to establish close working relations with any and all of the various clubs, societies, colleges, schools, associations, &c., which are so nobly and unselfishly preparing to serve their country in this vital cause.

"A harmonious general plan of linking together these various endeavors will result in keeping each campaign unit informed as to what lines all are pursuing—thus bringing the full measure of efficiency for the work as a whole.

"Committee bulletins will be issued from time to time reporting the work of the various organizations and giving publicity to any suggestions which may be helpful in the final success.

"Literature issued by the main committee will be promptly delivered upon request. Speakers will be provided upon due notice. Inquiries of every kind bearing upon the campaign will receive prompt and courteous attention."

According to present arrangements of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, canvassers will be instructed not to accept money for subscriptions. The purchaser will sign a subscription blank, which will be retained by the canvasser. The canvasser will find out just how the purchaser wishes to pay. If the subscriber has no bank account which can be utilized, arrangements will be made to have the subscription handled by a bank convenient to the buyer.

Women representing various clubs, relief organizations, political, charitable and religious societies met under the auspices of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in the library of the Chamber of Commerce. Addresses were made by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company. Mrs. John T. Pratt, the district Chairman, presided. She and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes made addresses in which they promised the co-operation of the women's organizations in the campaign.

Arthur M. Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, called attention to the conversion features of the Second Liberty Loan. The terms of the conversion are described in the circular issued by the Treasury Department. It is provided that if a subsequent series of bonds, bearing interest at more than 4 per cent. are issued by the United States Government, the holders of the present series may convert their bonds at par into bonds of the higher rate. This privilege must be exercised within six months of the date of issue of the subsequent series.

Not only is immediate subscription to the Second Liberty Loan the patriotic duty of every American, but those who back the Government with their money at this time are making an investment which is not only the safest in the world, but is likely to be a highly profitable one, in the opinion of Victor Morawetz.

Mr. Morawetz, who is a well-known corporation lawyer, and has been prominent in the reorganization of a number of railroad and industrial corporations, pointed out yesterday that the exemption of the bonds from all taxation excepting that on inheritances and the surtax on incomes, together with their convertibility into any issue bearing a higher rate of interest, would certainly keep them at par during the war and send them to a premium at its close.

"Within a short time before the beginning of the war various high-class 4 per cent. railroad bonds had a market value above par," Mr. Morawetz said. "These railroad bonds were subject to all State, municipal, and United States taxes. The 4 per cent. bonds now offered by the National Government at par are free from all United States, State, and local taxation, and they are safer than any railroad bond. They are the safest investment in the world.

"By reason of the conversion right attached to these bonds subscribers are assured that their market value will be maintained approximately at par as long as the war lasts. Government bonds selling at par during the war are bound to go to a premium when peace is declared. Subscribers for these bonds, therefore, are practically insured against loss, and they are certain to make profit when peace is declared."

COUNTRY RALLYING TO LIBERTY LOAN

Spectacular Features in Many Cities Mark Opening of the Great Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The great Liberty Loan drive started today throughout the country with a rush. Telegraphic reports to the Treasury from every section indicate tremendous enthusiasm on the part of tens of thousands of workers and a fair first-day volume of subscriptions toward the $3,000,000,000 minimum which has been set as the goal of the four weeks' campaign.

Flags were flown, whistles were blown, acres of billboards blossomed into red, white, and blue posters, and thousands of workers started the campaign with enthusiasm from New England to California. Everywhere, from Post Offices, bank and store windows, railway stations, street cars, and scores of other public places, Liberty posters with varied slogans were pasted up and workers began the task of finding buyers.

Boston reported a chorus of steam whistles greeting the opening of the campaign. They had hardly ceased blowing when J. Arthur Favreau of Woonsocket, R. I., Controller of Accounts for L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amérique, one of the largest fraternal societies in the country, appeared at the Federal Reserve Bank with the first subscription, one of $25,000. The largest subscription recorded was for $1,000,000 by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Philadelphia let loose her factory whistles at 10 o'clock, and two hours later gazed skyward at a squadron of six airplanes that circled the tower of the City Hall, droping loads of literature, while 5,000 Boy Scouts started collecting contributions.

The Liberty bell of St. John's Church, Richmond, where Patrick Henry uttered his imortal "Give me liberty or give me death," led the bells of the city in a five-minute proclamation that the drive was on. At Atlanta the President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs called up the Chairman of the Liberty Loan Executive Committee before breakfast to get a subscription and got it.

A flying squadron of nearly 1,000 solicitors stormed Chicago as the bells were ringing and whistles were blowing. Swift & Co. headed the purchases with $1,500,000. G. A. Buhl, Vice President of the Schoenhofen Brewery Company announced the purchase of $250,000. Miss Ruth Law, aviatrix, sent a special delivery letter from Peoria with an order for $10,000, and there was a rush of smaller subscriptions that gave assurances that the second issue of war bonds would have an even steadier sale in the Chicago Federal Reserve District than the first one.

Minneapolis started with a program of meetings designed to reach every man, woman, and child in her Reserve District. Prominent business men of St. Louis put on overalls and pasted up posters. San Francisco began with a luncheon attended by 500 men and women, and Dallas and Kansas City reported a similar spirit of enthusiasm.

Officials here were not inclined to minimize the tremendous task that a vast amount of hard work must be done during the next twenty-three more working days by every person in the ranks of the great organization. An average of $125,000,000 a day in subscriptions for the entire period would bring the total only up to the minimum. What officials hope for is to make every day a $200,000,000 day, or, on an eight-hour basis, $25,000,000 an hour. This would bring the total to within striking distance of the $5,000,000,000 which the country is expected to subscribe.

With 10,000,000 subscribers as the goal the average daily subscription would show 400,000 names. Again, computed on an eight-hour working day basis, 50,000 men and women would have to subscribe every hour to bring the total up to expectations.

OFFER $200,000,000 TO AID MONEY RATES

Leading Banks and Trust Companies Here Arrange Pool for Loan Campaign.

AMOUNT MAY BE INCREASED

Aim Is to Maintain Steady Tone to Market So That Business Will Not Be Disturbed.

Realizing that a comfortable money market is essential for the successful flotation of the Government loan, the heads of the largest banks and trust companies of the city, who compose the so-called "Money Committee"—a part of the organization of the General Liberty Loan Committee—have perfected arrangements for a huge money pool. Its precise size is not disclosed, but it was announced yesterday that no less than $200,000,000 was immediately available. It is expected that the banks' lending capacity will be greatly increased by the free use of the rediscounting and borrowing facilities offered by the Federal Reserve Bank.

In expectation of the formation of the money pool, a number of the big Wall Street institutions put out considerable sums of money last week, with the result that the money market was kept in check and rates for call loans did not advance beyond 6 per cent., only one small transaction having been arranged at 7 per cent. Yesterday 6 per cent. was the prevailing rate, and 2 per cent. the closing. The primary purpose of the pool is to maintain a steady tone to the money market so that the transactions incident to the flotation of the Government loan may be consummated without any disturbance to general business, and it is not the intention of bankers that the facilities offered should be utilized for any wild speculation in stocks or other markets.

The so-called "Money Committee" is composed of James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, and Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank.

The committee, after its meeting, authorized the following statement:

"Daily reports are now being received from all the banks and trust companies in New York City in response to the request recently sent them.

"In view of the approaching period during which large payments will be made on account of the new issue of Government bonds, the committee has considered it prudent to make arrangements with a large number of the banks and trust companies which are now filing these reports to place at the disposal of the committee a fund to be loaned in their discretion as needed.

"The committee has pledges that a very large sum will be provided, of which over $200,000,000 is immediately available. It is expected that by this means the credit resources of the Federal Reserve Bank will be made available as needed."

The committee, it was announced, would have charge of the handling of this fund, and Mr. McGarrah, who is Chairman of the Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House Association, is working out the details of the plans.

SUBSCRIBES $5,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—Announcement of a subscription of $5,000,000 to the second Liberty Loan bond issue by the Southern Pacific Company was made here tonight by William Sproule, President of the company.

It was announced also that the company, upon the request of employes, would subscribe for any amount of bonds, not exceeding 25 per cent. of the applicant's yearly salaries, advance the subscription price and permit the employes to repay it in monthly installments covering a period of two years.

Additional subscriptions totaling $3,075,000 were announced. The Alaska Packing Company subscribed $2,500,000.

BIGGEST AIR RAID MADE ON LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

in the ability of the anti-aircraft guns to keep the raiders at bay was shown by the fearlessness and good behavior of the crowds. The tactics of the Germans are so well known that they cause spirited betting among sportsmen as to the time of probable raids.

New Demands for Reprisals.

Early editions of the morning newspapers, which were sought eagerly by the crowds that had remained up late, point to the feebleness of the German boast to "burn up London." They also print maps showing German towns within bombing distance of France and urge the military authorities to "bomb Germany now."

Nine persons were killed, and forty-two injured in Sunday night's air raid. It is anounced officially. British naval air patrols destroyed two enemy machines, and brought down another. A Gotha also was brought down, and it is believed to have been damaged. All the British machines are safe.

An immense number of guns of various calibres was in action. Indeed, it was these guns, and not the invaders, which were putting up the show.

Even more impressive was the terrific din of the guns. The enormous and prolonged volume of fire was alarming to civilian ears not accustomed to it. So great was the defensive shelifire that an estimate of 4,000 shells discharged for every bomb dropped does not seem extravagant.

The only unusual incident of the Sunday night raid was the cheering which was heard from different parts of the metropolis, due to the belief that some of the raiders had been brought down.

Raiding Machines Safe, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (via London.)—German aviators bombed inner London, Margate, and Dover last night, according to the official statement issued today by the German War Office. All the German machines, it was added, returned unharmed. The text of the announcement reads:

"Our airmen again dropped bombs upon military buildings and warehouses in inner London. Numerous fires showed that this attack was particularly effective. Other planes successfully attacked Margate and Dover. All our machines returned unharmed."

BOMB GERMAN BASES IN NIGHT AND DAY RAIDS

British Airmen Inflict Great Damage on Airdromes Back of Flanders Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—British Army aviators continued their attacks upon German bases in Belgium yesterday, carrying out their bombing operations day and night. More than eleven tons of explosives were dropped on airdromes, lines of communications, and billets. Photographs taken by aerial observers indicate the wrecking of three German airplanes at the Gontrode airdrome and the damaging of a shed at the same point. A large hangar of Gotha airplanes is also reported to have been set on fire.

Following is the official report on these operations issued tonight:

"The visibility improved Sunday, and a great deal of artillery and photographic work was accomplished by our airplanes. Bombing continued without respite day and night. Over eleven tons of bombs were dropped on enemy airdromes at Gontrode and hostile billets and communications in the battle area and on a dump and the headquarters near Cambrai. The enemy also carried out many bombing raids during the night, but did little damage of military importance.

"A photograph taken of the results of our bombing at the Gontroue airdrome shows that Saturday night one shed of the airdrome was hit. The same photograph shows three large German machines which landed in a field five miles south of the Gontrode airdrome. Two of these machines clearly were damaged, and reconnoissances today show all three machines still lying in the field. A large airship shed which is now used for the accommodation of Gotha airplanes at this airdrome is reported to have been set on fire last night.

"The enemy aircraft were not very active yesterday, but a few large formations were encountered. Four German machines were downed and eight driven down out of control. Five of our airplanes are missing."

Two hostile machines were destroyed and two others driven down by British air patrols, says an official announcement made this afternoon, recounting bombing raids over Belgium on Saturday night and air combats that resulted from patrol activities. The statement reads:

"During Saturday night bombing raids were made by naval aircraft over the following objectives: The lock gates at Zeebrugge, the St. Denis Westren airdrome, the Thourout airdome, and works and trains at Bruges. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, a large fire being caused at the St. Denis Westren airdome.

"During patrol, several aerial combats occurred, with the result that two enemy machines were destroyed and one driven down completely out of control. A Gotha also was driven down, and it is thought to have been damaged.

"All our machines returned safely."

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Belgian communication on aerial fighting says:

"The aviators have been very active during the course of the last two days, carrying out numerous missions of reconnoisance, chase, and protection, in the course of which many combats were fought, and also bombardments near Roodevelde in reprisal for those of the enemy against our cantonments."

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 1.—Reporting on air operations, the communication from General Headquarters says:

"Fourteen enemy airmen were shot down yesterday."

BOMBARD STUTTGART AS REPRISAL MEASURE

French Aviators Also Raid German Bases From Lorraine to Belgium.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—In reprisal for a recent raid on the open town of Bar-le-Duc, French aviators last night dropped over 600 pounds of projectiles on the City of Stuttgart, the capital of Würtemberg. Otner air raids on German military bases and railway stations were carried out over widely scattered areas, from Dieuze, in German Lorraine, to Roulers and Thielt, in Belgium.

German aviators last night bombarded the region of Bar-le-Duc, causing damage to life and property.

The official report on aerial activities follows:

"The enemy last night bombarded the country in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc, causing material damage and resulting in several victims.

"During the day of Sept. 30 five German airplanes were brought down in the course of aerial engagements, while seven other enemy machines fell in a damaged condition within their own lines.

"French bombing squadrons sprayed with projectiles the railroad station and barracks at Fresney-le-rand, where fierce fires were observed, and also dropped bombs on the railway stations of Thionville, Mezieres, and Dieuze, and on the factories of Hagondange.

"As a measure of reprisal for the German bombardment of the open town of Bar-le-Duc two French aviators on the night of Sept. 30-Oct. 1 threw 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of projectiles on the fortified town of Stuttgart.

"In Belgium we bombarded aviation grounds in the region of Roulers and Thielt, and the railroad stations at Lichtervelde, Staden, and Cortemarck."

HOUSE CONCLUDES WORK ON TAX BILL

Conference Report Adopted Without a Dissenting Vote, Sending Measure to Senate.

KITCHIN EXPLAINS CHANGES

Official Estimate of Annual Yield $2,575,000,000—Cooper Condemns Zone System for Second-Class Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Without a dissenting vote the House today accepted the conference report on the War Revenue bill, thus ending the tax legislation for this session of Congress in the lower body.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee held the floor for two hours, discussing the bill. He did not enter into a detailed explanation of the important features; most of his time was consumed in showing the changes made in conference. He said it was the first conference report on a big tax bill in half a century which all the conferees had signed in peace and harmony. He took a fling at the members of the Conference Committee who let slip information on the progress of the bill by saying he had not read as much as one inch of such newspaper accounts which had contained correct information. He denied that there had been any heated political row between him and Senator Simmons.

Mr. Kitchin gave the official estimate of the revenue to be raised by the bill—$2,575,000,000. This is about $700,000,000 and $175,000,000 more respectively than the House and Senate drafts carried.

In answer to questions Mr. Kitchin said that if the war should continue the normal tax on incomes probably would be increased, but not the surtaxes. The present bill, he said, would raise $1,200,000,000 in income taxes, or four times as much as in 1916. He replied to a question from Representative Keating of Colorado by stating that if the income and excess profit tax rates of Great Britain should be applied in this country $4,000,000,000 more than was being raised by the present bill could be turned into the Treasury.

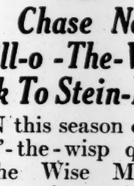
"England arrived at her present rates gradually," he said, "and I hope we shall not have to go so far."

Representative Cannon of Illinois suggested that the great profits of the period before the war would not be repeated by munition makers because the prices of their products were being fixed.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin assailed the postal zone system decided upon for magazines and newspapers, calling it the most reactionary legislation by Congress in fifty years. He read a long statement by Woodrow Wilson, when Governor of New Jersey, holding that a zone system for mail then under consideration was reactionary, as tending to denationalize the country. Mr. Cooper said that nothing had made the United States a great nation so much as the low flat rate on magazines and newspapers; that the free interchange of thought and expression should not be taxed, and that the zone system would tend to sectionalize the country.

"There is no more reason for applying the zone system to magazines than to letters," he said. "The Post Office Department is self-sustaining, except for rural free delivery. If you want to save money, why don't you knock out the free delivery in the rural districts? Why do you subsidize the farmer? Of course, I wouldn't say there were too many votes concerned. I would say it was wise statesmanship."

Some confusion and misinterpretation have arisen from the wording of the section imposing stamp taxes on negotiable instruments, which has been misconstrued to mean that a tax has been placed on bank checks. The bill says: "Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand," &c., 2 cents for each $100. The official interpretation of this section is that, as a check is payable at sight and on demand, it, therefore is excluded from the tax.



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Visitors will unhesitatingly agree that this Fur Institution is splendid and spacious beyond any other establishment in Greater New York devoted primarily to Furs. Your visit, with no pressure to purchase, is cordially invited to-day.

NEWS AT THE FRONT AND IN CAMP

The soldiers abroad or in training camps, or the sailors in the United States Navy are eager for news from home. The New York Times can be mailed on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; $6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, N. Y.—Advt.

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¶ Mallory hats for Fall are to be found at Saks in every color, every shade and every style considered correct for Autumn. They are individual in line and are made and finished better than any other hats to be had at $3.

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Full cloth binder to hold The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, mailed for $1.25. Half leather, $2.00. Will accommodate 26 issues of 24 pages each. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BRITISH THREATEN FOE'S LINE TO COAST

Baker Says Germans' Desperate Efforts Show They Know Their Peril.

BIG LOSS IN MAN POWER

Cites Figures to Prove German Wastage on the Aisne Greater Than at Verdun.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The significance of the new British drive in the Ypres salient now in progress was emphasized in an official statement issued today by Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, dealing with military activities in Europe for the week ending Sept. 29. This is the second weekly review of this character thus far issued by Secretary Baker.

In today's statement Secretary Baker asserts that the new British advance "definitely threatens the enemy's line of communications to the Belgian coast."

He explains that the railroad running from Ostend to Lille, which in large measure feeds the German naval bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, has now been brought within range of British artillery. Zeebrugge is the home port of the German high seas submarine flotillas, and the capture of this line of communications will force a retirement of the Germans along the Belgian coast.

Daniels Also to Issue Reports.

Secretary Daniels is also preparing to issue a weekly statement of the progress being made with naval preparations, and also to disclose, in an official way, some of the work done by American naval forces in European waters. When this practice is adopted, the American public will have the benefit weekly of official army and navy reviews of the war.

Here is the text of the statement:

"The Ypres salient continues the centre of military interest along the western front. The battle of Menin Road, which promises to be one of the great battles of the war, is following its normal course.

"Last week we recorded the gains of the British in this sector. This week we must note the desperate attempts made by the Germans to retake the lost positions.

"Beginning Sunday last the constantly increasing violence of the counter-attacks reached a culmination on the 27th inst., when seven powerful onslaughts by the picked 'storm battalions' of the enemy endeavored vainly to regain the lost objectives. The village of Zonnebeke, the centre of the conflict, is now firmly held by the British.

"It is evident that the efforts of the enemy in this sector are not actuated merely by the desire to regain lost terrain of little more than tactical value, nor must their persistent attacks be considered merely the normal reaction of a modern field engagement, in which counterattacks invariably follow upon attack, but rather it is to be noted that the enemy realizes fully the immense strategic importance of the British thrust along the Menin Road.

"Definitely Threatens" German Line.

"This new British advance in the Ypres salient now definitely threatens the enemy's line of communications to the Belgian coast. The Ostend-Lille Railway, which in a large measure feeds the German naval bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the latter the home port of the German high seas submarine flotillas, now comes within the range of the fire of the British guns.

"The superiority of the British over their enemies was conclusively proved during the engagements of the last week. The battle of Menin Road, furthermore, shows that the fighting stamina of the Germans is deteriorating—not that the enemy did not display great skill and dogged determination in his repeated counterattacks.

"During the recent operations in this sector the British captured 4,848 prisoners, including 128 officers.

"Along the French front, particularly in the Aisne sector of Braye-Cerny-Hurtebise, artillery duels of intense violence are reported.

"The enemy attempted an attack upon the French outposts on the right bank of the Meuse. This attack was partially successful, and certain German units gained a foothold in the French centre, where a violent combat took place, which ended in the French regaining the lost positions.

"Along the whole French front German storm contingents harassed the French lines, though their attacks were everywhere repulsed.

"The operations of maximum importance were north of Verdun, where the enemy made use of liquid fire in an effort to record some distinct success.

High Wastage of Man Power.

"The outstanding feature of the recent engagements is the wastage of the man power of the enemy.

"If we compare the combat front of Verdun in 1916, held by twelve German divisions, with the conflict from along the Aisne in 1917, held by four-teen divisions, both of practically the same length, it is found that during the same period of time, from May to September, 1916 and 1917, respectively, the enemy engaged along the Verdun front twenty-five new divisions last year; along the Aisne thirty-five new divisions this year.

"So great has the wastage of enemy forces become, owing to the improved mechanical means of the Allies and the perfection of their methods of combat, that the Germans are obliged to maintain in reserve as a minimum guarantee for the safety of their battle line in the west, at least forty divisions.

"The western front thus remains the principal battle front of the war. It is still strongly held by the enemy, and his defensive strength, while shaken, remains powerful.

"Emulating their German allies, the Austrians have made desperate attempts to regain the lost ground which the Italians have taken during their offensives of the last few weeks.

"It is especially along the Bainsizza Plateau that the Austrians concentrated their efforts. Not only were their attacks unsuccessful, but the Italians were even able to extend their gains as a result of further terrain lost by the enemy.

"The Italians have now completed the occupation of the entire Bainsizza Plateau and are consolidating their positions there.

"Along the other sectors of the Italian front in the Trentino and the Julian Alps, the enemy made various minor assaults, which were easily repulsed.

"News from Russia continues slight. Further reinforcements of the enemy forces are recorded in the Riga sector, and indications are that the Germans contemplate extending their gains across the Dvina.

"The German offensive was halted after the capture of Riga, apparently to resume the Rumanian campaign with a view to completing the conquest of Moldavia, and, if possible, pushing on into Bessarabia, in order to seize the rich grain and other supplies known to be stored there.

"No reports received indicate any unusual activity along the Rumanian front, where the situation remained unchanged during the week.

"From Macedonia we have no news of importance. The heat during the last week has prevented much activity. However, a raid by the combined French and Albanian contingents, the latter belonging to the forces of Essad Pasha, carried out in the Skumbi Valley, should be mentioned.

Rapid Guard Mobilization.

"The mobilization of the National Guard in their camps is proceeding rapidly and the formation of reorganized divisions is taking place. This reorganization is necessitated by the conditions of the present war, and requires larger regiments and certain machine-gun and other units not typical heretofore. Some misunderstanding of the reorganization has arisen; but its purpose and military necessity are being explained, and the division commanders are doing their utmost to preserve the local association and historic memories of these State forces.

"The assembling of the National Army in the cantonments has gone on with smoothness and success. Equipment difficulties are not serious and are being rapidly overcome. The most obvious shortage is in rifles; but an adequate supply for all purposes will soon be at hand, and no delay in training results from the shortage. All overseas forces are of course adequately supplied."

MOVE TO ENACT BILL TO PROTECT FIGHTERS

Senate Judiciary Committee Orders Measure Drafted to Stay Collections by Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—An effort to hurry through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights bill, by which enlisted men would be protected from creditors while fighting at the front, was initiated today, when the Senate Judiciary Committee referred the measure back to the sub-committee, comprising Senators Overman, Fletcher, Reed, Dillingham, and Brandegee, who conducted hearings upon it last week.

The Judiciary Committee instructed the sub-committee to draft a bill embracing the theory that Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to enact a reasonable stay at law to control the processes and proceedings of State courts. This is intended to save soldiers and sailors from having creditors move through State courts in contracts involving payments of money. The Judiciary Committee authorized the sub-committee to report the bill immediately if the members agreed upon the desirability of its passage at this session of Congress.

The insurance feature of the bill, which would authorize the Government to pay premiums on policies for enlisted men, has been practically agreed upon by the sub-committee. Insurance men have protested that the insurance feature as originally drawn would throw many companies out of business.

HAIG CHECKS FIERCE ATTACKS AT YPRES

Repulses Several German Charges, Inflicting Heavy Casualties.

FOE GAINS AT ONE POINT

Enters Two Advanced Posts in Polygon Wood—Germans Fail in Verdun Assaults.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Several heavy attacks were delivered by the Germans today against British positions north of Ypres and east of Polygon Wood, according to the official communication from British Headquarters tonight. All the attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties, except near the southeast corner of Polygon Wood, where the enemy entered two British advanced posts.

The communication follows:

At 5:30 o'clock this morning the enemy launched a powerful attack on a front of more than a mile against our new positions north of the Ypres-Menin Road and east of the Polygon Wood. The German infantry, advancing in three waves, sustered heavy casualties from our rifle fire and artillery barrage and were driven back in disorder. We followed up the retreating enemy and captured a few prisoners.

In the course of the next three hours the enemy twice renewed his attacks with strong forces on the same front and again was repulsed at all points, except opposite the southeast corner of the Polygon Wood, where he succeeded in occupying two of our advanced posts.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity today in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and south and north of Lens.

During the month of September we captured a total of 5,296 German prisoners, including 146 officers. We also captured during the same month 11 guns, including 3 heavy pieces, 57 trench mortars, and 317 machine guns.

The afternoon report is as follows:

The enemy's artillery has shown pronounced activity in the night time in the Nieuport sector and east and north of Ypres. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Spirited artillery fighting is reported by the War Office tonight on the Aisne front. There has also been infantry fighting of a stubborn character on the right bank of the Meuse, where the Germans attacked the French line, but were eventually repulsed.

The text of the statement reads:

On the Aisne front there were quite spirited artillery actions in the sectors of Laffaux and Allies and in the region between the Miette and the Aisne. North of Braye-en-Laonnois one of our detachments, composed of an officer and twelve men, carried out a surprise attack on an enemy trench and brought back, without having suffered any losses, thirteen prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack between the Bois le Chaume and Bézonvaux. A stubborn engagement ensued in our advanced elements, which the enemy had succeeded in entering, and ended to our advantage. Our line was completely re-established, and we took about fifteen prisoners.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

There was artillery activity in the course of the night at various points on the Aisne front. An enemy surprise attack on our small posts in the region of Allies resulted only in losses to our assailants.

In the Champagne our detachments penetrated the German lines north of Ville-sur-Tourbe, and, after destroying the enemy shelters, returned with prisoners.

On both banks of the River Meuse the night was marked by violent artillery actions, notably between the Meuse and Bézonvaux. In the sector of Forges the Germans, after a lively bombardment, attempted to storm our lines, but they were easily repulsed by our fire. Another enemy attack on the right bank of the Meuse was also checked.

In Lorraine our patrols, scouting in the region of La Seille, made some prisoners.

Today's Belgian communication says:

On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 the regions around Ramscapelle, Oostcapelle, Rouge Dame, Loo, and Knocke were exposed to the enemy fire. Many of our advanced posts have been violently bombarded. We replied on Dixmude and Clercken and against numerous German organizations. Our artillery has bombarded enemy communications and cantonments in reprisal for numerous bombs thrown at different points on our rear zone.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (via London.)—Intense artillery activity in Flanders is reported in today's official statement by the Army Headquarters Staff.

Reconnoitring operations along the French front resulted in the capture of prisoners by the Germans. There was only moderate activity in the Verdun sector, says the statement, which reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery duel on the coast and in the Ypres salient was intense from midday onward and was lively during the night.

British and French airmen have recently wrought considerable material damage on Belgian territory by dropping bombs, claiming numerous victims among the civilian population.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Along the Aisne, northeast of Rheims and in the Champagne the firing activity was revived, for the most part, in connection with reconnoitring engagements which resulted in our capturing prisoners. Before Verdun, the fighting activity remained within moderate limits.

PAINLEVE WINNING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

His Solution of the Vexed Question of Army Control Well Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Although the Painlevé Government has held power only a short time, it is already winning golden opinions, not only in Parliamentary circles, but among the public and press. The impression is gaining ground that if Premier Painleve is a less gifted orator than some of his predecessors he at least realizes, as General Pétain said, that "it is acts, not words, that count in war." Action is what France needs from her leaders, and now she is getting it. In consequence, to use the Intransigeant's metaphor, "Government stock is advancing several points daily."

In the last week the Government has taken strong action in regard to vitally important matters, like the shipping of freight and Parliamentary control at the front, to say nothing of making steady progress on the still more important matter of releasing the older classes of soldiers by the industrialization of a secondary front zone.

The question of Parliamentary control at the front has been settled by a decree providing that selected Commissioners shall have free access to all army zones, but that their right of criticism or interference shall be limited to matters outside actual military operations, that is, to questions of transport, supplies, hospital, and ambulance service and everything that concerns the general welfare and comfort of the troops. Thus a happy mean is found in this vexed question between the natural disinclination on the part of military commanders to permit civilians to meddle with strictly military questions and the equally natural wish of Deputies, as elected representatives of the people, to do their utmost to rectify and generally ameliorate the conditions under which a great part of that people is living at the front.

Regarding freight, a decree has been promulgated by which the Government can control not only all French shipping, but by system of port licenses all allied and neutral vessels entering the ports of France and her colonies. While French shipowners could always be brought into line by the threat of requisition, and the Allies were amenable to similar measures on the part of their own Governments, it has long been asserted that this procedure actually contributed to the general high freight costs by putting up prices more or less at will. The consequence was that if allied and neutral shipowners were not allowed to follow suit they at once raised an outcry of unfair discrimination. By the new decree no direct pressure will be brought to bear on neutrals, but they will simply be informed that if they do not obey the Government's wishes they will have their licenses to enter French ports revoked. It appears a simple solution of the difficulty; but, as is often the case, it required finding.

WOULD GIVE PRESIDENT DICTATORIAL POWERS

Senator Lewis Proposes Legislation Ensuring Him Unhampered Action in Recess of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—After a call at the White House today Senator Lewis said that he would propose the passage of a bill giving the President full power to do anything during the forthcoming recess of Congress that may be called for by any sudden emergency.

"I told the President," said the Senator, "that we could get the War Revenue bill passed finally this week, pass the Soldiers' Insurance bill next week, and adjourn by the end of the following week. The President is anxious that the Insurance bill pass that the families of the soldiers may have security and the soldiers have peace of mind.

"I think it would be wisdom for Congress to pass a law giving the President full power to do anything in the recess of Congress that may be called for by any sudden emergency, whether from international complications or home price-fixing of commodities for war necessity. This would prevent caller meeting and also give immediate legality to any action, however unexpected.

"The President expressed himself as deeply appreciative of the generous course of Congress toward him, particularly in its refusal to hamper him in any way in any of his executive functions or of intruding party opposition or personal politics against necessary measures.

"The President is satisfied with our war situation and our readiness for action, and has full confidence in American success."

Every man thinks he can mix a cocktail—but his guests need all their politeness to stand the strain.

Club Cocktails

protect the reputation of your hospitality

Chauffeur's Complete Outfit

Suit, Overcoat and Cap

at $47.50

¶ Saks' clothes for chauffeurs come to you direct from the bench, for we make them ourselves. This means that you get more both in tailoring and material than is possible in livery sold by middlemen. At Saks' you get the finest there is to be had at a price which is absolutely the lowest for motor garments of the same sterling quality. The outfit at $47.50 includes:

Suit of All-Wool Whipcord with either breeches or trousers.

Overcoat in double-breasted belted-back model, made of extra heavyweight Oxford coating, lined with wool suiting.

Cap to match.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailored Serge Dresses

OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP

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Broadway at 34th St.

Athena Underwear

For Women and Children

For daintiness, comfort and wear, ATHENA Underwear is matchless.

Women find that it is made to fit them exactly without being stretched into shape and with no unnecessary and annoying folds of fabric at any point. The shoulder straps stay in place, there is just the right fullness over the bust and at the hips, and the perfect fit at the waist prevents wrinkling under the corset. The patented seat and non-strain gusset provide ease and comfort to be found in no other undergarment. All sizes and qualities.

All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back.

Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down.

Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

PRICES:

Vests and Tights...Reg. Sizes...65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes..75c to $2.00

Union Suits....Reg. Sizes....$1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes..$1.50 to $4.25

Marshall Field & Co., Makers—Saks & Co., sole New York Distributors.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

For Men and Young Men
Suits of All-Wool Worsted
$25.00 $27.50 $30.00

On active service—or formal duty—Lord & Taylor men's worsted suits are front-rank features—a splendid combination of Service and Style.

Exceedingly smart lounge-suit models, with the air and ease of London's best, or the products of Fifth Avenue's most exclusive custom tailors. More conservative models for more conservative tastes.

Swagger suits, with the resistance to wear and tear possible only from all-wool, clear-finished worsteds. In patterns and colorings unobtrusively distinctive.

An exceptional showing of Fall and Winter Overcoats. ***"Boat-Train,"*** our new model for automobiling and country wear, is worthy of special mention.

Our ***daylight*** store permits you to make selections under street-wear conditions.

Suits $20 to $50; Overcoats $20 to $75.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop

Store Open Until 6 o'Clock.

Fourth Floor.

Army Equipment Also on Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
STORE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. EVERY DAY.

Army Uniforms Made to Measure Fourth Floor

The Birthday Offering of Crisp New Fall & Winter

Suits and Overcoats at $15.50

Our Clothing Chief is a connoisseur of clothes. He needs each of the twenty-five manufacturers who supply us to round out our stocks so they contain everything worth while.

He went to five of these makers. He asked their help on the Birthday. When the suits and coats came, even we were pleasantly surprised by their distinction. There are:

From Five GIMBEL Makers
Fall & Winter Suits—everything good.
Fall Weight Overcoats—silk lined.
Winter Weight Overcoats—very new.
Medium Weight Raincoats—guaranteed.
at one price $15.50

The Suits

Newest of the new 1917-1918 models—two and three button sacks, pinch-backs, double breasted and conservative business models. New lapels, new pockets, new shades, new patterns. Plain blues, blue serges, cheviots, cassimeres, basket weaves, silk mixtures—think of it, at $15.50!—to fit even the man who takes a 50 size and down to the smallest regular size.

Can you afford not to look at such suits?

The Coats

Chesterfield Fall Coats—Oxford gray; fully lined with silk; well tailored; all sizes; the business coat de luxe.

Winter Overcoats — quarter-silk or serge lined; mostly with velvet collars; all sizes.

Rainproofed Coats—fully guaranteed to turn the rain; belted or plain backs; single or double breasted; grays and tans. They're "finds" at $15.50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men Who Are Prompt Can Choose From

Over 800 Soft and Stiff Hats at $1.95

Samples of lines twice this price and near it. Also a most fortunate purchase of our own.

Derbies in black and two new shades of brown. Soft hats in new greens, browns, heathers, grays—a third of them silk-lined—all fast color (so guaranteed)—and in all weights and sizes.

The SAMPLES mean very broad and satisfying selection, as well as special excellence of finish and making. $1.95.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

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"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

"Your Bonds Shall Set You Free!"

The Abercrombie & Fitch Co. urges every sportsman—every patron of the establishment—to invest in the new issue of Liberty Bonds.

You can well afford to lend a fair portion of your money to the boys in khaki and the boys in blue.

Setting out unflinchingly—unselfishly—on Freedom's great adventure, let each man feel your hand of encouragement on his shoulder.

If you are going to be a partner in the great work Over There don't be a silent partner! Help the boys take it on the run!

Subscribe to-day. Don't delay.

Full information at the Liberty Loan subscription desk on our first floor.

Abercrombie & Fitch Cold Weather Comforts for Soldiers

Ask your friend in the Army if he is warm enough these first cold nights.

He needs heavier blankets—a comfortable bedding roll.

Abercrombie & Fitch five-pound, all-wool Army blankets, $12.50.
Ten-pound gray double blankets, all wool, $22.50.
Quilts lined with lamb's wool—warmer than a blanket—$12.50 and $17.50.
Eiderdown quilts, khaki-color cover, $25.
Pennsylvania bedding roll, $15; Shattuck camp roll, $12.50.
"Coleman 58" Officer's tent and bedding roll, $40 complete.
Blanket pins, 50c. a dozen.
Army cots, $3.50 to $9.

Sam Browne Belts—Approved by Gen. Pershing

Price, $13.50

Made of extra-heavy bridle leather, first quality, hand stitched—with sabre hook.
All sizes, up to 46.
Military wrist watches, with strap, $8 up; with radium hands and figures and khaki strap, $18, $21, $25 and $30.
Military match boxes; collapsible buckets, basins and bath tubs; folding chess and checker sets; footballs, quoits and boxing gloves for soldiers.

Officers' Winter Uniforms & Overcoats

made with Abercrombie & Fitch smartness and thoroughness—of heavy O. D. worsted serge.
Ready-to-wear, $40, $42.50 and $45; custom made, $50 to $55.
Officers' service overcoats, $50.
Rubberized O. D. trench coat, with detachable fleece lining, $30.
Officer's reversible capes—O. D. on one side, black on other, $7.50.
Trench coats of English cotton gabardine, waterproof, $45; with detachable fleece lining, $60.
Sleeveless Navy Sweaters, V-neck pull-overs, $6.50.
O. D. Flannel shirts, $3 to $5.50.
Regulation Army gloves—chrome tan horse-hide, $3.50.

Write for Booklet on Military Equipment.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

KERENSKY CABINET DEFIES ITS ENEMIES

Will Recognize No Authority Except Its Own Till Constituent Assembly Meets.

IS DONE WITH BOLSHEVIKS

Congress of Non-Slav Nationalities Demands a Federal Democratic Republic for Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—At the Russian Embassy the statement was made today that the Provisional Government at Petrograd would recognize as the source of governmental power in Russia only the Russian Constituent Assembly when it was called, and until that time would recognize no authority except its own.

It was further declared that the Kerensky Government would not compromise with the Bolsheviks, and in reorganizing the Cabinet as a coalition Ministry would not include representatives of the Bolsheviks.

If arrested, and orders for his arrest have been issued, Nikolai Lenine, head of the Bolsheviks, will be treated as a common criminal.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The Congress of Non-Slav Nationalities at its final session at Kiev passed a resolution declaring that Russia must be a federal democratic republic. To every nationality composing the population of Russia, including the Cossacks, the resolution says, must be granted a large measure of autonomy, the basis of which should be laid down by a constituent assembly especially convoked by each nationality.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it adds, should immediately establish a special commission composed of representatives of every nationality in Russia to prepare to defend their national interests at the peace conference. A Council of Nationalities would be set up to insure the realization of the principle of a federated Government.

Several thousand members of the Bolsheviki at a mass meeting last night adopted a resolution of protest against the imprisonment and reported imposition of a death sentence upon Alexander Berkman, the anarchist. Agitators who came here recently from the United States harrangued the crowd which packed a big circus tent. The speakers scoffed at American liberty, and said that the Bourgeoise ruled that country, but the Bolsheviki audience applauded only mildly.

A threatened demonstration against the American Embassy was not carried out. The Government, preparing for eventualities, had sent an armored motor car and a detachment of troops to guard the embassy. Ambassador Francis said he had no fears of possible harm and did not request a guard. After the adjournment of the meeting the guard was recalled.

General Gurko, former Commander on the southwestern front, has been expelled from Russia by way of Archangel, because of the letter he wrote to the former Emperor, expressing his loyalty. A telegram from Archangel announces the General's arrival and says he boarded a British vessel.

RUSSIANS WIN GROUND.

Press Foe Back in Riga Region—Petrograd Expects Air Raids.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—Russian troops have made another advance in the Riga region, according to today's War Office announcement. German posts were pressed back south of the railway in the Spitals Farm sector, the Russians advancing between 800 and 1,000 yards. The statement reads:

Northern Front: In the Riga region, four miles south of the railway, in the Spitals Farm sector, our vanguard detachments pressed back enemy posts and advanced between 800 and 1,000 yards.

Western and Rumanian Fronts: These were fusillades.

Aviation: In the region of Kovel on Friday our airmen dropped about seven hundredweight of bombs on enemy camps. In the region of Buczacz our giant airplanes of the Murometz type dropped about two hundredweight of bombs. Our noncommissioned officer Sapozhnikoff shot down an enemy machine west of Radautz.

Petrograd is preparing seriously to resist air raids. A series of observation posts within a radius of 200 miles have been established. Airplane patrols are on duty and arrangements have been made for darkening the city when the approach of enemy airmen is announced by the blowing of sirens.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning operations on the Russian front:

The situation is unchanged. In some isolated sectors local infantry engagements caused a temporary increase in the fire.

EDWARD TUCK FRENCH HURT

His Motor Car Turned Turtle Twice in Ocean Avenue, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—Edward Tuck French, son of Mrs. Leroy French, was injured this afternoon when his motor car turned turtle twice in Ocean Avenue, near the Graves Point Fishing Club. French was found beneath his machine by Paulding Fosdick, who got help from the Coast Guard Station.

Mr. French was too shaken up to explain the accident tonight, but it was thought he misjudged the turn near the Davis estate. He was removed to the Newport Hospital suffering from shock and slight bruises. The car was badly damaged.

COAL MEN PERPLEXED OVER NEW REGULATION

Some Retailers Say Administrator's Ruling Will Not Change the Present Prices.

The leading coal dealers in this city said yesterday they were unable to tell whether the regulation of profits on the sale of coal at retail, as announced by Fuel Administrator Garfield, would reduce the price of coal to the consumer. Frank K. Burns of Burns Brothers said:

"The matter is entirely too complicated to be discussed at present. The regulation of prices on the basis of the prices of 1915 makes it necessary for us to open and examine our books for that period. Expert accountants are at work on the question now."

Coal has been retailing in this city for several months at $8 to $9 a ton. This figure will not be changed much by the Fuel Administrator's ruling, according to a hasty study of the order by Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the New York Coal Merchants' Association. He said:

"For the present coal dealers are not selling coal at all or are selling it without any price named, because of the fact that it will be impossible for some time to fix the coal prices. It seems to us at first sight that the method announced for fixing the retail prices of coal will keep prices about the present level, but it will take further study to discuss the question with any certainty.

"One thing which has puzzled some dealers is whether the operation of the new order is effective at once, and whether coal dealers are to take the rules and their interpretations from the newspapers. No official notice of the order has been received by this association, and the matter is a little difficult to determine, especially in view of the fact that some of the newspaper accounts vary in explaining the application of the rules.

"In the meantime the coal dealers are all going back to their books and making a study of their business in 1915 to form a basis for figuring what their prices are to be in the future. It will take some time to complete this work. We intend to communicate with Washington without delay, however, in order to clear up points which ought to be understood at once."

TEUTONIC EMPERORS MEET.

"New Opportunity of Manifesting Agreement," Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (via London.)—An official announcement made here today says that Emperor William, on returning from Rumania, met Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary at Dzieditz, Austria.

The rulers expressed the greatest satisfaction at this meeting, which, the statement says, gave a new opportunity of manifesting their agreement in regard to political and military aims.

SPEED CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR LIBRARY FUND

New York Gets Another Week in Which to Complete 250,000 Quota.

The New York Library War Council, of which Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is the Chairman, announced last night that, following an appeal issued yesterday by Secretary of War Baker, the New York Council has decided to continue its efforts for the rest of this week to raise New York City's allotment of $250,000 of the $1,000,000 fund needed to supply the American armed forces with good reading matter.

At a meeting of the New York Council held yesterday afternoon Henry W. Taft, Judge O'Brien, ex-Mayor David A. Boody of Brooklyn, Frederic B. Pratt, and James Speyer constituted themselves a committee to solicit subscriptions from prominent men and women of this city who have not yet been approached. To date New York City has raised about $125,000, or half of its allotment.

The following additional gifts of $100 or more to the fund were announced:

F. A. Vanderlip	$500	James Byrne	$100
A. M. White	200	C. H. Russell	100
H. Holt & Co.	200	Mrs. W. T. Bush	100
G. K. G. Billings	100	W. C. Humstone	100
Henry B. Towne	100	Percival S. Hill	100
Guy E. Tripp	100	J. H. Maners	100
Century Company	100		

Frank I. Hill, Chief Librarian of Brooklyn, and who is Chairman of the National Finance Committee of the War Council, telegraphed from Washington that in the nation returns thus far received showed that a trifle more than $500,000, or about one-half of the total sum sought, had been contributed, and revised returns in New York City show that about one-half of the $250,000, which is New York's quota, has actually come to hand.

Secretary of War Baker, in his proclamation addressed to the workers for the fund throughout the nation, said:

The Library War Fund will be a contribution from the people of the United States to the contentment, effectiveness, and future usefulness of our soldiers. It is a part of the great effort the Government is making to surround our soldiers with a wholesome environment and to give them an opportunity to redeem, by useful occupation of their leisure, some of the losses which are necessarily entailed in military service.

Harold Braddock, National Campaign Manager, added to the Secreatry's statement the following:

"In order that the Library War Fund may be fully subscribed, every city and every State must do its full share. The campaign is being continued next week. The Library War Council knows that the substantial co-operation of the citizens of New York, under your leadership, will result in overstriding the goal of your city and State." The telegram was addressed to Edwin H. Anderson, Diretor of the New York Public Library and of the New York City campaign.

Of the amount received here, Brooklyn has contributed $28,000 and Queens $9,000. No estimate was received from the Bronx or Richmond, but the efforts in special libraries resulted in $25,000 being raised, and the employes of the main Public Library have succeeded in raising $28,000.

CONFER ON NAVY YARD PAY.

Negotiations Expected to Settle Demands by 12,000 for Increases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Representatives of all employes of all navy yards seeking increases in pay ranging as high in some instances as $1 a day, conferred today with Navy Department officials at the first of a series of meetings which are expected to settle the question. More than 12,000 men are involved. The claims of machinists first will be disposed of. In addition to navy yard workers, the army arsenal workers, who ask increases, will be heard.

President Wilson's Labor Investigating Committee left today on a two months' tour of Western States to inquire into causes of labor unrest and attempt settlement of strikes and other industrial disorders. It will stop first at Phoenix, Ariz.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Oct. 1.—Two thousand men employed in the construction of the Government aviation training camp here, who struck Sunday, returned to work late today after their demands for wage increases and revision of working schedules had been granted by the contractors.

Lane Bryant designs everything for the **Mother and Baby**

The Expectant Mother can select in privacy and comfort, every article necessary for the coming baby at the "Loveliest Baby Shop" the most beautiful and complete in town.

MATERNITY APPAREL
For Every Occasion

The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant. Prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Dresses 7.95 to 135.00 Blouses 2.95 to 34.50
Coats 19.85 to 135.00 Skirts 3.95 to 25.00
Suits 22.95 to 94.75 Corsets 3.85 to 10.00

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

BUYER AND SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost, 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S APPAREL

Exclusive Coats and Headwear

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Warm Robes For Cold Nights In Camp

It will be comforting to know you have one of these cozy, downy Blanket Robes handy to slip into when the mercury drops a bit. This store is showing a complete line in brown, gray and navy, jacquard patterns and Indian designs, at prices less than elsewhere. $2.89, $3.89, $4.89 and $5.89.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Handkerchiefs

Khaki Cotton Handkerchiefs, 12c, 23c each.
Red and Blue Cotton Bandanas, 15c each.
Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 17c each. Also 6 for $1.38, 6 for $1.49, 34c and 39c each.
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1.39
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Wool Socks, 47c

Seamless, medium weight, natural color with gray merino heels and toes. Reinforced heels, soles and toes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sewing Kits, 89c

No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Contains buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoelaces, thread, comb and pencil.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Swagger Sticks, 49c to $4.96

Growing in popularity every day. Our collection includes sticks with caps of enamel, bakelite, sterling with emblems, sold gold—various materials in various sizes. Some with leather loops, some leather covered.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Macy's Shaving Cream

Sometimes a man's razor gets dull—that's when this cream comes in handy. It helps the razor in its work.
Antiseptic and refreshing. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water,

Large Tube, 17c
Macy's—Drug Department, Main Floor, Rear.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist; nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some (Swiss) with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.
Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $9.94 to $27.50
American make, 7 and 15 jewels, plain and luminous dials, $13.89 to $25.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

The marvelous growth and prestige of this establishment is founded upon the cumulative experience & the well directed energies of a personnel that has made a life study of the Fine Art of Woman's Dress.

In Furs especially the house of Gidding stands paramount as a sponsor for all that is Rich and Rare

Presenting—Original Paris Models—exact Reproductions and exclusive Gidding Conceptions—comprising an almost limitless selection—now presented in their five selling salons, and embracing everything for practical or social wear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

SALE BEGINS TODAY, 9:00 A. M. Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

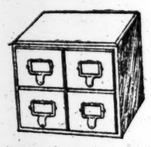
Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

NO WAITING! Special Desk to receive orders from samples. *Mail orders promptly filled.* Phone Greeley 6100

REDUCE YOUR OFFICE EXPENSES THROUGH THIS SALE OF Commercial Stationery AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

Business Heads, Office Managers, Purchasing Agents, Bookkeepers and Stenographers can save their organizations considerable by purchasing their supplies while this sale is in progress.



Oak Cabinets, four drawers, will hold about 1500 3 x 5 cards in each. *Illustrated.* $5.89

Oak Cabinets, containing 100 ruled index cards and one set of guides, A to Z. *Illustrated.* Size 3x5, 32c; size 4x6, 59c

Macy's Frankport Files, with index from A to Z, dustproof; metal clasp. *Illustrated.* 26c

Climax Dating Machines, metal type, self-inking, *illus.* $1.12

Glass Ink Stands, one well, separate cover, pen tray combined. *Illustrated.* 44c

Glass Ink Stands, two wells, for red and black ink, pin cup and pen tray combined. *Illustrated.* 69c

Desk Pads, either red or black, leather corners. *Illustrated.* Size 12x19, 16c; 19x24, 23c

Business people appreciate our way of doing business—buying and selling merchandise for cash only—because they realize what savings must be in store for them. They realize we exceed our usual efforts in preparing for a sale of this kind and that we sell supplies at unusually low prices.

CHECK YOUR LIST OF OFFICE NEEDS AGAINST THESE OFFERINGS

Wallets, for valuable papers, leather covered, containing eight compartments of heavy manila paper with printed heads for filing business memorandums, clippings, life insurance, fire insurance, contracts, etc. 69c

Telephone Directory Covers, bound in heavy cloth and stamped "Telephone Directory" with gilt letters. Red, black, brown or green. 79c

Telephone Discs—sanitary and hygienic—to be placed over mouthpiece of phone. Package of 8. 8c

Our Own Star Files, with A to Z index, press button clasp. 22c

Index Cards, 3x5, white, horizontally ruled; per thousand, 72c

Package Receipt Books, heavy canvas binding; good quality paper. 100 receipts. 8c ea.; 88c doz.

Money or Rent Receipt Books, with printed stubs; good grade paper; small size, 6c Large size, 16c

Climax Numbering Machines, self-inking, six wheels of metal type numbers. Runs consecutively, duplicating and repeating from 1 to 999,999. $2.24

Inks and Mucilage, all well known makes; all sizes; at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Ink Eradicator, best quality, 12c

Ink Wells, large size, silver inlaid in glass. Former price, $1.44. Sale price, 98c

Pen Points, tempered steel, assorted kinds. Box of 144, 29c

Pen Points, various styles, including Falcon points; gross, 69c

Ledgers, Journals, Records, Day and Cash Books, bound in canvas with Russia leather backs and corners, 9½x14¼ in.
300 Pages, $1.74 | 500 Pages, $2.39
400 Pages, $2.06 | 600 Pages, $2.74

Lead Pencils, assorted kinds, good quality. Per dozen, 14c

Saves Money in Two Ways

Protectograph Check Writer

Standard $40.00 Model

At $32.24

This machine prevents loss through alteration of checks. You save money also by purchasing it at Macy's. Prints the exact amount in two colors, any amount from 1c to millions of dollars. Two year guarantee. *Illustrated.*

Telephone Pad and Holder. Easily adjusted to any phone. *Illustrated.* 24c

Cash Boxes, heavy black japanned, gold and red stripes with extra inside tray for stamps and coins. *Illustrated.* 29c

Pin Cups, glass with compartments for pins, pen points, also brush pen wiper. *Illustrated.* 17c

Check Protectors, "Dimunette," presses checks from $2.00 to $1,000. *Illustrated.* $4.59

Special Fountain Pens, Self filling. Can be carried in pocket without leaking. Fine, medium or stub points. 14k. gold. 94c

Erasers, O. K., in metal case for either pen or pencil. 8c

Erasers of fine quality steel, bone handles and long steel blades. 39c

Letter Trays, of oak or mahogany; size 8½x11, 94c, and oak only, size 8½x13, $1.19

Blank Books, column ruled, black cloth sides. American Russia leather back and corners; 2 to 18 columns. 150 pages. $1.48

Records, Journals, Ledgers, with and without units, black cloth bound with Russia leather backs and corners, 9x14¼. 300 pages, $1.34

Diaries for 1918—first installment of new diaries now ready at our usual low prices.

Order Books, good quality paper, duplicating and triplicating. 150 sheets, 14c.

"My Year's Expense"—a household expense book which furnishes, without use of journal or ledger, a complete analysis of your expenditures, 46c

Typewriting Paper, second sheets, size 8½x11, good quality, ream of 500 sheets, 27c

Writing Pads, assorted colors, 5½x8½ in., 50 sheets, doz., 48c

Pay Envelopes, box 500; good quality manila stock, 34c

Leather Loose Leaf Memorandum Books, of either genuine black morocco or imitation morocco, all sizes, with or without fillers, indexed. All at prices less than elsewhere.

Sponges for finger moisteners, 2c and 4c each

Hand Blotters, maple wood handles, 21c each

Blotters, assorted colors, good quality; package of 12, 4c

Ajax Eyelet Machines, for binding papers, cloth or leather together. Easily operated. *Illustrated.* $4.89
Eyelets. 100 for 7c

Letter Trays, of heavy wire, with five felt rests to prevent scratching desk. 14c

Macy's "Reliable" Carbon Paper, letter or legal size. Black, blue or purple. *Illustrated.* Standard, $1.34 box
Light weight, $1.76
Medium " $2.79

Our Own "Reliable" Typewriter Ribbons, copying or record, for all machines. Black, blue or purple. *Illustrated.* $4.79 doz

Our Own "Reliable" Typewriting Tablets, 100 sheets 8½x11; fine quality bond paper. *Illustrated.* 24c
100 Envelopes to match. *Illus.* 24c

Loose Leaf Ledger Outfits, 9¼x11 — 7x8 in. Bound in Corduroy with leather backs and corners with index and 200 ledger sheets. Ruled. *Illus.* Complete, $5.94

DECLARE PACIFIST WAS TOOL OF BOLO

French Issue Warrant for Gaston Routier, Founder of La Paix of Madrid.

ADVENTURER'S LIFE BARED

Bolo Received Funds from Jagow to Influence Press in France, Newspaper Charges.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gaston Routier, a French subject, who founded the pacifist newspaper La Paix at Madrid with funds supposed to have been furnished by Bolo Pasha.

The publication aroused the indignation of the French colony in the Spanish capital on account of its Germanophile tendency. As a result, Routier declared he would cease publication and return to France and enlist in the army. Detectives were sent to the frontier in anticipation of his coming, but nothing has been heard from him.

According to other information money was furnished Routier by von Krohn, the German Naval Attaché at Madrid.

Bolo Pasha, who is charged with having relations with the enemy, was born in Marseilles, according to a story of his career appearing in the Matin. At first he was a clerk to a notary. He is a brother of Monsignor Bolo, one of the most eloquent preachers of the Catholic Church in France, and had an easy access to an honorable career, but chose occupations that were varied and hazardous.

Scheme to Ship Lobsters.

His business ventures began with a scheme for the wholesale catching and shipment of lobsters. This cost his partner a considerable sum. After failing in several other enterprises, Bolo Pasha came to Paris and started a sort of information bureau. It became the target for numerous complaints, culminating in the condemnation of Bolo by default for abuse of confidence and swindling, in 1904. Bolo then went to Valencia, Spain, where, under the name of Berner, he opened a café that was much frequented by the French colony. In 1908, the Matin says, he turned up in Bordeaux, where he married a widow who had an annual income of 70,000 francs. He then enlarged his field of operations, appearing at Lyons as an agent for champagne and other wines. Afterward he again transferred his headquarters to Paris. Bolo, the newspaper adds, was conspicuous in the riots in Champagne, when the wine growers there in a protest against the use of wine from outside Champagne for making sparkling wines under the name of champagne, devastated the vineyards of big French companies, while those owned by Germans were left unharmed.

It was in June, 1914, that Bolo met Abbas Hilmi, then Khedive of Egypt. He was introduced by Yusoff Sadik Pasha, one of the Khedive's ministers. He at once became a trusted agent in the enterprise for the exploitation of real estate owned by the Khedive and for the protection of the Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal and in Egypt, in the event that circumstances might compel Great Britain to repudiate the Khedive. The Matin concludes from these negotiations that Abbas Hilmi, two months before the actual beginning of hostilities, anticipated a war in which Turkey would be involved and sought to provide against sequestration of his interests in case he cast his lot with the Sultan of Turkey.

Dealings with ex-Khedive.

To provide a "straw" man to take Abbas Hilmi's interests under cover, says the Matin, a contract was drawn up by which Bolo was to be recognized by the Khedive in writing as his creditor to the amount of 50,000,000 francs. In exchange, Bolo was to make an agreement to repay that sum to its legitimate owner. Yusoff Sadik, the newspaper adds, found Bolo's part of the agreement insufficiently clear and the project was not carried to completion.

The Matin says Bolo met Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, in Zurich in March, 1915, and concluded an arrangement which was approved by Gottlieb von Jagow, then German Foreign Minister, under which 10,000,000 marks would be paid in installments to Bolo through the former Khedive to influence the French press.

In accordance with this arrangement 4,000,000 marks was paid by roundabout methods through Swiss banks, to avert suspicion. Abbas Hilmi and an associate are said to have collected 200,000 francs as a commission. After that time Bolo Pasha and Abbas Hilmi seem to have fallen out, for their relations ceased.

Senator Charles Humbert, owner of the Journal, announces he has canceled his contract with Bolo Pasha and refunded the 5,500,000 francs paid by Bolo for an interest in the newspaper. The Senator says he signed, at Bolo's request, a promise that Fernand Monier should be appointed a director of the Journal, on his retirement as President of the Paris Court of Appeals. He felt at the time that the presence of such a man as Judge Monier on the Journal board, as the representative of Bolo, reassured him as to the wisdom of accepting Bolo's money. (The French Ministry of Justice last week decided to send Judge Monier before the Court of Cassation on account of his association with Bolo.)

After he signed the contract, Senator Humbert says, he saw Bolo only at wide intervals, and noticed nothing suspicious. It was a year after the contract was signed that the Senator learned a judicial inquiry had been opened in regard to Bolo. He immediately offered to return the money, but Bolo declined to accept it and there was no way in which he could be forced to receive it. Furthermore, Bolo had not been arrested and protested his innocence, and the Premier, whom Senator Humbert consulted, told him even as lately as three weeks ago that nothing definite had been found against Bolo. The Senator accordingly could only await further developments, and today concluded he had the right to break the contract and refund the money.

BOLO'S FUNDS HERE TRACED.

German Sources in America Believed to Have Aided Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Representatives of the French and American Governments have traced bank accounts of Bolo Pasha in this country and have obtained or are obtaining records of checks drawn by him in payment for the work which was carried on in the United States and France under his direction. As the matter is regarded as more intimately a concern of France, officials of the United States Government take the position that any statements of his activities must come from French official sources.

Bolo was in this country two years ago. It is supposed that at that time he made the arrangements for a large fund which is said to have been used mainly in propagandist work in behalf of Germany. According to information obtained here today, the money was kept in banks in the United States, and some at least of it was sent to France for his use there. It was hinted in a thoroughly informed quarter that the investigation had disclosed that the money placed in banks here was obtained mostly from German sources in America. What banks were affected officials did not care to say.

One of the officials of the French Embassy is credited with having had charge of the investigation in this country. He denied today that he knew anything of the affair except what he had read in the newspapers.

Most of the inquiry here was presented by agents of the French Government, who at times were assisted by the State Department and American Secret Service men.

Leader of Egyptian Clique.

A member of the Diplomatic Corps here, of long experience in the Levant, and particularly in Egypt, declared today that a powerful clique of Egyptians was conducting an active campaign on behalf of Germany in Switzerland and that Bolo Pasha was one of the leaders. This diplomat is convinced that Bolo was formerly of the household of the former Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi Pasha.

It is said here that Achmet Bty Sadik, formerly private secretary to Abbas Hilmi Pasha, when he was Khedive, and Osman Pasha Mortada, at one time first master of ceremonies at the Khedival Court, are at present in Geneva, which is the headquarters of their propaganda, and also at Zurich, another centre for spies.

When the former Khedive was driven from Egypt he took an enormous sum of money and treasure, which was soon dissipated, and his further operations against the English Government were financed by Germany. The band of spies, as the story is told here, is composed of Egyptians with a sprinkling of Turks. Their first work was done in the Levant, but they soon worked in Paris through Switzerland.

The first efforts were devoted to work against the English in Egypt and Turkey. But when the Egyptian case became hopeless for them they devoted all their energies to Turkey. After Turkey entered the war they moved their field to France and, to a lesser degree, Italy. Part of their plan was an information bureau conducted with the Geneva headquarters as a clearing house and Zurich as the distributing point for Germany.

Another diplomat here said Bolo was well known in the Levant. He made a fortune in Turkey, and in his intimacy with the former Khedive of Egypt added to his wealth, but he lost his money in spectacular enterprises. He was one of the promoters of the notorious "Heliopolis" at Alexandria, which was planned to be another Monte Carlo, but was a failure after millions had been squandered on it.

Spectacular Career in Paris.

In Paris Bolo was a showy figure. He was interested in schemes of magnitude and made and lost large sums of money. It was intimated that while he was always Bolo in Paris he worked in some Levantine countries under other names.

The Egyptian propagandists are said to have been in closer touch with Vienna than with Berlin and received their instructions and money from Germany through Austrian bankers. The information they obtained was sent directly to Berlin through Zurich. The propaganda work done by the Levantines is known to have extended through every neutral European country.

THWARTS SEIZURE OF MURDER WITNESS

District Attorney Rescues Maloney from Philadelphia Detectives Pending Revelations.

SEES PLOT TO SILENCE HIM

Five Policemen Arrested for Alleged Complicity in Violence Culminating in Primary Day Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—A plot to thwart exposure of police and politicians involved in the Fifth Ward primary murder scandal, was nipped today, according to District Attorney Rotan, who became convinced of an effort by the Smith administration operating through the City Detective Bureau, to obtain physical possession of the chief witness for the commonwealth at the hearing of Mayor Smith, Select Councilman William E. Finley, Police Lieutenant Bennett, Isaac Deutsch, and others tomorrow on conspiracy charges growing out of the primary day violence.

This witness is Samuel G. Maloney, Philadelphia representative of a New York detective agency and one time political opponent of James A. Carey. With "Jimmy" Clark, a former employe of the detective agency, who is charged with murder, Maloney provided the District Attorney with evidence against "men higher up," police officials, and those called upon to enforce the orders of the politicians with blackjack and revolver.

Maloney has been secretly conferring with the District Attorney and his assistants during the last week. His statements and those of Clark, corroborated by other witnesses, led to the arrest last Saturday of Finley, political lieutenant and protégé of Senator Edwin H. Vare.

The District Attorney immediately detailed his confidential detectives to "shadow" high officials of the Department of Public Safety, and at the same time placed a strict guard over Maloney. Reports were brought to Mr. Rotan that Director of Public Safety Wilson held a late Sunday evening conference with Captain of Detectives Tate and later was joined by a well-known attorney in a consultation at the Bellevue-Stratford. The full import of these councils was kept secret, but early today the Prosecutor was informed that almost the entire Central Office force had been detailed to arrest Maloney.

At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon Maloney entered his office in the Real Estate Trust Building, followed by two detectives. They declared Maloney under arrest, but when asked for their warrant were unable to produce one. Assistant District Attorney James Gay Gordon, Jr., took a hand in the proceedings at this juncture and haled the entire party to the City Hall, where they went to Judge Martin's court. Judge Martin remanded Maloney into the custody of ex-Judge Gordon as a witness at the hearing of Mayor Smith and others tomorrow.

District Attorney Rotan took active steps to place under arrest as soon as possible all the policemen against whom he claims to hold evidence in connection with the primary day thuggery. After the necessary warrants had been issued charging assault, battery and violation of the Shern act forbidding policemen to participate in politics, Policemen John Wirtschafter, Louis Feldman, Emanuel Uram, Clarence Hayden, and Michael J. Murphy were taken to the District Attorney's office. They were arraigned in the Municipal Court and were held under $5,000 bail each.

Another arrest was made in the Bronx yesterday in connection with the Philadelphia primary murder. The man arrested said he was Christopher Smith, 28, of 804 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. The arrest was made by Captain Andrew J. Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau and Detective John J. Clark. The police say the prisoner is known to them as "Muggsy" Smith.

The arrest was made on a warrant from Philadelphia charging Smith with being a fugitive from justice and with complicity in the "shooting up" of a polling place.

TAKE UP APPEALS TO EXPEL SENATORS

Continued from Page 1.

let it be so announced by this committee the length and breadth of our country and a clean bill of health given these gentlemen. But if any are guilty, let the guilty be shot at once, without an hour's delay. We need a few public examples. It means saving good loyal lives.

"The time has come when it is not Senator La Follette and his followers who are on trial before the public, but the United States Senate and the House for their supineness and inactivity in the face of public opinion.

"If something of this kind is not done at once we are sure to wake up some morning and find that some patriotic young men, moved by impulse, have shot these men and disgraced the Senate and Congress, and the whole country will rise as a whole and acquit them—but this will only be the beginning of other lawless acts, and the blame will be laid at your doors, so act at once.

"What is the good of the United States Department of Justice and the Secret Service of the United States if men in highest places are accused of disloyalty by the entire press of this country and have the effrontery to flout their disloyalty in the face of public opinion, and nothing is done either by the Senate or the House? This whole business is only to encourage spies and traitors to blow up our ships, our buildings, and destroy American life."

Jean Rittenhouse of San Diego, Cal., wrote to Vice President Marshall saying:

"Before ousting Senator La Follette for making unwelcome statements, might it not be well to discover whether those statements are true? Out here the feeling against sending our boys to France is strong. It is not expressed from the pulpit or platform, but quietly among the people themselves on every side."

A telegram signed by Edward Gillen of Racine, Wis., demanded La Follette's exnulsion, the writer saying he believed "in hanging all traitors."

A letter from the County Council of Defense of Barnett County, Wis., ran:

"Grieved and humiliated by accounts that deliberate efforts are being made by petitions and other instrumentalities to represent this patriotic Commonwealth to the Congress of the United States as disloyal, we take this means to repudiate in the name of the people of Wisconsin every disloyal word and deed calculated to misrepresent her and her people, to discourage the Government in its efforts to win the war, to give aid and encouragement to the German Government and thereby increase hardships and hazards of the Wisconsin soldiers."

PROTEST AGAINST SEDITION.

Cohalan Linked with La Follette in New Hampshire Resolution.

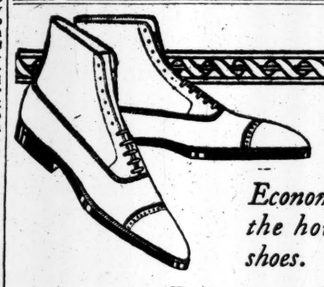
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 1.—State and Federal authorities were urged in resolutions adopted by the State Public Safety Committee today to punish speedily those in high office who make disloyal or seditious utterances. The resolutions refer to reported public utterances of Senator La Follette and to the mention of Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of New York in recent State Department disclosures, and conclude with the declaration that "disloyal or seditious utterances, especially when coming from those who occupy high office, can no longer be tolerated."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 1.—The Chattanooga Bar Association today adopted resolutions "condemning in unmeasured terms" the acts of "Senators La Follette, Gronna, Reed, Hardwick, Stone, Vardaman, and others acting with them," in their attitude toward the war and demanding "their expulsion from the American Senate."

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Avenue - Opp. Cathedral
Opening display
Tues. Oct. 2nd
and days following
A comprehensive assemblage of Charming & Unique designs
Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats
For Motor or Afternoon Wear
Evening Wraps
Fur Trimmed

Brentano's Dodd
SHOE DEPARTMENT

The "Navarre" Boot
$7.50
A REFINED, dressy walking boot, designed with an artistic exactness which typifies fall foot fashion. It is made of tan Russia calf, having castor colored buck cloth tops, with either Louis XV. or Cuban leather heels. Price..... $7.50
WE also have an all-tan Russia calf laced boot, similar to the one illustrated above, only with Cuban heels. Price..... $7.00
Shoe Department on Main Floor, Special Entrance on 35th St.
At the New Bedell Fashion Shop
Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street



Economy is the watchword of the hour. Apply it to your shoes.
Walk-Over SHOES
selling at $5. to $12. per pair, are worth the money in style, comfort, fine workmanship, and the *wear quality*.
$5. We are still able to sell for $5. Walk-Over Shoes, made in the well-known Walk-Over way, in latest styles. In black and tan leathers, many special lasts. A great economic shoe value.
$4. Another great shoe value! Walk-Overs at $4. In two popular lasts only, black and tan leathers.
These two exceptional shoe values, in the face of high leather prices, will make many new friends for the Walk-Over Shoe, backed by the famous Walk-Over trade mark.
There are no "stuck-on" prices in Walk-Over shoe stores.
A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Stores
New York City: 179 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 1173-75 Broadway, 252 W. 125th St., 1439 Broadway, 422 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn: 1355 Broadway, 365-7 Fulton St.
Bronx: 557 Melrose Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., 9 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street
Have in stock, for immediate delivery, the popular
Wideloom Chenille Carpets
Wool back, in taupe, grey, tete de negre, rose and blue; quality and dyes guaranteed.
Widths up to 15 feet
at $9.75 square yd.
Inspection and comparison of prices invited.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Beautiful modes of latest styles in gowns, wraps, hats, and furs reproduced in the Rotogravure Fashion Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order in advance.

Replenish Your Linen Chest For The Winter at McCutcheon's
Reg. Trade Mark. Reg. Trade Mark.
The orderly and systematic way to keep track of the wear and tear on your Household Linen is to count it over and check it up at the beginning of the winter season. Then put in a complete order for the necessary new supplies to bring your outfit up to standard.
Such an annual inventory may save the excessive use of the expensive "best" linen; it may disclose undue laundry damage.
We carry the largest range of exclusive patterns to choose from and the widest choice of qualities. We guarantee that the Linen is Pure Linen. This sixty year old principle of dealing in Pure Linens only has not been deviated from one iota even in these difficult times. These facts combine to make "The Linen Store" the natural place to come to with your buying list.
Incidentally, we are very slow to discontinue a desirable pattern once adopted, and your purchase in all probability can be matched five or ten years hence.
Table Cloths and Napkins — Bed Linen and Spreads
Fancy Table Linens — Towels and Bath Mats
Blankets and Comfortables
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

The Dairy Cows Must Not Be Slaughtered!
THE 500,000 dairy cows on our farms are in danger, and so your milk supply is in danger. Dairy cows bring a high price for meat and they must be sold for meat if they can't be made to pay as milkers.
The College of Agriculture of the state made investigations in thirty-eight counties and found that the great herd is decreasing at the rate of 71,000 cows a year. Meanwhile, there were 26% less female calves raised.
The reasons given for the slaughter was scarcity of labor, high prices of feed and low prices for milk.
To Save the Dairy Herds, You Must Use Milk Freely
Unless more milk is used—unless you understand that the milk producers on the farms are selling their milk as low as possible, then the dairy industry of the East will go the way of the sheep industry, which has been practically destroyed because it was not profitable.
During October we dairymen will receive for Grade B milk testing 3.6% butter fat, 7.18 cents a quart. It will cost us over 6.97 cents a quart to produce this milk. Our profit, then, will be about 2/10 of a cent per quart.
Some people think that cows live on grass and forage. As a matter of fact we have to buy a large part of the feed for our cows. In the last twelve months, feed has gone up over 60%, just the same as your flour and your meat have gone up, and for the same reason. Farm labor has gone up over 33% and other expenses have gone up 50%.
Children Simply Must Have Milk
Their growth, their very lives depend upon it. Every child should consume in one way or another at least a quart of milk a day.
Grown ups consume too little milk. Business men should drink more milk at lunch and cut down on meat and egg dishes.
Housewives should save money by cutting down on the purchases of meat and eggs and put more milk on the table, either to be drunk or in puddings, soups, breads, cakes, custards, etc.
Mr. Hoover Says, "Do Not Waste Milk"
It should be bought freely and every bit of it should be consumed. The cream and butter furnishes energy, and skimmed milk and buttermilk are real foods, because they build up the body and safeguard health.
We, the dairymen of the state, pledge ourselves to keep down our selling prices as low as possible month by month. Our books, our cost of production and our selling prices are always open to the public.
Each of the 42,000 members of the Dairymen's League are spending a few cents a day for this advertising, to lay before the consumers the vital facts about milk production; the cost of its production and the value of milk as a food.
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE
NEW YORK CITY HEADQUARTERS
110 West 40th Street New York City

The Wrong Idea Has More Cunning In Its Tongue Than the Right One

THERE is more lure to the voice of cunning to-day than ever before. False claims, decked in rhetoric—in clothes, in finance, in statecraft—win for a time.

* *

And then they lose.

* *

The standard that does not change—the man that rings true in the crisis—the clothes which measure up to every situation and continue to be that fullest measure of excellence—have their moment of greatest value when the world seems tumbling about their ears.

* *

The first nip of real Autumn is here. In the flickering firelight there is a picture of another wonderful New York season—with its new problems, its possibilities, its glories and its styles.

* *

It is an inspiring thing to contemplate—this picture in the fire. Destiny is darting about in the shadows. No word magician could paint such a scene of palpitating human interest. Conditions are shifting, values are changing—as individual New Yorkers we are asking ourselves many questions.

* *

We are having a world experience which we never had before. Accustomed as we are to seeing New York grow, and then discard, we are seeing her now in a new light—occupying a position of leadership which no city had been called upon to occupy.

* *

It is the season for the giant of the New World to change coat—which interests all of us immensely and immediately.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner clothes for Autumn and Winter are ready for your inspection. They reflect the mood of the hour—of the well-bred New Yorker.

* *

For many seasons these clothes have been prepared to exactly meet the requisites of the New York man. It required closer observation—closer application of those rules which have governed their creation in the past—to exactly meet the situation this Fall.

But it has been done—more successfully than we dared hope.

* *

Whatever you see coming from the custom tailor shops in which men of wealth and taste are registering their ideas of propriety, you will see reflected directly in the clothes being offered by this establishment.

The same subdued colorings and cheery tweeds—the same richness of all wool fabrics—the same attractiveness of model.

It has not been necessary to depart from a single Weber and Heilbroner ideal—nor has it been necessary to so increase the prices of these clothes to make a marked difference in your expenditures.

* *

They are what they always have been—the clothes of the well-groomed man of affairs, maintaining that note of difference which first commended them to thousands, and then to tens of thousands, of New Yorkers.

* *

Things which have appealed to the makers of ordinary ready-to-wear clothing have found no place in these. The wrong idea has more cunning

in its tongue than the right one—the temptation is greater to imitate the misguided style thought in a suit—the solecisms and vulgarisms—than the virtues.

* *

These are the things, obviously, which the exclusive, well-informed custom tailor avoids. He has no place for blatant "originality." It is as foreign to him and his clientele as ragtime would have been to Liszt and Wagner.

And it is quite as foreign to these Weber and Heilbroner clothes.

* *

All things considered, we believe that these Fall and Winter assortments—reflect the best thought of American and English tailors, surpassing anything this house has ever been able to offer.

Suits, $20 to $52.50. Evening Dress Suits, $37.50 to $65. Dinner Jackets, $26.50 to $50. Overcoats, $20 to $65.

The celebrated Burberry or Hunt imported English Overcoats.

Army Officers' O. D. Serge Uniforms, $43 and $48; Officers' Overcoats, $50 to $95; Officers' Field Lockers, $10. Officers' Puttees, etc.

The Largest Furnishing Goods Business in the United States. W. and H. Hats, Correct English and American Blocks.

W. and H. "Dreadnaught" Wardrobe Trunks Represent Complete Comfort in Travel.

Make Your Dollar Ring for Liberty

Weber and Heilbroner

Subscribe for the New Liberty Bonds

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 345 Broadway, 150 Nassau; 775 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 1185 Broadway, 30 Broad; 44th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1363 Broadway

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Real Estate Is Worth What It Earns

and it takes an organization experienced in property management to maintain its maximum earning power.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
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LOOK OUT ★ FOR ★ JACK TAR

A NEW STYLE FOR FALL IN—

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

ON SALE OCTOBER 3RD

CONTRACT BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York Founded 1884.
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

DRAFTING ATTACKED BY MEXICAN CONSUL

Burns's Charges Referred to Secretary Lansing and the New York Police.

DENOUNCES LOCAL BOARDS

Official Likens Them to "Hordes of Villa"—Resents a Call for His Assistant.

Charles H. Tuttle, Chairman of Local Exemption Board 145, the office of which is in the College of the City of New York, has sent to Secretary of State Lansing copies of letters which have passed between himself and Juan T. Burns, the Consul General of Mexico in New York, while a statement which Mr. Burns gave out last night has been referred to the Department of Justice and the police authorities for investigation. Mr. Burns asserts that Jesus Martinez, the Mexican Vice Consul, has been drafted into the army over his protest. In referring to the members of the local boards in New York City he says that "they can only be compared to the savage hordes of Villa."

Mr. Tuttle, Chairman of Board 145, could not be reached last night, but Dr. Franklin Welker of 344 West 145th Street, the medical member of the board, explained the case of Mr. Martinez in detail. Mr. Martinez, he said, had not been drafted, and all that the board had requested of Mr. Burns was that Mr. Martinez make out the affidavits which are required in all cases of aliens, including German subjects.

"Instead of complying with our very courteous request, which would have automatically secured the exemption of the man Martinez," Dr. Welker said, "the Mexican Consul General sent the board a letter which I can only describe as very insulting and nasty in composition. That letter is now in the possession of the Secretary of State for such action as he may see fit to take in the case."

Roger B. Wood, in charge of the draft in New York City, was in Washington yesterday holding an important conference with Provost Marshal General Crowder and was not expected back in New York until today. In his absence the charges made by Mr. Burns were called by one of his subordinates to the attention of the Police Department.

"Mexican citizens," said Consul General Burns, "have been forced into the army here without regard to their nationality. The men in charge of the local draft boards show such stupidity and such ignorance of the rights of men that they can only be compared to the savage hordes of Villa in our internal struggle, who acted without consideration of either human rights or the legal rights of citizens.

Accuses Draft Boards.

"The climax of this abnormal situation is the lack of responsibility that the boards assume when they commit such unjustifiable attempts. The case has been made more astonishing by their intention, against all respect of the sovereignty of nations, to recruit even Consular agents with full knowledge of the latters' status.

"I cannot realize what is the final aim of these boards in forming an army of foreigners to fight for this country, for which they have no affection, nor has this country any lien on them, unless to create a foreign legion, as in France, but that is a body composed of volunteers. The fact remains that these boards are casting aside human rights, the very thing that the United States Army is said to be sent to fight for.

"I do not know what my country will do through its diplomatic agents, but personally I feel myself obliged and entitled to protest in the most open manner against this arbitrary action committed in a most absurd way. Such acts only create a feeling of deep animosity between the two countries, sowing the seeds of hatred and revenge in the hearts of Mexicans, who are at present cruelly and roughly treated. Thus is destroyed the long work of years in which both countries have been trying heartily to create sincere friendship between their citizens."

According to Mr. Burns, more than 100 Mexicans have been drafted in this city against their will, and these men, he asserts, are now serving in the national army. "Several thousands of other Mexicans," he says, have been called by boards in or near New York City. He said Vice Consul Martinez was continuing his Consular duties, and that he would stay there, regardless of what the United States might have to say in the matter.

"Knowing their rights," he added, "I shall protect all Mexicans who come to me and who have been drafted. I know of several cases where in order to comply with the draft law exemption claims have been filed within the prescribed seven days and no attention has been paid to them until it was too late and the time limit had expired."

The statements made by Mr. Burns were denied by draft officials. The orders issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder call for the exemption of every alien in the United States who has not taken out citizenship papers or has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen. A case illustrative of the operation of the draft law was cited. Guillermo Busch, a Peruvian citizen, was called for examination, passed the physical test, and did not file a claim for exemption. He was ordered to report for duty. At the last moment the Consul General of Peru submitted the papers, as required by law, and Busch was immediately exempted from service.

Charges Called Ridiculous.

"We shall meet the challenge of the Mexican," said a draft official last night, "and he will have a chance to prove the truth or falsity of what he says. His statements are ridiculous and are not borne out in a single instance. Some aliens may have been drafted, but if they were it was because they did not file the simple affidavits for exemption. Even those drafted have been discharged when they complied. Any alien can get exemption up to the very minute the train starts for the cantonment. Once in camp, he deals with the military authorities, who also will exempt when the required affidavits are forthcoming."

Consul General Burns was arrested in New York on Jan. 3 of this year, charged with conspiracy to violate the provisions of the arms embargo against Mexico in the Fall of 1915, when he was alleged to have aided in smuggling a cargo of arms and other munitions into Mexico. That case is yet to be tried.

In March of this year there was an exodus of German spies and agents from the United States into Mexico. Mr. Burns said at the time that he was issuing "safe conducts" to all Germans who applied for them, and when asked if he investigated the applicants before issuing the "safe conducts" replied "Certainly not." He was recently reappointed Consul General at New York, with offices at 120 Broadway.

DELINQUENTS ROUNDED UP.

Nearly 100 Draft Men Turned Over to Military Authorities.

Nearly 100 national army delinquents who have been called to the colors in the last three weeks, but who failed to appear for mobilization, were rounded up by the police and Department of Justice agents yesterday and turned over to the military authorities. Forty-two of them were sent under guard to Camp Upton yesterday and the rest will go this morning.

The fifty-odd men held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night were without blankets up to 8 o'clock, when an appeal was sent to the Department of Charities for any kind of warm covering.

One of the men held in the armory last night was William Kieve of 472 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, who frankly stated he had no desire to fight. The man is said to be a follower of the late Pastor Russell, a pacifist, and a conscientious objector. Kieve said he was a member of the International Bible Students' Association and that he believed in the teachings of the organization which forbids its members to participate in war in any form.

At its public session yesterday afternoon the District Board of Appeals handed down one of the most important decisions which have yet been made public. This decision concerns the exempting of drafted men for limited periods by various boards. Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the board, announced that such exemptions are contrary to the regulations governing the Selective Draft. The announcement of Mr. Hughes came after Louis Marshall had called the attention of the board to a case in which a local board had exempted a man for thirty days. Mr. Hughes cautioned the members of all committees to be on the lookout for all such cases.

Local Board 168 came in for a scoring by the District Board during the discussion of the case of John J. Rose, an appellant from that board for exemption on the ground of a dependent wife and two children. The District Board, it appears, requested certain additional information from the local board, which notified the appeal board that if it wanted the information it could get it itself.

Mr. Hughes asked for the name of the Chairman of the board.

The Charman is W. H. Upton of 1,997 Lexington Avenue.

RECRUITING TAKES ANOTHER SPURT

868 Men Enlisted in the Army on Saturday—Pennsylvania Furnishes 107 of This Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Regular army recruiting jumped to 868 on Saturday, making it one of the best days in this work since the regular army reached its maximum war strength. Pennsylvania led with 107 enlistments on Saturday and came within striking distance of the 80,000 mark. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained Sept. 29.	Since April 1.		Obtained Sept. 29.	Since April 1.
Alabama	12	2,487	*Nebraska	32	3,719
Arizona	2	348	*Nevada	3	1,023
Arkansas	1	1,892	N. Hamp.	34	709
*California	23	8,184	*N. Jersey	37	6,707
*Colorado	9	1,948	New Mex.	4	407
*Conn	1	2,911	*New York	81	24,100
*Delaware	2	530	N. Carolina	20	1,654
D of Col	3	584	N. Dakota	15	855
*Florida	5	1,944	*Ohio	40	10,681
*Georgia	19	6,269	*Oklahoma	18	3,332
*Idaho	8	1,154	*Oregon	1	3,199
*Illinois	44	18,384	*Penn	107	24,932
*Indiana	22	10,299	*R. Island	4	1,164
Iowa	10	5,834	S. Carolina	3	1,152
*Kansas	14	4,066	S. Dakota	12	1,065
Kentucky	16	4,074	Tennessee	22	3,274
Louisiana	5	2,232	Texas	8	7,532
Maine	27	1,076	*Utah	6	2,008
Maryland	11	2,226	Vermont	0	149
*Mass	30	10,822	Virginia	6	1,624
*Michigan	57	9,682	*Wash	23	3,362
*Minnesota	17	4,341	West Va.	8	2,198
Mississippi	1	1,140	*Wisconsin	6	2,241
*Missouri	13	8,774	*Wyoming	3	729
*Montana	48	2,374			

*Quota secured.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained Sept. 29 and 30, 868.
Total obtained since April 1, 219,415.

TO SELL BONDS AT CAMP.

Campaign to Help the Liberty Loan Is On at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Liberty bond campaign is on in full swing at the Plattsburg Training Camp, and Colonel Wolf expects to be able to report a large sum subscribed by the students. He received word from the War Department this morning asking that the camp co-operate in every way possible to make the bond issue a success, and the notice was read at retreat tonight.

It was not long after the supper hour that committees were formed in every company and the six batteries to further the bond campaign. Colonel Wolf will make a weekly report of the progress until the closing day, Oct. 27.

The New York and New England regiments had their first rifle practice on the range today. The shooting was from the 100-yard mark, and despite the fact that many of the men had never fired an army rifle before the scores, as an average, were remarkably good. The two regiments will shoot from the 200-yard line tomorrow.

Two New Yorkers were discharged today, both at their own request. They are George Van Werveke, 43 West Thirty-seventh Street, of the Fifth Training Battery, and T. C. Crimmins of Brooklyn of the Sixth Battery.

SPARTANBURG GETS CLEAN HEALTH BILL

Chief Sanitary Inspector for Army Reports Everything Has Been Done to Protect Men.

THE 71ST REACHES CAMP

First Section Begins to Arrive In the Afternoon—F. R. Coudert, Jr., Assigned to Command in the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 1.—After two days inspection of the camp, Colonel H. C. Fisher, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the army, who is representing Secretary Baker on a tour of training camps, finished his work this afternoon and officially reported a clean bill of health for the Twenty-seventh Division. He stated that every precautionary measure to safeguard the men's health had been taken, and that this, with the natural advantages of the site, should help the division to establish a record for robustness.

Making better time than the Twenty-third, which left Jersey City at about the same hour, the Seventy-first Infantry began to arrive at camp at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The first section to arrive bore Colonel William G. Bates, his staff and the headquarters and supply companies, and an hour later the section with Companies A, B, C, D, and E aboard pulled into the detainment station. The two other sections with companies F, G, H, I, K, L, and M followed late at night.

The Twenty-third is not scheduled to get in before 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Seventy-first was the first organization to arrive, forewarned that within a few days it would be merged in another organization. The men in the ranks were not reticent, and showed keen disappointment. Line officers, however, were inclined to take the matter philosophically.

With the coming of sunny weather the camp dried up and the regiments at once went back to training, determined to make up for lost time. The One Hundred and Seventh practiced bombing all day. Though they have been at the work only four days, the soldiers are fast becoming adept at this work.

While supervising the instruction of Company B, Second Lieutenant Stephen Schwab tripped and fell into a trench. A small bone in his right leg was fractured, and he will be incapacitated about two weeks.

It was hiking day for the Twelfth, and though long distances had been planned, the regiment soon found that the dryness at the camp was duplicated outside the reservation. Hence the morning was devoted to limbering exercises, marches about the camp grounds, and in the afternoon Colonel Foster's men were on the job improving their regimental site, already a model for comfort.

The last regiments to recover from what has been dubbed "the deluge of mud" were the First, Second, and Third, whose sites unfortunately were pitched for dry weather. Booted and armed with boards and shovels, the up-State troops worked like beavers restoring firmness to their drill spaces. In these three organizations an effort is being made to emphasize physical exercise.

In order to get into the thick of the fighting, Lieutenant Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., son of the New York lawyer, applied for and received permission to be attached to the One Hundred and Fifth Infantry. Lieutenant Coudert was ordered to camp to serve as aid to Brig. Gen. Michie, commanding the Forty-third Infantry Brigade, but when he learned that an aid seldom gets any real action, asked for the transfer.

Chartering Commission Completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Another member of the Shipping Board's Chartering Commission was appointed today in the person of J. D. Smull of New York. Other members are Welding Ring, Chairman, and Daniel Bacon, both of New York.

Daniel Bacon of the West India Steamship Company yesterday denied the report from Washington that he had been appointed a member of the Chartering Commission. Mr. Bacon explained that he had been urged to accept it, but had been compelled to decline because he is already serving the Government as a member of the Board of Appraisal for the Navy Department.

Don't Be Just *Half* Well!

Don't go through life dull-eyed and listless, whipping yourself to every task. Don't let a lowered vitality imperil your career by making you a clock-watcher. Unless you have a serious disease the road to better health and energy is open to you. In nine cases out of ten, listlessness, loss of ambition, strength, and energy are due to an impoverished condition of the blood. Take a course of

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan builds the body by enriching the blood. It creates thousands of new, red blood cells which, coursing through every vein, carry renewed health and strength to every part of the body.

Pepto-Mangan is pleasant to the taste and is not objectionable to the weakest stomach. If you are run down begin a course of *Pepto-Mangan* today. An improvement should be apparent in a week or two.

Friendly Warning: Get familiar with the bottle and package illustrated in this advertisement. It shows how the genuine *Gude's Pepto-Mangan* comes. It is not safe to accept a substitute. *Pepto-Mangan* is never sold in bulk. Read the circular wrapped around the package.

Study this package so you will know how genuine *Pepto-Mangan* looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

DON'T SAY UNDERWEAR, SAY MUNSINGWEAR

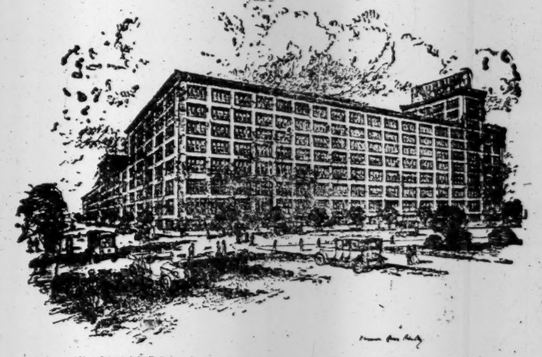
PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

LET MUNSINGWEAR COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION.

The Quality of All the 75 Different Munsingwear Fabrics Fully Maintained

YOU will find in Munsingwear this season the same quality, the same durability and washability, the same exceptional comfort and value as in previous seasons. Prices are of necessity higher than formerly, but the quality of each and every fabric has been and will be kept fully up to the Munsingwear standard.

Every garment is sanitary, fit to wear next the skin. The mill where Munsingwear is made is the largest of its kind in this country and is regarded by experts as the last word in in modern mill construction and efficiency.



30,000 Munsingwear Garments Produced Daily

Trapped By Fire

Pyrene will give you a fighting chance for life. It Kills All Kinds of Fire—Quick. $10 buys Pyrene and bracket.

At all Hardware and Auto Supply Dealers in this City

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

The **Coward Shoe**

For Sagging Arch Bones

If you will give a moment of attention now to the condition of your arches it may save you great pain and inconvenience later.
The falling of the arch is frequently a long, slow process, and sometimes not recognized until the final pains are felt. Then, usually, the arch has entirely failed.
At the Coward Shoe store we give special attention to the early stages of this trouble. Our service has enabled many of our customers to avoid a completely fallen arch and has been the means of helping the foot back to normal.
The Coward Arch Support Shoe is the original shoe for this purpose.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled *Sold Nowhere Else*

FOLLOW Mother Nature's rules in curin' good Kentucky tobacco an' you get VELVET. Don't follow 'em an' you mo' than likely get hornswoggled.

Velvet Joe

Follow Nature and You Can't Go Wrong

After the sunny fields of old Kentucky have given to Burley tobacco its rich, ripe flavor

Velvet

is naturally aged in wooden hogsheads for two years—the slow way—the patient way and the best way. VELVET in your pipe will prove that Nature's way is best.

5c bags 10c tins
1 lb. glass humidors

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

You cannot buy gas mantles by their looks. Buy them by name:

Welsbach Gas Mantles
Upright or Inverted
Best for Light-Strength-Economy

"REFLEX" BRAND, 18¢ - two for 35¢
"No. 4 WELSBACH," 13¢ - two for 25¢

Travel in Comfort and Save Time Between NEW YORK and MONTREAL

TAKE the Delaware & Hudson International service between two of the finest terminals in the world:—Windsor Station, Montreal, and Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Two trains daily each way—day and night trains. Magnificent lake and mountain scenery—through Pullman service—restful comfort at night. Both terminals near big hotels and city centers.

Business men in particular will appreciate the speed and comfort of Delaware & Hudson service—the shortest, quickest, best line between Montreal and New York.

W. J. MULLIN, Gen. Traffic Manager
Delaware & Hudson
Albany, N. Y.

New York City Office
1354 Broadway

Windsor Station—the D. & H. Montreal Terminal.

the D. & H. now using Windsor Station at Montreal

The $5,000,000 Windsor Station covers 6,000,000 square feet and is in the very heart of Montreal. It resembles a huge Gothic castle and is indeed a landmark and a sight for tourists. Now used by the Delaware & Hudson and the Canadian Pacific.

Grand Central Terminal, the D. & H. New York Terminal

Resinol

stops irritation instantly

Don't let that annoying skin-trouble torment you an hour longer! Just spread a little Resinol Ointment over the sick skin and see if the irritation does not disappear as if you simply *wiped it away!*

And—even more important—this soothing, healing ointment rarely fails to clear away promptly every trace of the unsightly, tormenting skin-trouble, unless it is due to some serious internal disorder.

Resinol Ointment usually gives even prompter results if the sore places are first bathed thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the tenderest skin. They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

The Glory of FRANCE

The Great French Natural Sparkling Table Water—the Water that has conquered Europe and is conquering America

DRINK TODAY

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters

AT EVERY CLUB HOTEL and RESTAURANT

MORAINE 2½ in.
TYNDALE 2¼ in.
Two heights in new

Ide
COLLARS
20 cents each
3 for 50 cents
have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

DENIES JAPAN HAS MONROE DOCTRINE

Viscount Ishii Explains Pledge Is for Open Door and Not to Invade China.

WARNS OF GERMAN PLOTS

Mikado's Commissioners Guests at Dinner at St. Regis—Lunch at Bankers' Club.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese Commission, last night requested the press of the United States to correct the interpretation given to his speech of last Saturday night that Japan, in pledging not to violate the political or territorial integrity of China, had established "a Monroe Doctrine in Asia."

The Commissioner asserted in a speech to editors, publishers, and city officials at the St. Regis that the term was misleading, since Japan had promised that she herself would not invade the rights of China, and would "observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity," whereas the Monroe Doctrine, as applied by the United States, carried no such specific assurance in relation to the South and Central American countries. He added that no one doubted that the United States would always deal fairly and honorably with other nations.

The Viscount was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Oswald Garrison Villard, who, after denouncing German intrigues and German atrocities, expressed the hope that there would be created a Japanese-American Commission, or a commission from all the countries around the Pacific, "to meet on common ground and to study and report upon all problems growing out of the contacts of the several peoples concerned." In explaining the absence of Mayor Mitchel, who had been invited and was represented by Controller Prendergast, Mr. Villard aroused applause by announcing that Mr. Mitchel had "already buckled on his armor to keep in office the best government the city of New York has ever had."

Viscount Ishii led up to his explanation of his former speech by asserting that his one great purpose in coming to the United States was to tell people the truth and thereby to dissipate any misunderstandings that might exist between this country and Japan.

Explains Japan's Pledge.

"In a speech delivered on Saturday night I made particular reference to the policy of Japan with regard to China," he said. "This reference took the form of a repetition of the pledge and promise that Japan would not violate the political independence or territorial integrity of China; would at all times regard the high principle of the open door and equal opportunity. Now I find that this utterance of mine is taken as the enunciation of a 'Monroe Doctrine in Asia.' I want to make it very clear to you that the application of the term 'Monroe Doctrine' to this policy and principle, voluntarily outlined and pledged by me, is inaccurate.

"There is this fundamental difference between the 'Monroe Doctrine' of the United States as to Central and South America and the enunciation of Japan's attitude toward China. In the first there is on the part of the United States no engagement or promise, while in the other Japan voluntarily announces that Japan will herself engage not to violate the political or territorial integrity of her neighbor, and to observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity, asking at the same time other nations to respect these principles.

"Therefore, gentlemen, you will mark the wide difference and agree with me, I am sure, that the use of the term is somewhat loose and misleading. I ask you to note this with no suggestion that I can or any one else does question the policy or attitude of your country, which we well know will always deal fairly and honorably with other nations.

Warns of German Plots.

"As you must have noticed, I have persistently struck one note every time I have spoken. It has been the note of warning against German intrigue in America and in Japan—intrigue which has extended over a period of more than ten years. I am not going to weary you with a repetition of this squalid story of plots, conceived and fostered by the agents of Germany, but I solemnly repeat the warning here in this most distinguished gathering, so thoroughly representative of the highest ideals of American journalism.

Viscount Ishii said he was "confident that from this time forward we will be able to effectively co-operate in all matters tending to secure a victory in this struggle which means so much for all of us."

Ambassador Sato said that he regarded the visit of the Japanese Commission as "a promise and prophecy of the coming of a saner day, when there shall be no East and no West in the wider vision of international peace."

All of the members of the Japanese Commission were present except Vice Admiral Isamu Takeshita, who is ill at the home of E. H. Gary. His illness and the effects of the strain to which Viscount Ishii has been subjected in the many entertainments here have forced the commission to postpone the visit to Oyster Bay to see Colonel Roosevelt today.

Members of the commission were the guests of the Bankers' Club at luncheon yesterday, after which they motored to the Government aviation field, near Mineola, and watched fifteen aviators perform "stunts." Judge Gary was toastmaster at the luncheon at the Bankers' Club, and addresses were made by Elihu Root, William Fellowes Morgan, and Viscount Ishii.

"Democracies are peculiarly open to misrepresentation and misunderstanding," Mr. Root said. "There never has been in this country, so far as my observation and reading go, any more dangerous and persistent misrepresentation regarding the relations, the purposes, the character of another country, than in the case of the relations between the United States and Japan.

Root Praises Japan.

"I haven't the slightest doubt that the misrepresentations, and the attempts to create that feeling among the people have been very largely the result of a fixed and settled purpose, and that purpose, it seems to me it is growing day by day more clear, was the purpose that formed a part of the policy of that great ruling caste of Germany which is attempting to subjugate the world today. That policy has been pursued everywhere in the civilized world.

"For many years I was very familiar with our own Department of Foreign Affairs. During that time there were many difficult, perplexing and doubtful questions to be discussed and settled between the United States and Japan. During all that period there never was a moment when the Government of Japan was not frank, sincere, friendly, and most solicitous not to enlarge but to minimize and do away with all causes of controversy."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the opportunities for closer friendship between the United States and Japan to be created by extending American ideas in higher education among the Japanese youth, and Viscount Ishii, in an informal and cordial reply, also alluded to this possibility. He declared that he would be proud to take home a message of friendship from Senator Root to the people of Japan.

Those present included most of the leading men in the New York financial world. At the guest table, besides Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Sato, and the speakers, were Bishop Greer, Rear Admiral Usher, Percy Rockefeller, and R. Fulton Cutting.

CALLS BRITAIN SEVERE IN DEMANDS ON JAPAN

Stiffer Attitude Since America Entered the War, Japanese Magazine Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The plain intimation that with the entrance of the United States into the world war the British Government, which has an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, completely changed its attitude to one of stiffness toward Japan, is conveyed in an article which has just appeared in the Taivo, a Japanese magazine of high repute. A translation of this article, received in Washington today, does not mention Great Britain by name, but the inference is plain that this is the nation meant. Extracts from a translation of the article follow:

"The certain splendid indomitable country which since the outbreak of the war has been holding the leadership of the Entente Allies, undaunted in the teeth of numerous difficulties, was not a little panic-stricken before the desperate activities of German submarines, and in the extremity of her pessimism has approached our country with rigorous and irrational negotiations concerning the shipping problem.

"This has perfectly scared the Kasumigaseki, (Foreign Office,) which has been very timid at the best of times. Subsequently America's participation brought some measure of reassurance, but, as the shortage of shipping was felt as keenly as before, the power referred to would not relax her severity in making demands on our authorities, and the poor Kasumigaseki is said to be as much worried as ever.

"As an ally, Japan ought to do her best to help the Entente, but she has no obligation to go so far in her assistance as to risk her very existence. But, from the viewpoint of that certain country, it seems preposterous that Japan, being a member of the Allies, should be reaping profits out of the war, and that we should not do a bit more in sharing the burdens of the war. The communication sent to Japan in the late Spring from that country was a most outspoken document, seldom to be seen even in the unreserved communications of blood relatives, being discourteous in tone and arrogant in language.

"The young military and naval officers were indignant at hearing of this; they threatened at one time to bring up a problem of national disgrace, it is said.

"Whether it has anything to do with this or not, the dispatch of our naval force to the Mediterranean soon became a fact. But the highly wrought diplomatic document mentioned has not been repealed. Not only that, but the attitude of that country grew all the more pressing with America's participation in the war."

The article intimates a connection between the American steel embargo and the country referred to, and concludes:

"Thus it is extremely busy and confused in the Kasumigaseki, though all seems to go well outwardly. Whether true or otherwise, we do not know, but we have transcribed just as we have heard it."

The Hochi, a leading Japanese newspaper, explains why Japan will not send an expedition to Europe, unless it should be at the last moment, when a finishing touch is needed to the military efforts of the Allies. The fear is entertained that the Entente nations might meet with some great adversity, or that they might be altogether exhausted. Then, it is asserted, Germany might extend her activities to the Orient, or China might need Japanese military intervention.

JAPAN TO KEEP HER SHIPS.

Edict Issued Forbidding Disposal of Any to Foreigners.

TOKIO, Saturday, Sept. 29, (Delayed.)—An Imperial ordinance promulgated today prohibits, without permission of the Government, the selling, chartering, or mortgaging of Japanese ships to foreigners. The edict, which contains thirteen articles, applies also to vessels building or contracted for. The Minister of Communications is to have control over steamship routes, passengers, cargo, and rates and authority to commandeer shipping yards and material.

The decree becomes effective Monday.

VILLA AGAIN ON WARPATH.

Said to Have Seized Town and Declared Himself Victor.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 1.—Francisco Villa, leading a band of his followers, swept down from the Durango mountains last week and captured the town of Rosario, Durango, according to an employe of an American corporation operating there, who arrived here today.

He said Villa had declared himself supreme dictator of the district surrounding Rosario, had regulated the price of foodstuffs, levied taxes, and seized a quantity of wheat for distribution among the poor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Photo © Brown Bros.

Mitchel-Fusion Meetings

There will be a Mitchel-Fusion Mass Meeting, Tuesday night, October 2nd, at 8 p. m., at Cooper Union, Manhattan, and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The following speakers will appear at both meetings:

Mayor Mitchel
Comptroller Prendergast
Robert Adamson

Job E. Hedges will preside at Cooper Union, and Thomas C. Whitlock at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Other candidates will also speak.

ADMISSION FREE

No Tickets Required

COMPLETES ARMAMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE

Navy Has Provided a Gun Crew of From 16 to 32 Men for Each American Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Daniels said today that the Navy Department had been able to find guns and crews for every American merchant vessel designated for armament. There are from 16 to 32 members in the armed naval guards on each of the armed American merchantmen.

When the work of finding guns for these ships was undertaken the navy had few that were available. While it had many fine gunners it did not have enough of these to enable the quick arming of all merchantmen without handicapping warships needing gunners.

In order to find men for the naval guns on merchant ships it became necessary to turn every battleship of the navy into a school of fire to train men for the work.

The stock of guns for the armament of merchantmen which the navy had when the war began was insufficient for the reason that before the submarine developed a new method of sea warfare it was not the intention of the world's navies to arm more of these vessels than the ones used as naval auxiliaries. The American policy was to provide only enough extra guns to arm American vessels taken over for use by the navy as transports and supply vessels during the war. Now it is the policy to arm all American merchant craft, except the slower schooners.

SENATE HONORS JOHNSON.

Confirms Ex-Member's Nomination for a Federal Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Charles F. Johnson, former United States Senator, of Waterville, Me., was today nominated by President Wilson as United States Circuit Judge, First Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge Putnam, who recently resigned.

The honor of having his nomination confirmed in open Senate was today paid to Mr. Johnson.

THIERICHENS FOUND GUILTY

German Raider's Captain Convicted Under White Slave Act.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Captain Max V. Thierichens, former commander of the seized German commerce raider, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was found guilty today of violating the Mann act in bringing a woman from Ithaca, N. Y., to Philadelphia for improper purposes. Sentence was deferred pending the disposition of a motion for a new trial. There are two counts in the indictment on which the German Captain was convicted, and the maximum penalty on each is five years. The Federal Jury was out twenty minutes. The trial lasted three days.

Tomorrow Captain Thierichens will face the court on a charge of smuggling ashore nineteen dutiable ship chronometers from the raider while she was interned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Three other persons, residents of this city, are awaiting trial on similar smuggling charges. Thierichens is also under indictment on a charge of violating the postal laws in sending an improper letter to a school teacher in Saginaw, Mich.

Captain Thierichens, whose exploits as commander of the sea raider won praise from his Government, had been interned in a Southern fort before his arrest. Since his arrest early this Summer he has been confined in the county prison here.

BARS CLOSED BY NEW LAW.

2,092 in New York State Unable to Continue Licenses.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The number of places in New York State where intoxicants can be sold legally was decreased by more than 2,000 today.

The decrease was brought about by the beginning of the effectiveness of the Brown amendments to the State liquor tax laws, which provided that after Sept. 30 there could be only one intoxicant dispensary to every 500 inhabitants in political subdivisions having fewer than 25,000 population.

Commissioner Sisson of the State Excise Commission stated that of the more than 26,000 licenses issued last year 2,092 could not be renewed. The constitutionality of the statute has been questioned in courts in several parts of the State and an early and final decision by the Court of Appeals is expected to be sought soon.

SUFFRAGISTS REBUKE WASHINGTON PICKETS

New York City Workers in Resolutions Say They Oppose Such Tactics.

At a big meeting of the leaders and suffrage workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday morning, a resolution addressed to the voters of New York, repudiating the work of the suffrage pickets at Washington was passed, with great enthusiasm. It was as follows:

Whereas: Some of the men in the City of New York have said they proposed to vote against the Woman Suffrage Amendment in order to rebuke the women who have picketed the White House.

Be it resolved: That we of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York protest against this injustice. We have not picketed the White House and are opposed to such tactics as emphatically as any man in New York City.

Let it not be forgotten that a million women in the State of New York have asked the men of this State for the vote. Shall this petition of patriotic honorable women be denied, in order to express condemnation of the handful of women. These are times which call for calm mindedness, reason, and fair play.

Men of New York, we ask you to do justice to the women of New York City, and not punish them for the acts of a few.

This was the next to the last meeting before the question of votes for women in New York State will be put before the people and plans were formulated for the work of the campaign in the next five weeks. Heads of the State Suffrage Associations of Nebraska, South Dakota, Arkansas, and Michigan were present and brought greetings from the women of their States, most of whom have campaigns on for next year. They came to learn of the organization work of the New York women.

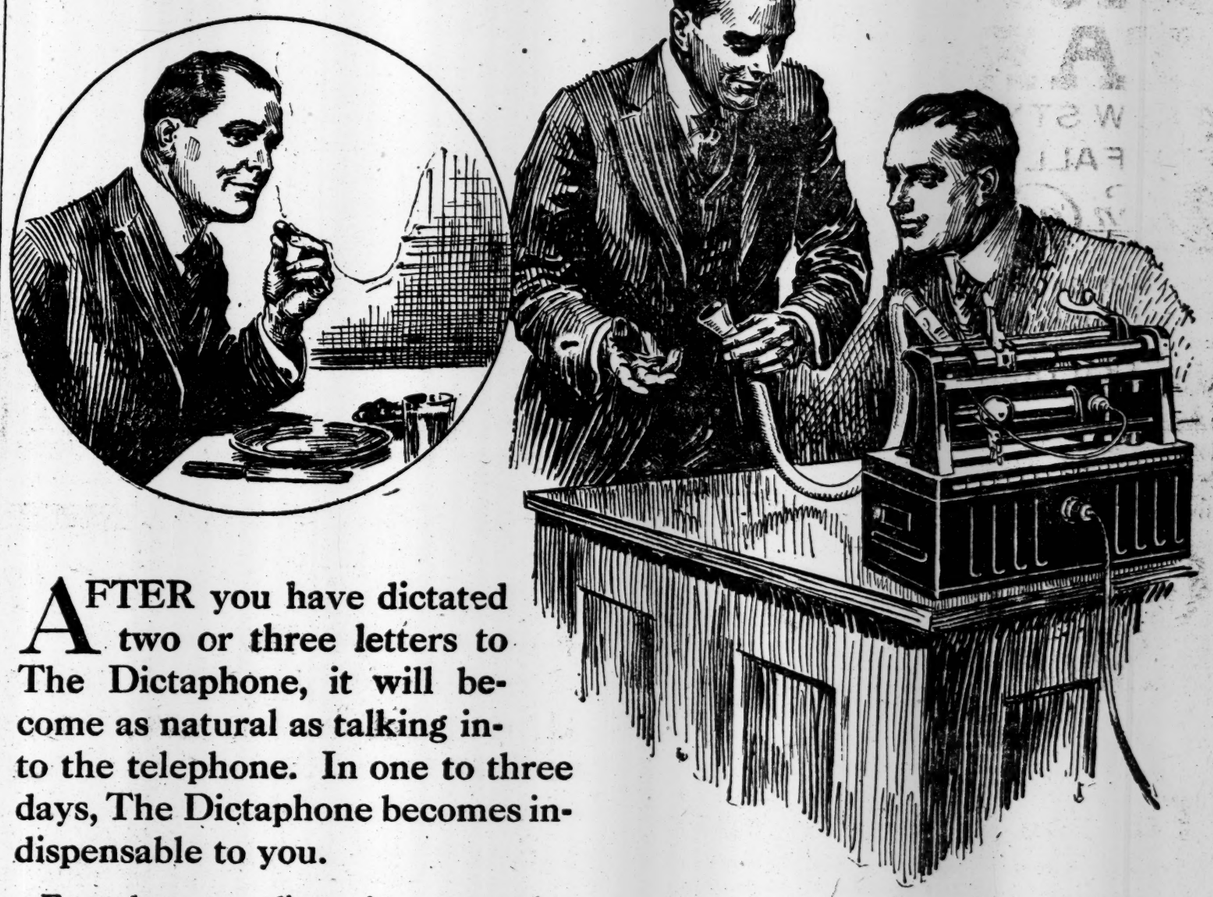
Established 1723
Autumn Opening
FURS
COATS WRAPS
Imported Models
Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street

Paris Fashions

What women will wear in the Autumn and Winter shown in The New York Times next Sunday in the Rotogravure Section. The fabric of gowns designed by the chief creators of dress reproduced in detail.

Order in Advance

You have to eat three olives before you like olives



AFTER you have dictated two or three letters to The Dictaphone, it will become as natural as talking into the telephone. In one to three days, The Dictaphone becomes indispensable to you.

Every letter you dictate is an easy-going chat to your correspondent. Your letters take on the same business-like sparkle that your straight business talk has. This makes friends, holds friends, and creates new business.

Do you talk like a streak? All right. The Dictaphone will take all your speed without falter or complaint. And your completed letter will come back to you just as you *dictated* it—word for word.

Another thing. The Dictaphone chucks the wasteful pad and pencil into the desk-drawer. It makes of the stenographer a happier operator.

Her production shoots up to 50% more letters a day. The mechanical cost of each letter shoots down one-third. Your correspondence goes out hours earlier. The office work can be finished on time.

One final point. The progressive manufacturers, who were the first to see the high-efficiency value of the adding-machine, were the first to see the high-efficiency value of The Dictaphone. Ask them if they would part with it.

Any Dictaphone expert can show you, in fifteen minutes, that The Dictaphone system of handling correspondence will mean big saving of time and money.

Call up The Dictaphone man or write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Phone 3043 Barclay or Call at 55 Warren Street

Write for Booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Dept. A, 55 Warren Street, New York

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and in foreign countries

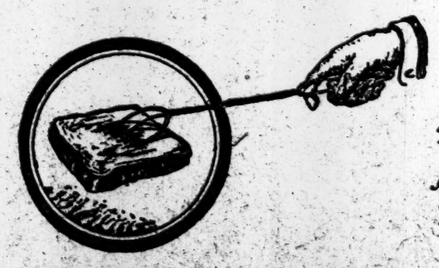
This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

And bacon, how tempting it is, broiled crisp over the glowing coals of a camp fire.

It's toasted—that's what brings out the very delicious flavor. You wouldn't like it raw.

Apply the same idea to the famous Lucky Strike cigarette. They have delicious flavor, because the Burley tobacco

It's Toasted



20 for 10c

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

REVEAL I. W. W. PLANS TO STOP WAR WORK

Documents Used for Chicago Indictments Teem with Appeals for Hampering Industry.

HAD GERMANS' 'GOOD WILL'

So Wrote Seattle Agitator—Paralyze 'Machinery of Murder,' Said Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The wide ramifications of the I. W. W. plot to disrupt industries, hamper military operations, obstruct conscription, and cause America to lose the war, as charged against the 166 men indicted in the Federal District Court last week, will be disclosed by The Chicago Herald tomorrow, that paper having come into possession of a copy of the indictment.

William D. Haywood of Chicago is charged in the indictment with being a ringleader. Others frequently mentioned in the document are Ralph H. Chaplin, Francis Miller, Charles L. Lambert, Richard Brazier, and William Wiertola.

Letters, telegrams, pamphlets, books, and so-called newspapers circulated by the I. W. W. form most of the evidence which the Government has accumulated.

One letter from James Rowan, sent from Seattle on Aug. 2, 1917, to Haywood, says:

"There has been considerable agitation in Seattle among the lumber mills, shipyards, and other industries, and the old bugaboo of 'patriotism' is being preached on all sides.

"We have the good-will of the German people here and we feel that they are in sympathy with our cause. We do not call them Germans, however, but refer to them the same as others, the 'Fellow Workers.' We are going to carry our points if we have to stop every industry on the Pacific Coast.

Haywood and others are held liable for the publication in the newspaper, Solidarity, in August of the following:

"The I. W. W. is more than a laoor organization. It is a revolutionary union. * * * Red card men are shrewd, determined, valorous, and loyal to the cause they love. * * * There would not be soldiers enough in the country to round them up for arrest, nor jails enough to hold them. * * * Our system of job agitation is such that no power on earth can keep the union from spreading its influence."

Again that newspaper said on Aug. 25:

"Any one with good sense now objects to being told that Czar Wilson is working for the interest of the working class in trying to force them against their wills into the bloody European slaughterfest. The treachery, duplicity, and hypocrisy of the present Administration has done more to remove the time-hallowed veneration for political government from the minds of the slaves than anything that has happened in decades."

In another issue of the paper it is said:

"We consider the bombastic and farfetched talk about freedom and democracy simply so much bunk. The only place we have anything to gain or to defend is on the job. Had we the power we would stop every train, ship, mine, and mill, every food and supply train—every wheel of industry and thus paralyze the machinery of murder and make it impossible for the ignorant man-killers of the bosses to gather their toll of the life-blood of foreign slaves."

A circular "printed and distributed by Charles Jacobson of Virginia, Crosby, and Duluth, Minn.," on June 22, 1917, says:

"Hundreds of our fellow-workers have been arrested and thrown into jail that the workers have built for the reason that they did not register. * * * We are producing the iron of which the war machineries are built from. * * * We appeal to you workers of the iron industry to prepare for a walkout from your job and demand that the imprisoned fellow-workers are immediately released."

A circular "printed and circulated by James Rowan in the State of Washington," on Aug. 10, 1917, says in part:

"Fellow-workers: If these men and all other members of our organization in the Northwestern States are not turned loose by the 20th, let our answer be a general strike of all men employed in the harvest fields and fruit orchards * * * Let the harvest go to waste and the fruit rot on the ground."

A book on sabotage, sent by Haywood to Duluth, to be translated into Finnish, says at one point:

"Is a strike contemplated by the most indispensable workers—those of the alimentary trades? A quart of kerosene or other greasy and malodorous matter, poured or smeared on the level of an oven * * * and welcome the scabs and scabby soldiers to come to bake the bread. * * *

"Is a strike coming in the iron, steel, copper, or other mineral industry? A little sand or emery powder in the gear of those machines * * * and they will become palsied and useless."

To paralyze railroad operations it is suggested that "it would be well to choose those workers among the most skilled and experienced * * * who would by a single stroke disable and render useless for some days the materials necessary for the regular performance of the service and the movement of the trains."

More than half of the 166 indicted I. W. W.'s charged with hatching anti-war conspiracies are now under arrest. Thomas Scarlett, David Ingar, and George Williams were served with warrants during the day in Cleveland.

R. S. Culver, R. J. Bobba, Joseph Oates, J. Blanco, and W. H. Lewis, all identified with local I. W. W. activities at Globe, Ariz., were taken into custody today.

MORE INDICTMENTS COMING.

Only the Chief Figures Thus Far Touched, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The great harvest of indictments returned at Chicago, it was authoritatively stated tonight, is but a fraction of what the Government will reap as the result of its nation-wide raid on Industrial Workers of the World offices Sept. 5.

Only those regarded by the Government as chief figures in the alleged conspiracy to thwart the Government in its war plans have been indicted. Tons of documents seized in the raid are yet to be studied, their disclosures catalogued, and arranged for use in further proceedings. This work is now going on in about fifty towns and cities.

In obtaining indictments against 166 allied ringleaders of the conspiracy, the Department of Justice has simply skimmed the cream of the investigation. Documents in its possession are understood to show extensive minor plans, confined to particular localities, and designed to affect local situations, through which those named in the indictments and many others sought to hamper the Government by methods some of which have not yet been disclosed to the public.

I. W. W. AGITATORS HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

Miss Flynn and Others Stay in Jail, But Woman Gives Bond for Giovanitti.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Arture Giovanitti, and Giovanni Baldazzi, the I. W. W. agitators arrested here Saturday night, were arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday morning and held in $10,000 bail each pending the arrival of a copy of the blanket indictment which a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago returned against I. W. W. agitators in all parts of the United States. Late yesterday afternoon miss Sarah Bard Field of 118 Waverley Place went to the Federal Building and gave $10,000 cash bail for Giovanitti.

The prisoners, who had spent two nights and a day in the Tombs, were taken to the Federal Building at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The men were handcuffed together, but Miss Flynn was unshackled. Three lawyers announced that they had been retained to look after the interests of Miss Flynn and the three Italians. About twenty lesser lights of the I. W. W., including women, were in the Federal Building.

Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content represented the Government. Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, who was the complaining witness, told Commissioner Hitchcock that the copy of the Chicago indictment had not arrived, adding that the arrests had been made somewhat hurriedly following telegraphic instructions from Chicago.

Commissioner Hitchcock informed the prisoners that they stood charged, with William D. Haywood and others, of having conspired "by force to prevent, hinder, and delay the execution of the laws of the United States." All four prisoners demanded an immediate examination, and Commissioner Hitchcock set tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock as the tentative time for such a hearing

RED CROSS DINNER IN ROME.

Ambassador Page Is Host of the American Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Colonel George Baker, Majors Morron, Huntington, Helser, and Brady, and Captain Post of the American Red Cross Commission were entertained at dinner tonight by Ambassador Page.

Among the other guests were: Senator Marconi, General Giarding, Minister of War; Marquis Borsarelli, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who, since his visit to America with the Italian Mission, is enthusiastic about the United States; Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome; General Dellavalle, head of the Sanitary Service of the Italian Army; Gerham Yevens, Director of Fine Arts of the American Academy, who is attached as Captain to the commission; Mr. Scudder of the American Ambulance Service, and the Rev. Walter Lowrie, formerly of Newport, now rector of the American Church here.

The Red Cross Commission is to leave here Tuesday for Paris.

INSPECT U. S. DESTROYERS.

Two High Naval Officers Get Reports on Their Anti-U-Boat oWrk.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Sunday, Sept. 30, (delayed.)—Two American naval officers of high rank spent a busy day today inspecting the American destroyers and receiving reports from other commanders on the satisfactory progress of the anti-submarine campaign.

They had luncheon aboard the flagship of the flotilla with destroyer commanders who happened to be in port. In the evening they attended an entertainment given in their honor by the bluejackets in the new club house erected for the sailors. Both officers made speeches and thanked the men for the entertainment. They said they would carry back to the United States the excellent impression made upon them by all ranks in the flotilla.

NEWTON TAKES POST.

Succeeds Dudley Field Malone as Collector of the Port.

Byron R. Newton, who on Saturday was confirmed by the Senate as Collector for the Customs District of New York, appeared yesterday at the Custom House and was sworn into office, succeeding Dudley Field Malone, who resigned because he disagreed with President Wilson's woman suffrage policies. Mr. Newton's first official act was to redesignate Henry C. Stuart and Minton Fluhrer as special deputy collectors.

Mr. Malone introduced the heads of the departments to the new Collector. Mr. Newton said he had come to New York in the rôle of a pacifist regarding the troubled political conditions in the city. Mr. Newton after spending a few days here familiarizing himself with his duties, will go to Washington and wind up his affairs at the capital, where he formerly was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

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Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.
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WIFE SUES ANOTHER MAN.

Husband Leaves Her When She Starts Breach of Promise Action.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich began taking testimony yesterday to determine whether a young woman is entitled to collect damages for breach of promise from one man after she has married another. The defendant is Dr. Francis D. Griffin, a dentist of 164 West Seventy-third Street, who is sued by Mrs. Gladys Teed Walde, now the wife of Raymond L. Walde, who, she said, is the Assistant Principal of the Scarsdale High School. She testified that her husband had left her on Sunday after learning that the breach of promise case was to go to trial yesterday.

The plaintiff, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Nellie Teed, at 157 Manhattan Avenue, before her marriage, said she was courted by Dr. Griffin, whose secretary and assistant she was, both at her home and at his office, and that he promised to wed her in the Fall of 1914. The wedding was postponed until the Spring of 1916, when, she testified, the dentist told her he did not intend to marry her. Dr. Griffin denied he ever promised to marry her. The trial will continue today.

64 Street Deaths in Month.

According to figures issued by Commissioner Woods yesterday, sixty-four persons were killed in street accidents during September. This is four more than were killed in August, but less than in September, 1916, when the fatalities reached seventy-five. In the statistics recorded by the police, automobiles and motor trucks are charged with more fatalities during the month just completed than all other vehicles combined. Of the sixty-four killed, fifty were males and fourteen were females, while seven of the victims were children under school age, twenty-four were schoolchildren, twenty-two adults under 50 years old, and eleven were over 50.

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357,225

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1898	25,726	1908	172,880
1899	76,260	1909	184,317
1900	82,106	1910	191,981
1901	102,472	1911	197,375
1902	105,416	*1912	209,751
1903	106,386	*1913	230,360
1904	118,786	*1914	259,673
1905	120,710	*1915	318,274
1906	131,140	*1916	340,904
1907	143,460	*1917	357,225

*Post Office Department Report.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers in volume as well as in character of general advertising.

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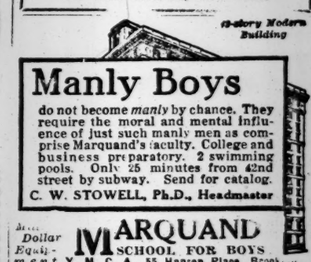

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SATURDAY TO MONDAY, a comedy in four acts, by William Hurlbut. Based upon a story by Jessie Leach Rector. At the Bijou Theatre.

Mrs. Ercoll.....Teresa Maxwell-Conover
Mrs. McVey.....Eleanor Hutchison
Lucy Delaney.....Constance Binney
Arthur Barnard.....Cecil Yapp
Foxcroft Grey.....Norman Trevor
Suzanne.....Ruth Mayeliffe
McCauley.....Charles F. McCarthy
Charles Hamilton.....Saxon Kling
Det Carrington.....Eva Le Gallienne
Mrs. Entwhistle.....Marie Haynes
Mary.....Elizabeth Brown

The witty and philosophical mother of the heroine said that she believed in the feminine advance, but not in the feminine charge. This was apropos of her daughter, who was a member of the votes-for-women cohort and through four acts charged hither and yon incessantly. She charged yon to lead a suffrage rally, accompanied by a sister, "who also had on a new gown," and then she charged hither to the hero—as well she might, for though an anti-suffragist, he was played by no less a charming person than Norman Trevor.

At the end of the first act this heroine hit upon an idea which solved not only the entire question of feminism, but also her own particular case. From Saturday to Monday they were to be married; and then from Monday to Saturday she was to be a free woman, presumably economically functioning and most certainly leading a suffrage rally as often as she had a new gown. The whole world was to live in an alternation of strong weeks with weak endings.

There are many proverbs about sauce for the goose. In "Saturday to Monday" it makes the gander squawk—that is, the proverb does. In the play itself it made the heroine more of a goose than ever. And it was the anti-suffrage hero who administered the sauce. He was a man of rare clarity of mind, with a very manly sense of humor. Quietly biding his time, he administered the sauce with effect. The heroine gave up her charging yon, and at the final curtain charged hither for good to find him stretched at his ease in an armchair beneath a shaded lamp and wearing carpet slippers embroidered with pansies. It is a modern "Taming of the Shrew," not rough and boisterously masterful, but quietly, sedately sensible. Sane intelligence conquered light feminine impulse.

Mr. Trevor was, it must be admitted, aided greatly by chance—or the foresight of his dramatist, William Hurlbut. He himself had no idea of making his lady wife jealous. But when she is leaving him at the end of their first week-end, which passes in his bachelor chambers, a lady who has spent the night (quite innocently) in the abode of the bachelor above, enters his rooms via the fire escape, in flight from the respectable and insensate janitor. The week laboring wife returns and encounters her, suspecting the very, very worst. It is an amusing and well-contrived situation, and it roused the audience to a burst of real merriment.

Nothing remains but to pay him back in kind—or to seem to do so. So the feminist charger, now a mere jealous female, invades the bungalow of an amateur dramatist who is elaborating the great scene of his third act, in which the husband surprises is wife in the rooms of her lover. An anonymous telegram, previously sent, brings Mr. Trevor upon the scene in the precise moment for him to cry "Hound!" just like the husband in the play. But being, as has been said, possessed of a commodity of common sense, he sees through the plot and makes his wife quite pathetically ridiculous.

In the last act it transpires that all this charging has been only a rather silly pose. That, indeed, had long been obvious. But it now appears that our heroine was at heart an amiable, loving, wifely character. It was she, in fact, who had fashioned the worsted slippers with pansies on them—pansies for thoughts.

A stronger heroine would have been more welcome, perhaps, to women of either persuasion and to all men. She would perhaps have made a more substantial play. There were times, indeed, when the general conduct of affairs reached the verge of amateur theatricals. But on the whole the evening was bright and enjoyable. The prevailing atmosphere was of sparkling gayety. At times, notably during the first five minutes, the dialogue rose to heights of brilliancy seldom equaled on any stage. The mounting was in excellent taste and the cast was of rare distinction.

Next to Mr. Trevor the honors of the evening went to Cecil Yapp, who played the amateur dramatist so certain as to Human Nature in his own heroine and so baffled by it when he encountered Mr. Hurlbut's. Ruth Mayeliffe played this lady, and if she failed to be convincing to Mr. Yapp it was not for any lack of fidelity to the lines and situations of her part.

Eva Le Gallienne threw her rather astonishing vitality into the small part of the other lady. The bright lines of the opening scene fell to Teresa Maxwell-Converse, and she delivered them in a manner that raised drops of an evening of the utmost brilliancy. Indeed the character of this mother, though briefly outlined, was a creation of real insight and grasp of the feminist situation. There are several points of view from which it is a pity that so much of the evening was given over to the charging of her daughter.

PRAISES ROOSEVELT'S WORK

Archbishop Ireland Thanks Him as Spokesman of Americanism.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at the Harvard Club yesterday made public a letter he received frm Archbishop Ireland when he was in Minnesota last week. The letter was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt: I am very sorry that temporary illness prevents me from greeting you personally and, by my presence on the stage, give my full countenance to whatever it is worth to the great work you are now doing as the spokesman of Americanism. I wish now to say what I would have said directly to you by word of mouth were it my privilege to speak to you.

You are doing a wonderful work for the country by the addresses you are now delivering from one end of the land to the other, every word ringing with true Americanism, every word vibrating with the warmest patriotism. As an American I thank you, and pray that strength and long life be yours to fight the battles of the country for the country's sake. I know you would prefer the sword to the spoken word, but you are really now doing as much for the country, perhaps more, than if you were on a battlefield in France. Sincerely,

JOHN IRELAND,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

COAST GUARD SHIP SUNK.

All Saved from Rammed Vessel—Battleship Is Floated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Somewhere off the Atlantic Coast a coast guard vessel on naval patrol duty was rammed and sunk today, according to the Navy Department. The incident was officially announced as follows:

"A coast guard vessel on patrol duty off an Atlantic port was rammed and sunk by an unknown ship early today. The work of raising the sunken vessel will be begun at once."

It is stated that all on board were saved.

The Navy Department announced today that the United States battleship which went ashore Friday in home waters was floated this morning.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger's next production will be "The Rainbow Girl," a musical comedy by Renold Wolf and Louis Hirsch. Billy B. Van, Sidney Greenstreet, Dorothy Follis, and Henry Clive are among those engaged for the production, and rehearsals will begin next week.

Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield (Mrs. Lean) have been added to the cast of the Century revue. They were last seen here two seasons ago in "The Blue Paradise."

Tonight is American Defense Society night at the Harris Theatre, and the profits of the performance of "Daybreak" will be given to that organization.

Mme. Yorska and Frederick Burt have been engaged for Louis K. Anspacher's comedy, "Madame Cecile," which the Selwyns are producing.

"Mary's Ankle" last night moved from the Bijou Theatre to the Thirty-ninth Street, at which house it will remain for two weeks.

Jerome Patrick and Rex McDougall have been engaged by the Frohman Company for "The Three Bears," Edward Childs Carpenter's forthcoming comedy.

Marguerite Clark in "Bab's Diary," a picturization of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "sub-deb" stories, will be the feature film at the Strand next week.

Five hundred members of the Electrical Society of America, which was in convention last week in Atlantic City, attended last night's performance at the Hippodrome.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party
INVITES YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS
TO A
MEN'S EXPERIENCE MEETING
at CARNEGIE HALL, New York City
TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, Evening, Oct. 3rd, at 8:15 o'clock
The following men will tell in five-minute speeches why they believe in
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MR. RICHARD BILLINGS
MR. EVERETT H. COLBY
MR. FRANKLIN M. K. CUTCHEON
MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
HON. JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner of Charities
HON. JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman State Industrial Commission
MR. VICTOR MORAWETZ
HON. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE
DR. FREDERICK PETERSON
MR. SAMUEL UNTERMYER
HON. WILLIAM H. WADHAMS

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Next FRIDAY AFT., 2:15.
Trains leave Penn. Station 9 & 11:05 A. M. Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, 9 & 11:09 A. M.
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Only N. Y. C. Appearance (Under Auspices of the Red Cross.)
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Each program will include noted soloists and "The Drawing of The Sword," a dramatic masque of the Allied Cause.
Special Children's Pop. Matinee 25c to $1.00. Eve. Prices, 50c & $2.50. Seats On Sale Today.

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Subscription Tickets on Sale Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg. George Engles, Mgr.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 6th, at 8:30.
CONCERT
Auspices MUSICIANS CLUB OF N. Y.
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One of ARABIAN NIGHTS TALES
GLOBE THEATRE, B'way, 46th St.
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RIALTO B'way, 42d Douglas Fairbanks in "The Man From Painted Post." Incomparable Orchestra
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LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
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FATTY ARBUCKLE in "OH, DOCTOR!"
OLIVE THOMAS in "BROADWAY ARIZONA."
STRAND B'WAY & 47th ST. Maxine Elliott in "Fighting Odds," Soloists, Victor Moore Comedy, Concerts Daily.
Strand Symphony Orch. Adriano Ariani, Con.
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MAE MARSH in "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS." Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today, 15 & 25c. Eves., 25, 35, 50c.
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LAST 2 WEEKS MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
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A THRILLING MYSTERY DRAMA
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The Very Idea!!
Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT
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Here Comes the Bride

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DAVID BELASCO will present
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John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE
IN PETER IBBETSON

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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
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Kiltie Band and Pipes of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch)
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Hilda Ruckerts, Ellen Dallerup, Katie Schmidt, Elsie and Paulsen, Lora Jean Carlisle, Hala Kosloff, and Winslow and Steele (The Jazz Skaters.)
The advanced musical comedy,
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1917.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Editor—Charles R. Miller, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
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2. That the owners are:

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 357,225.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1917.
[Seal.] Geo. Elmer Livingston,
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 23; registered Bronx County, No. 825; New York County, No. 104; New York Register's No. 8,122.
Commission expires March 30th, 1918.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

Men trained in large business and engaged in it know that both duty and interest require of them extraordinary efforts to make certain that the second Liberty Loan shall be promptly and amply subscribed for. They know that the failure of the Loan would be a national calamity which would certainly and most seriously affect them in their private business and fortunes. To them it is almost superfluous to address any adjuration to respond to the Government's appeal for funds.

It is to persons of moderate means, even of very small means, that the appeal must be made. It is for them to make the Loan successful, and its success through them would furnish the best possible evidence that the nation is united and firmly resolved to win the war. More than half, 57 per cent., of the first Liberty Loan subscriptions came from persons asking for bonds of $10,000 or less. Through those subscriptions the bone and sinew, the very heart of the nation, enlisted in the war. The second Loan must repeat the success of the first, and in a greater measure, greater in the number and in the amount of the subscriptions.

To begin with, it is the best security in the world. The credit of the United States is today higher than that of any other nation on earth. One of the Liberty bonds is as good as the gold pledged for its payment. The interest is at the rate of 4 per cent., a very high rate for the world's best security. Should bonds bearing higher interest be issued at some later time these bonds will be convertible into the new issue. The bonds are not subject to the normal income tax, the income tax reaches them only when they are in the hands of large investors whose incomes are subject to the supertax. They are not taxable at all for State and local purposes, which adds materially to their value.

The new Liberty bonds are issued not merely to provide money for carrying on the war, the success of the Loan must have a very direct tendency to shorten the war. It not only enables us and our allies, through our loans to them, to press the battle against Germany with increased vigor and effectiveness, but it will be a demonstration to Germany of our unconquerable determination to fight to the end, to fight to the last man and the last dollar, faithfully keeping the pledge given by the President; and Germany, already shaken, already in dire distress, and beginning to cast about desperately for some way to lure the Allies into a speedy peace, shows that she is nearing the limit of her strength and knows it. Subscriptions to the bond issue of $3,000,000,000 in less than a month's time in the United States will bring vividly home to her the hopelessness of further fighting.

So a subscription to the Liberty Loan tends directly to shorten the time of service required of our soldiers, it brings nearer the day when, from the battlefields of France, from the training camps there or in America, they will be returned to their homes. Not all, only comparatively few, of the hundred million Americans can serve at the front. For the rest, for those who cannot shoulder a musket or command a company or brigade or division, who cannot man a gun or care for the wounded, the furnishing of funds to support the husbands, sons, and brothers in the field is a sacred duty. It is a duty to be performed in a spirit of most patriotic and generous rivalry one with another, and to be promptly performed, for the subscription period of the Loan expires on Oct. 27. The American people all together must by united and unsparing effort assure the success of the second Liberty Loan within the appointed time.

A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mayor MITCHEL was renominated in City Hall Park yesterday by a mass meeting of the people. In its mixture of all classes and conditions, in its earnestness, its burning enthusiasm, in its strong patriotic purpose and hope, that crowd of nominators recalled the great Union meetings in Union Square at the beginning of the civil war. This, too, was a Union meeting of Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, Socialists, workingmen, and labor leaders by the side of merchants and bankers, a demonstration of loyal New York.

Mr. HUGHES and Colonel ROOSEVELT, one with Mr. TAFT in vindicating the Republican Party from the results of the late pitiful primary, are one with loyal men and women of whatever party in calling Mr. MITCHEL to the high duty of maintaining the reputation of New York, of holding up the hands of the Administration. The work of Mr. MITCHEL and his associates speaks nobly for itself. It must be continued. But a greater thing even than good government must be continued, too. We must show the country and the world that New York City is American, pledged irrevocably to the war for democracy. Mr. MITCHEL told the whole story yesterday:

> You ask me to submit to them for re-election an administration of constructive record and established loyalty. Gentlemen, as a citizen of New York who loves his native city, who resents the reproach of Tammany, who desires honest and serviceable government, devoted to the principles of nonpartisanship in municipal affairs, but, above all, as an American citizen, hating disloyalty and treason and dedicated to the support of President WILSON and the Government of the United States in the successful prosecution of this war to a victorious issue, my duty admits of no debate. My answer to you is that I will run. I will make the fight against HEARST, HYLAN, and the Hohenzollerns, against MURPHY, COHALAN, O'LEARY, and all the Tammany brood, against the corruptionists and against the disaffected, against the seditionists and the obstructionists, against all those who would plunge New York back into the welter of police debauchery, of graft, of slovenly government, of neglect, of poor service, of brutality, and of waste that have characterized every Tammany administration this city ever had.

It is an inexpugnable platform. The honesty and the patriotism of this city, forgetting party, will support and elect the candidate of civic honesty and national patriotism.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

To do service for his fellow-men and the community was the guiding principle in the life of ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, and to that service all his activities had for years been devoted. From the time when a successful business career had won for him a competence, he gave all his time, all his effort, to useful labors, and labors directed with high intelligence, for the betterment of the conditions of public affairs and of private life in this city. Born in New York, he toiled unsparingly to make it a better city.

It was proverbial that any organization or movement for good works would solicit and secure the co-operation of Mr. SELIGMAN. He was a member of an astonishingly large number of boards and committees, and most commonly acted as the Treasurer of organizations in which he took part. The scope of his interest and activities was broad and included not only every form of effort for the general public good, as in the reform of the civil service, preservation of the forests, and the orderly amendment of tax laws, but also works of charity, or for improving the condition of the poor and promoting better citizenship among classes of our people where instruction in the nature of American institutions was expedient.

His support and personal co-operation were denied to no worthy cause, and in the service rendered and the good he had done for his fellow-men and for the City of New York Mr. SELIGMAN has an enduring monument.

GENERAL MAUDE'S WAY.

The dashing MAUDE again demonstrates that this is not everywhere and necessarily a war of trenches and of pounding. We last heard of him whirling up the Tigris at such a gait that the Turks were throwing their guns in the river in their mad rush to get away. Then the canopy of heat descended on Mesopotamia, putting an end to the fighting as effectually as the snows and rains will shortly end it in France. Now he finds the Turks moving to cut his communications, and turns their trap for him into one for themselves. There is not a particle of pounding in his method. He suddenly seizes a commanding ridge when the Turks are not expecting it. By the time they are aroused their main position is being attacked on the southeast, while the cavalry assails them from the west. The seizure of the ridge, it is to be conjectured, was made before daybreak, and by nightfall the Turks are penned in, with the Euphrates on the north, the British infantry and artillery on the east and south, and the cavalry on the west. The position held by the cavalry seems the easiest to break through, and the Turks spend the night in fruitless efforts; the cavalry always drives them back. Day comes, and the surrounding army attacks from all sides with such fury that by 9 o'clock the Turks surrender, thousands of them, including their General and his staff.

This is a victory won by strategy, dash, and determination, a victory of the old-fashioned kind of fighting, a victory won in MAUDE'S own way. Followed by anxiety rather than hope, this General set out on his campaign in a region sinister with repeated disaster to the British arms; an illomened region. The hopes that followed his forerunners, but did not follow him, he has more than fulfilled on every occasion. He has met with no defeats, only with victories, victories won with that satisfying thoroughness which leaves nothing to be desired. His plans seem to be perfect and are always carried out to the letter. Whenever he strikes, he strikes like a thunderbolt. This accomplishment of his, the capture of an enemy army, has no precedent on the side of the Allies since the war began; and in the fact that it was won by sheer strategy, combined with the vigor of action that is always his, it has no precedent on either side. MAUDE is reminiscent of WOLFE.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue bill offered to the country is better than the House bill, and not so good as the Senate's proposals in so far as it is a reversion to the original proposals. The country was so clear in its approval of the Senate's amendments that it is embarrassed in following the Senate in its compromise. For the country is interested in the bill only as a measure of taxation, and not as a contest for the country's approval by either house, or by any individual. The Senate won such commendation by its enlargement of the taxes that the House in chagrin made the levy still heavier. The increase is less the cause of the coolness with which the conference report will be received than the manner of the enlargement, and it is puzzling to see why the Senate weakened.

The House originally proposed to tax excess profits by laying the tax cumulatively in proportion to the per cent. upon capital. That is a tax to punish profits as profits, under conditions of either peace or war, rather than to regard war profits as a suitable subject for discriminating taxation in support of war costs. The proposal of the Senate was to make the excess profits tax a war profits tax by proportioning the tax to the increase of profits during the war. There is a minimum of injustice and uncertainty in such a comparison of profits as a basis for taxation. The conference report reverts to the excess profits idea in principle and in form in a manner to make necessary a new definition of capital. The effect is to oppress business in general, and in particular all business which has no war profits, or which was subnormal in profits at the period chosen for comparison in order to reach a basis for calculating excess.

In principle the Senate idea was better in that it encouraged business as a source of income to the country by the contribution asked from it. In form the conference report, substantially like the House's measure, raises unnecessary questions regarding the basis of taxation. Only "excess" profits are to be taxed. That is to say, ordinary profits are to be exempt. Accordingly, it was necessary to fix a per cent. for ordinary profits, and that makes it necessary to find a sum on which to calculate the percentage both for exemption and for taxation. Here there is an apparent conflict. For purposes of exemption it is desirable to reduce capital by the definition of capital. For purposes of taxation it is necessary to enlarge the definition. The attempt is to do both at the same time, by enacting an arbitrary per cent. of permissible profit, and by a new definition of capital which will not be fully understood until the Treasury construes it, and also the courts.

The percentage of untaxed profits allowed establishes a basis of ordinary profits which is more liberal than that hitherto allowed by regulators of profits, and which will plague them hereafter. It is not objectionable on that account, rather the contrary. The definition of capital also opens new ground for taxlayers and taxpayers, and is objectionable because it is so gratuitous. There are familiar and approved methods of calculating capital for purposes of taxation, and it would have been better to adhere to them.

The increase in the income tax is less contentious. There is a substitution of information at the source for collection at the source. This had been objected to because it was a departure from established practice, but the objection is partly obviated by an exception of "tax-free covenant bonds of corporations." Both houses were invulnerable to the objections to the zone rate of postage on publications, and the increase stands in the conference report. The Senate dropped its proposal for a bank-check tax, but the three-cent letter stamp is retained. There are changes in details, too many to mention individually. In total the conference report is supposed to add some $300,000,000 to the Senate's increase of the House proposals, making an aggregate of $2,700,000,000. When the details are so many, and the wording so obscure, and the rates are percentages upon an unknown volume of business, it may be doubted that the experts are any too sure of their calculations.

THE POSITION OF HOLLAND.

There will be no half-way measures in the dealings of the United States Government with Holland relating to the shipment of American foodstuffs to that European neutral. Holland, from the beginning of the war in 1914 until the embargo proclamation went into effect in July of this year, had been feeding German soldiers with American food. The enormous growth of our export trade with Holland early indicated that she was importing much larger quantities of grain than her own people needed. The agreement between the Landbouw Export Bureau and the Deutsche Handelsstelle im Haag, concluded in 1916, provided for the transfer of a huge proportion of Holland's own produce and her exports to Germany. The Germans demanded 75 per cent. of all the Dutch exports of butter, vegetables, eggs, and fruit, half the exports of flax, and as much of all kinds of meats as the total of such exports to all other countries. Holland agreed to supply the amounts demanded. Dutch cattle were fattened on American fodder to supply Germany with fats.

In fact, the northern neutrals had been feeding the whole German Army on the western front. Last Sunday THE TIMES printed in full a translation of the agreement between Holland and Germany. No loyal American who reads that document will fail to approve the detention under the embargo of eighty-four Dutch ships, aggregating 350,000 tons, laden with foodstuffs, of which the greater part, if the vessels were released, would go to Germany, directly or indirectly. While the Dutch-German agreement remains in force, American foods, fodder, and dairy products will be withheld from Holland and the other European neutrals who have been feeding Germany. The Dutch Mission now in this country will be unable to justify the agreement. Foodstuffs to supply Holland's own needs may be released if an understanding can be established. It is possible that many of the ships of Holland and other northern European countries now tied up in our waters might be used to relieve vessels of the United States and its allies employed on trade routes not within the zone of war. This might be agreed to as a concession for the release of certain quantities of foodstuffs, but the further provisioning of Germany is out of the question.

POTASH NOT MADE IN GERMANY.

At last the bill permitting development of what has been called by chemists "the greatest known deposit of potash in the world" has been passed by both the Senate and the House. This deposit is in the briny waters of Searles Lake, California, and, as the lake and surrounding land had been withdrawn by the Government from the operation of mining laws, new legislation was required before it could be taken out. During the last three years and before the present session the needed bill had been passed twice in the House, but action by the Senate was prevented. In years preceding the war our supply of potash came from Germany. Imports in 1913 were 529,000 tons; last year only 10,000 were received, and there has been an extraordinary advance of price. Search for deposits in our own country has not been fruitful, if Searles Lake be excepted. Small quantities have been taken from feldspar, alunite, and seaweed, but our output in the first half of the present year was only 14,000 tons. Volcanic rocks in Wyoming contain much potash. The Geological Survey's estimate is that nearly 200,000,000 tons lie there, but it was said in the House debate that "no workable process for extracting" the mineral had been found.

In the California lake, whose area is 39,000 acres, there is a great supply, and it can be made ready for the market at reasonable cost. The Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines say that the lake's waters hold in solution 20,000,000 tons. In a letter to the House Committee on Public Lands a few days ago GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Director of the Survey, said:

> I see no way to increase this output [of 14,000 tons in six months] on anything like the scale needed, and especially from a source that may be expected to permit competition with the German potash, except by opening up Searles Lake under the best possible conditions, which I think are provided in the measure which the committee has reported.

Secretary LANE, in a letter to the same committee, showed how agricultural yield per acre was increased by potash fertilizer, and said he regarded the bill as "an important war measure." It was supported by the Council of National Defense. Two companies that have reduction plants near at hand will now acquire by lease the right to take out the potash. There is enough in the lake to supply our needs for half a century. Hereafter we shall not be dependent upon Germany's mines, and Germany will lose a large and profitable part of her export trade.

The decision of Secretary DANIELS to issue a weekly statement of the progress of naval preparations and a discreet summary of the operations of American warships in European waters is gratifying. The announcement of the Secretary's purpose indicates his confidence that such a statement and such a summary will be encouraging to the hope that we shall soon be doing our part in the war effectively. It is also a wise concession to the widespread idea that the people ought to be told all about the conduct of the war that can be divulged without giving to the enemy information that will benefit him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Martyrdom Is Not Thus Won.

Current prophecies to the effect that no action against Senator LA FOLLETTE will be taken by his colleagues are more than likely to be justified by the event. That fear, however, of making a martyr of him is a sufficient excuse for ignoring the demand for the Senator's expulsion cannot be as readily admitted. Undoubtedly he would claim the title of martyr if expelled, or even impeached, but the risk that he would establish it is so small that, except for other reasons, in its opinion better, the Senate would not hesitate to take it.

For a martyr, by definition, is a person who suffers undeservedly some sort of loss or pain. The name does not apply to those properly punished for crimes or sins committed, and there is hesitation about inviting the familiar cry of protest from or in behalf of an avowed martyr only when it has a basis in fact or when so many people think it has such a basis that their resentment is dangerous.

Senator LA FOLLETTE, if deprived of his office, might say, and presumably would say, that he had only exercised his constitutional right of free speech as an American citizen, and that punishment for doing it was martyrdom. This plea, however, would be made absurd by the fact that everybody remembers how often and at what length he has been allowed to express his mind in regard to the war, the Administration, and the relative merits of the German and the Entente cause. There is nobody at all interested in his views who did not know them all long before he made the St. Paul speech. He has utilized and exploited his Senatorial immunity for many months without interference, and if he has not always been heard patiently, at least he has been heard.

When the Senator went to Minnesota and talked in the same way, he laid himself open to the charge of aiming at and producing direct and tangible effects in the way of inspiring resistance to the execution of the Government's plans, and he did it in open antagonism to what he knows was the decision of Congress in its representative capacity. In other words, he revolted against majority rule and became an inciter of rebellion against the principles he pretends to revere. No matter what happens to him, he will not be a martyr.

A Disquieting Sign of Weariness.

Not all readers of "The Coming," latest product of J. C. SNAITH'S imagination and skill, can dismiss it on its merits as a piece of fiction, and some will not be content to praise it as illustrating the "spiritualizing" effect which the war is so often said to be having on so many minds. The protesting minority, while admitting its interest, will be inclined to see in the book an indication of something sinister and alarming—an evidence that there is taking place a weakening of British courage, self-confidence, and determination to fight the war through to a real victory.

For what passes as "spiritualization" can also be interpreted as a confession of realized incompetence to meet an existing situation through the use of the means close at hand—as an avowal of a desire to end present suffering, danger, and loss through an admission that perhaps "the enemy" is not as bad as had been supposed and that some sort of compromise can be made with him for the sake of immediate peace. That is not the way Mr. SNAITH puts his mystical thesis, but it comes to not much else, on analysis, and though the book is not pro-German, it will be read with too much pleasure by Germans, and it verges far enough toward pacifism to be discouraging to whatever extent Mr. SNAITH speaks for his countrymen.

If he were the only English literary man to be seeking consolation and hope in mysticism just now, he would be of no importance. But he is not alone. Other English writers, some with less art than he and some with more, have displayed of late the same turning from unpleasant and arduous realization to unsubstantial imaginings. None, perhaps, has gone the length, as he does, of claiming moral significance for a hero suffering from a form of insanity that sends numerous victims to every asylum, but several are traveling the same dismal and hopeless road and turning too many weak or tired minds from the business and duty of the hour to sterile discussion of "invisible Kings" or some other being of a belated mythology.

This is not "spiritualization," it is deliquescence. Otherwise expressed, it is a "protective mechanism," invented to make endurable a sense of exhaustion or inadequacy.

Soldier Mails Delayed.

American soldiers in France are complaining with what threatens soon to become bitterness that their letters and papers from home arrive—when they arrive at all—only after delays amounting often to more than a month, and that in grievously numerous cases they seem never to get further than the Atlantic seaboard. This is a grievance about the reality of which there seems to be no question, for inquiries addressed to responsible officials of the Post Office Department have elicited excuses for the badness of this part of the postal service, and not denials that it is bad.

The excuses do, indeed, have some weight. Sailings of mail steamers to England and France are necessarily irregular, and the operations of the censorship frequently result in the holding back for days or even weeks of much mail matter perfectly innocent in character. For these things, of course, due allowance will be made by all reasonable people, but after that has been done there remains not a little evidence of failure on the part of our postal officials to realize the importance of forwarding to our men abroad with all possible dispatch the letters for which they wait so impatiently—letters on which their contentment and good spirits so largely depend.

Almost as much can be said for the newspapers addressed to them. Deprivation of these is a real hardship for every intelligent American, and one especially severe for those who know no foreign language. The task confronting the Post Office Department is a difficult one, but that should be an inspiration to effort, not a discouragement of it. It is not well that our soldiers should get the impression or the suspicion that they have been forgotten by their friends at home.

Patriotism and the Child.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The earnest and concerted efforts now being made to spread an intelligent patriotism by special lectures in the schools and elsewhere have their undoubted merit as an emergency measure; but they will fail of permanent results unless school authorities realize that the elements of patriotism, as of all civic virtues, can best be taught in childhood and youth.

There is more and more urgent need of capable and experienced teachers in the primary grades so to enforce and illustrate the beauty and glory of patriotism that it will be as natural for the child to love his native or adopted country as to love his parents. One cannot begin too early to teach the foundations. It is the child who requires the best and most sympathetic teacher. Our educational authorities seem not to appreciate this fact when the lower and most largely attended grades become the victims of well-meaning but inexperienced instructors.

Love of one's country and its institutions, reverence for its ideals and principles, must be impressed upon the child by veterans, not raw recruits. Nothing is too good to be taught a child, and no teacher is too able to be the medium for such instruction.

ABRAM S. ISAACS.
New York University, Sept. 28, 1917.

New Small Coins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES editorial on "Splitting the Nickel" is similar to my letter to Mr. Hoover of Sept. 17, in which I pointed out the fact that the prices of necessities, such as milk, were based upon the multiple of five, while retailers of luxuries, such as cigars and cigarettes, do not hesitate to split the nickel.

What we need are three new coins—not 6, 7, and 8 cent coins as THE TIMES suggests, but a 4, 3 and 2, (red, white, and blue,) with the figures 4, 3, and 2 cut out by stamping a hole in the red, white, and blue, so that they would be easily distinguishable. HERBERT N. FELL.
New York, Oct. 1, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Scranton is urging the coinage of such cumbersome denominations as six or seven cent pieces, why not speak in favor of a two-and-a-half-cent piece? Six or seven cent pieces would probably have to be made of nickel, slightly larger than our five-cent piece, which might lead to confusion. Two-and-a-half-cent pieces (or three-cent pieces if they were more convenient,) could be made of copper, about the size of the old two-cent pieces. J. H. JOHNSTON.
New York, Oct. 1, 1917.

WHO SEE?—WHO HEAR?

Thou tellest of an ultra-violet ray,
(Hard to believe, though not my credence tires!)
No mortal has beheld it, thou dost say,
With all its color passing dawn's pure fires!
The *More-than-all-we-know* I can accept,
For I in child-belief am still adept!
Wizard, thou tellest how Vibration flies
Through trembling ether with a magic tune
No melodist, with ear however wise,
Can capture this side of the blind white moon!
Oh, be it true! The *More-than-all-we-know*
Helps me yet further in this lore to go.
Are there not eyes to see what must be seen?
Is there one hue unknown in heaven's arc—
Ethereal rose, or saffron, lilac, green? . . .
Now, what if we are only in a dark
To gardens of transcendent light where bloom
Colors to throw ours into utter gloom!
And must there not be ears to hear all sound
The Harp Eternal sheds into the air?
What sea of harmony may flow around,
Whereof our audient souls no witness bear!
It is not that the String is muted—nay,
Our chambered sense no window opes *that* way!
O Wizard, glorious is thy votive task,
Our bounds a little further on to set—
Be very patient with me, when I ask,
Who are They who see ultra-violet?
Who are They whose diviner sense can race—
And overtake—Sound's fleetest, finest trace?
Be yet more patient with me, when I say,
I would behold Them who your ray behold. . . .
Once there was given, at dim break of day—
Withdrawing raiment, shimmering fold-on-fold,
And a Flower fading from the window-square
That, when I fell asleep, had not been there!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

BARNARD'S LINCOLN.

The Problem of Making Immortality Safe for a Democrat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Thursday, Sept. 27, has on its page 13 a reported interview with Andrew B. Humphrey, Secretary of the American Peace Centenary Committee, upon the much discussed statue of Lincoln, now in Cincinnati, a replica of which it is proposed to erect in London. The statue is the work of George Grey Barnard, who never saw Lincoln, and according to Mr. Humphrey it has been approved in writing by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt was 7 years old when Mr. Lincoln died and if he ever saw Mr. Lincoln he cannot have remembered him distinctly enough to pass on this portrait. The Colonel was only 2 years old at the time of the Douglas-Lincoln debates and it would seem that his statement that the statue is the man of that contest would require reinforcement.

Mr. Humphrey says:

> Mr. Lincoln had extremely long, sinewy legs and enormously large feet. They were exaggerations even of the frontier type of that day. He had such trouble in getting comfortable footwear that in December, 1864, he sent to Scranton, Penn., for a shoe specialist, and on one of Mr. Lincoln's busiest war days, Dec. 12, 1864, Mr. Lincoln stood in his stocking feet upon a piece of brown paper, upon which the specialist outlined the shape of his feet. Mr. Lincoln's feet measured 12¼ inches in length, and otherwise in proportion.

The photographs that Mr. Ruckstuhl printed in The Art World show Lincoln's feet to have been disproportionately slender, even before this expert from Scranton had been called in. It is that "otherwise in proportion" apocirypha that Americans are objecting to. Mr. Barnard has given the martyred President feet that are bulbous, thick, and eccentric, and with a skyline like a storm at sea. And why this dictum that a foot 12¼ inches long (one of his feet was only 12 inches long) on a man 76½ inches tall is enormously large and an exaggeration of frontier type? The ordinary man 68 inches tall and using a No. 8 shoe of commerce has a foot 10 inches long, a difference so small—in proportion—that it must be figured decimally.

Let us immortalize democracy of course, but let us, as far as we can shape it, make immortality safe for a democrat.

Mr. Humphrey says that Mr. Ruckstuhl calls the pose slovenly, particularly because Mr. Lincoln's hands are folded in front of his body. Not at all. The objection is to the hands being clasped over his abdomen in a gesture strongly suggestive of pain. Mr Humphrey says this pose was one of the most natural assumed by Mr. Lincoln. Granted! What of it? The Middle West and middle class public man of the late fifties stood on the hotel porch and plied his toothpick. The goldsmiths of that day carried a line of gold tooth picks that telescoped for storage in the vest pocket—a present of one was a mark of affection. If naturalness is the aim, why not something in that way? Because when we try to immortalize a man in bronze we should take him at his best, not at his "most natural." Mr. Humphrey justifies this hot water bag attitude of the hands by saying that Mr. Lincoln was never a windmill. It is well to be safe, of course, but there must be some possible medium between that centrifugal impulse and the intense centralization of Mr. Barnard's restraining caution.

But the sledge-hammer blow in Mr. Humphrey's interview is this:

> Mr. Ruckstuhl is an artist of some repute in the United States, but he goes far out of his way both as an adopted American and as an artist to misrepresent to the public one of the most remarkable art productions of a century.

Mr. Ruckstuhl was born in Alsace in 1853 and brought here in 1855, when he was less than 2 years old; that was several years before Mr. Barnard was born. What is the warning implication here? That if a native son happens through a mistaken conception to misrepresent a great American, an older and longer resident son of an adopted citizen may not criticise the libel?

Very well, but if we are to decide this matter by the test of birth, I submit that Robert Lincoln, the son of Abraham Lincoln, is reported as deeply grieved at the production and as writing a personal protest. AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
New York, Oct. 1, 1917.

The Hindenburg Idol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a footnote in Edward Clodd's interesting "Memories," he describes one of the "queer things" from the West African Coast which he saw at Miss M. H. Kingsley's in 1898.

"One was a hideous human-shaped idol with a rope of coagulated human blood round its neck. Nails had been driven into every part of its body to 'rivet' the god's attention."

How like a famous wooden statue in Berlin which has also exacted its tribute of blood and which serves as an idol to the savages of Prussia. C. G. COWAN.
Ottawa, Sept. 25, 1917.

Work for Them in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion it is time to give prominence to the suggestion that all Germans or so-called German-Americans, who, by their activities in favor of the Fatherland, have indicated an absence of affection for the United States and an utter lack of appreciation of its institutions, be deported at the end of the war to that "dear Germany," where they will receive, through force of conditions, an opportunity to turn in and help upbuild a ruined country. We won't need them here. MARTIN L. MOORE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 29, 1917.

Uncle Sam's Nephews.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no place on earth where Uncle Sam is not well known and, excepting in those countries with which we are at war, honored and respected. Within a short period of time his nephews will also be known, and there can be no better name to know them by than Uncle Sam's nephews.

NELLIS GETMAN.
New York, Sept. 24, 1917.

Dr. Whitney's War Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in receipt of the following letter from Dr. W. R. Whitney, which explains itself.

ELLWOOD HENDRICK.
New York, Oct. 1, 1917.

Dear Mr. Hendrick: I have just read your reference to me in THE TIMES. There is a serious error in it which should be corrected. My salary is being continued by the General Electric Company without reduction. I have been given to understand very plainly that I may spend what I believe ought to be spent by us in experimental work connected with Government needs and the patriotism is composite in this case and not individual. I know other large concerns which are practically giving their research men carte blanche to help as much as possible, and I think this also should be known. Certainly I do not want to take the credit which rightfully belongs to the company as an institution instead of to myself in particular. Let's reserve the fame for those who really suffer and fight—and deserve it. Yours sincerely,

WHITNEY.

THE POETS' AMBULANCE.

Americans Will Buy 100 Cars for Cadorna's Army Instead of 50.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I find that some persons have the impression that the work of the American Poets' Committee, now providing American ambulances for General Cadorna's army, was to cease on Oct. 1, I beg of your space to state that this is not the case. Indeed, having ascertained that instead of fifty cars there are one hundred obtainable in Milan, we have cabled for options on them all and do not expect to relinquish our work until every one of them has been secured. Twenty-eight of these cars have already been bought by cable upon the receipt by us of a unit of $2,000, the cost of each car, and twelve more will be bought from funds to be raised this week, or at the conclusion of certain special subscriptions now under way. General Guglielmotti, the Italian Military Attaché at Washington, has accepted with appreciation the committee's formal offer of the cars to his country, and has assured us that they will be sent to the front as rapidly as our agent can deliver them. The American public has therefore an opportunity to take a prompt and not unimportant part in General Cadorna's new drive which it is reported is impending.

As by inadvertence THE TIMES of Sunday did not print our report of last week, I beg to say that our actual contributions are now $67,000, while subscriptions under way will bring the total to more than $80,000. During the last week, no doubt largely influenced by the editorial sympathy expressed in THE TIMES of Monday, we received nearly $27,000, including checks of $2,000 each from the following ten persons, besides one from the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, Paul G. McIntire, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pratt, R. H. Thompson, Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, James Douglas, and Mrs. William P. Hamilton and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, ("in memory of J. Pierpont Morgan,") all of these of New York; Mrs. Benjamin Miller and Walter S. Cramp of Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire, Manchester, Mass., (of the Dante League of America,) and the City of Memphis, Tenn., where, by the way, there is talk of contributing another car. I have today received the same amount from Miss Addison Mitchell of New York. One thousand dollars has come from Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and also from Miss Elizabeth Curtis. It is due to lack of space in THE TIMES, which has received our detailed lists each week, and not to our neglect, that more specific acknowledgments are not made of the contributions from all over the country, accompanied in nearly every case by some expression of love and admiration of Italy. These detailed lists may be seen at this office.

If the reader of these lines were today in Milan and knew of the great need of ambulances on the Isonzo front, and then should hear that sixty more cars were obtainable, would he not cable to America, begging his friends to raise money to buy every one of them and put them to work beneficently at once? Is the emergency any the less that we are not there but here? We are all praising Cadorna's army, which is making records to rival the Iliad. The Poets' Committee offers a prompt and practical way to help to new and possibly decisive victories. We are not engaged in general relief, but only in this particular piece of special work.

I have not the slightest compunction in asking every one who can do so to send me at once a check for $2,000 "to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer," so that his or her car may bear the donor's name, not in vanity, but in pride, as a "Chariot of Mercy" and a substantial reinforcement of Italian valor.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.
Chairman.
New York, Oct. 1, 1917.

More Help for Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I congratulate you upon the very instructive article entitled "Italy's Plan to End the War," appearing in your Sunday's Magazine Section. Such an article has, undoubtedly, made every true lover of humanity jubilant.

However, will we send the indispensable material to crush the craven cowards?

If unprejudiced military experts

SENATORS REJECT CAUCUS ON PERKINS

Conference Votes, 16 to 15, Against Making His Food Candidacy a Party Measure.

WHITMAN DEFERS MESSAGE

Senate Notifies Him It Is Ready to Act, but Renewal of Nomination Is Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 2.—A conference of Republican Senators, which lasted until after midnight, refused to make confirmation of George W. Perkins as head of the new State Food Control Commission, a Republican caucus measure, by a vote of 15 to 16.

Prior to this decision a vote was taken in the conference to determine the sentiment for and against Mr. Perkins among the Republican Senators. This vote showed 17 for Perkins and 16 against him. When the name of Mr. Perkins was last up for confirmation he received 17 Republican votes. With four Democratic Senators said to be committed to his confirmation, the indications after the conference came to a close, were that Mr. Perkins would lack three votes of the number necessary to confirm him.

Only one Republican Senator, who voted to reject the nomination of Mr. Perkins when the question came before the Senate last month voted to make it a caucus matter at the present conference. This was Senator William H. Hill of Broome, father of the City Local Option bill. Senator Hill has been a consistent supporter of Governor Whitman, and was induced to vote against Mr. Perkins before only on account of hostile sentiment against the Harvester Company magnate among his rural constituents. His confirmation decreed by a caucus, Senator Hill would have a good excuse to present to the people at home.

There are thirty-four Republican Senators. Eighteen votes would be required to apply caucus rules, which would bind the minority to any action determined upon. Before the conference was called the Governor's friends had succeeded in obtaining only fifteen signatures to a petition calling a caucus on the nomination of Mr. Perkins. In all it was said there would be seventeen Republican votes for his confirmation on the floor of the Senate.

When the name of Mr. Perkins came before the Senate for confirmation last month he received that number of Republican votes and one Democratic vote, that of Senator John V. Sheridan of the Bronx. Now it is reported that three other Democrats, Senator Edward J. Dowling, Salvatore A. Cotillo, and James J. Walker, all of New York City, will vote for the confirmation of Mr. Perkins. This should make the vote very close.

Senate in Night Session.

The Senate, prior to the conference, was in night session and sent a committee to call on Governor Whitman and inform him that it was ready to receive any communication he had to send. But no message came.

While Governor Whitman earlier in the day had made it plain that he intended to urge the confirmation of Mr. Perkins and his two other nominees for places on the Commission, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, and Charles A. Wieting, ex-State Commissioner of Agriculture, friends of the Governor, intimated that in the event of adverse action in the Republican conference Governor Whitman might find it expedient to save Mr. Perkins the humiliation of a new defeat in open Senate.

Three Republican Senators from Brooklyn, Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Charles C. Lockwood, and Alfred J. Gilchrist, who voted for the confirmation of Mr. Perkins last month, called on Governor Whitman early in the evening and told him that before they signed the caucus petition they must know definitely whether Mr. Perkins would support Mayor Mitchel or William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, for Mayor in the municipal campaign. Governor Whitman immediately communicated with Mr. Perkins at his town home in New York over the long-distance 'phone.

"Mr. Perkins authorized me to tell the Brooklyn Senators," said Governor Whitman later, "that if confirmed he would consider himself definitely out of politics and would take no part whatsoever in the Mayoralty campaign. I so told them."

All three Senators, after their talk with the Governor, signed the petition for the caucus.

Democrats Begin to Waver.

There were indications that the Democrats, who, with the exception of Senator Sheridan, presented a solid front when the nomination of Mr. Perkins was laid before the Senate, were beginning to weaken in their opposition. Tammany members of the upper house with whom THE TIMES correspondent talked made no attempt to conceal their fear that if the new food control law should continue to remain a dead letter as a result of the combination between Tammany and Republican Old Guard members of the Senate to defeat Mr. Perkins, it would provide Mayor Mitchel with a powerful issue, of which he surely would take advantage in his campaign against Judge Hylan, the Tammany standard bearer.

Joseph M. Callahan, minority leader of the Assembly, sent a letter to Governor Whitman, urging him to recommend legislation vesting in the new Food Control Commission powers to fix a maximum price on milk to consumers.

Over the telephone last night Mr. Perkins was told of a statement made at Albany by the Republican Senators from Brooklyn that they would insist upon knowing whether he would support Mr. Bennett or Mayor Mitchel in the Mayoralty campaign, and that they would not vote for him if he favored Mayor Mitchel. In reply Mr. Perkins dictated the following:

"I have heard today that some Senators have expressed the fear that if I became Chairman of the Market Commission I would use the office to further Mr. Mitchel's candidacy. Any such idea is absurd. The office should be kept absolutely out of politics in every respect. You cannot put my views on this subject too strongly, regardless of who is Chairman of the Commission."

MISS EDGAR WEDS SATURDAY

Her Marriage to Capt. H. A. Riley, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Hastened.

The marriage of Miss Mary Chapman Edgar, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart Edgar, and Captain Henry Alsop Riley, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and medical officer of Squadron A, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Saturday in the Brick Presbyterian Church. Miss Edgar will have six bridesmaids, the Misses Priscilla and Eleanor Lockwood, Sarah Cheney, Mary L. Woodwin, Ann Parke of Montrose, Penn., and Lydia Comstock, a cousin of the bride. Two cousins of the bride, Masters Clifton and Soutter Edgar, sons of Dr. J. Clifton Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, will be pages.

Dr. Riley's brother, Wells Littlefield Riley, now training with the Sixth Battery at Plattsburg, will be his best man, and the ushers Morgan Riley, another brother, and Captain Gaillard Ravenel, 305th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Lucius Bigelow, and Lieutenant Knowlton Durland; also Kenneth F. Tuthy, Addison A. Van Tine, and Gerald Mygatt. Miss Edgar's only brother, James A. Edgar, who was to be in the party, will be unable to serve as he is abroad as Second Lieutenant with the American troops.

The wedding date was decided upon suddenly, as Dr. Riley expects to go to Swartzburg with the Medical Corps, and will take his bride with him. The church ceremony will be followed by a reception for the relatives, and a few friends at the Edgar town house, 127 East Seventieth Street.

C. P. TAFT, 2D, TO WED AT 19.

Ex-President's Son, an Artilleryman, to Marry Miss Chase Saturday.

Charles P. Taft, 2d, youngest son of former President William Howard Taft and Mrs. Taft, and Miss Eleanor Kellogg Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Chase, will be married on Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, in Waterbury, Conn.

The engagement of the young couple was announced in July. Miss Chase is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and has been active in Red Cross work. Her father has long been the leading member of the Waterbury Clock Company.

Mr. Taft is 19 years old and in military service, enlisting as an artilleryman. He is a member of the class of '18 at Yale.

ADELE PANKHURST MARRIES.

Suffrage Leader's Daughter Reported to Have Wed a Sailor.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The marriage yesterday of Adele Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffrage leader, to a seaman named Walsh, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne.

Miss Pankhurst has been in Australia for several months, and has taken a prominent part in the agitation against conscription, having figured in a number of riots which resulted. In August she was reported to have been sentenced to imprisonment for a month on account of a demonstration started by her outside the Parliament Building in Melbourne.

Miss Woolley to Wed on Oct. 25.

The wedding of Miss Cornelia D. Woolley, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia Farwell Woolley of 850 Park Avenue, this city, and Greenwich, Conn., and John Hayler Acheson will take place at noon on Thursday, Oct. 25, in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Karl Reiland, the rector of St. George's, will officiate. Mr. Acheson is the son of Dr. E. C. Acheson, an inventor, who at the begin[n]ing of the war turned over his London residence in Kensington Park to the British War Office, it being now used as a war hospital. The wedding will be quiet, and the reception at the bride's home will be small.

Captain D. S. Bingham Married.

Announcement has been made of the marriage on Sept. 22 of Captain David Stuart Bingham, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bingham of East Orange, N. J., to Miss Octavia Gilmore, daughter of Mrs. Allan Gilmore of Washington, D. C. The ceremony took place at the Gilmore home, the Rev. Dr. Pierce officiating. Captain Bingham is stationed at Camp Lee, Va. The announcement came as a surprise to their many friends, as the engagement was announced only a few weeks ago.

Jones-Babcock Wedding Today.

The marriage of Miss Marion Elizabeth Babcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jerome Babcock of 316 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Captain Reginald Lamont Jones of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will be celebrated at 6 o'clock this afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The bride will have her sisters, the Misses Lucie and Dorothy Babcock, as her only attendants. Mr. Babcock is the President of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

Rev. J. A. MacRury to Marry.

The Rev. John Allison MacRury, pastor of the Woodhaven Presbyterian Church, Woodhaven, L. I., announced yesterday that he would marry Miss May Ryerson Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Tuttle of Woodhaven, on Oct. 16. The ceremony will take place in the pastor's church.

The clergyman is 40 years old and Miss Tuttle is 23.

Miss Manley to Wed R. H. Cutler.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Manley of Maplewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Ruth Manley, to Ralph H. Cutler. Mr. Cutler is the son of Justice W. W. Cutler of the New Jersey Supreme Court and is an Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy. He is a graduate of Princeton. No date has been set for the wedding.

Wedding Notes.

Miss Charlotte Weinberger of 377 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Prager of this city, a brother of Professor William Prager of the City College, were married on Sunday at the home of the bride. The couple are in Atlantic City on their honeymoon.

Captain George R. Dawson of the 321st Infantry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dawson of Valley Stream, L. I., was married to Miss Mary E. Taylor on Saturday in Christ Church, Greensboro, N. C. Captain Dawson was in Greensboro when war was declared and received his commission at the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. His brother, Corporal William J. Dawson, belongs to the Eighth Coast Defense.

JUST PUBLISHED

Rookie Rhymes

By the Men of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Training Regiment, Plattsburg, N. Y., May 15-Aug. 15, 1917.

In these lively songs and rhymes the rookies give voice to their surface humor and their deeper sentiment of patriotism and determination. They make fun of their fatigues, of their privations, of their home sickness, of the drills in which they "simulate" non-existent horses and guns. Some of the rhymes are parodies of well-known songs and many of them are already being sung at Plattsburg and elsewhere.

75 Cents

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

The New Country Life is on the tables of the Lord & Taylor Book Shop. We may be prejudiced, but we think it is worth looking at. The World's Work has colored maps in the September issue.

Conducted by Doubleday, Page & Company.

STATE MERCHANTS JOIN IN FOOD SAVING

Agree to Push the Conservation Work Started Here by Michael Friedsam.

50 TOWNS REPRESENTED

Each Retailer Will Devote Part of His Advertising Space to Food Propaganda.

Retail merchants in fifty towns in New York State promised the National Food Administration that they would call together all the merchants in their respective localities and urge the necessity for preaching the gospel of food conservation. This promise was made in a resolution adopted yesterday at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria of the merchants of the State called by Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., and the State Merchant Representative in the Food Administration.

Mr. Friedsam, who had already explained the plan of campaign to the retailers of this city, said that the response to his call by out-of-town merchants gave him assurance that they would enter into the work with an unselfish spirit and carry it on for the general good of the country and for the winning of the war.

"Our armaments may be ever so large and our men ever so brave, but all this will be without avail unless we supply them and the Allies who are fighting with us the food that will give them the strength to go courageously 'over the top,'" he said. "Conservation is a matter for the individual, and none can shirk the responsibility. It is a matter of honor for the people of the United States as well as one for humanity. Mr. Hoover in his appeal tells us that by the elimination of waste we serve ourselves economically and morally. It is our duty as merchants of New York State, and as men who therefore come into direct and intimate contact with the people of our State, to impress upon the public the absolute necessity for a wise and careful conservation of food."

In response to this appeal by Mr. Friedsam, John F. Norman of the firm of H. S. Barney offered a resolution in which this was embodied:

"Be it resolved that each merchant present representing his city or town assume it as his duty to call the merchants of his locality together and outline to them the definite plans that have been formulated and adopted at this meeting."

No voice was raised against this resolution, and it was followed by another in which the merchants pledged themselves to undertake a conservation advertising campaign throughout the State, each using part of his advertising space to impress the public with the need of food saving. By another resolution it was agreed to use window displays for the same purpose. These campaigns will be carried out during the present month, and will be followed by other educational work, as Mr. Friedsam may deem advisable.

"It is obvious," Gage E. Tarbell said, "that before we can accomplish anything of importance in this war we must be fed. And the first thing in importance is to see that those who are called upon to do the work of fighting are fed. Our people are beginning to understand that this is quite as much our war as anybody's war. We have every good reason in the way President Wilson is doing things. We sometimes wonder whether things are going as they should. Sometimes we are likely to criticise, but we should not. When it was necessary to handle this great food question, and to choose an administrator, notwithstanding the criticism that came from politicians of various sorts and from various sections of the country, Mr. Wilson chose the one man who knows more about the subject than any other man in the country, he selected Mr. Hoover. When it became necessary to get some one to lead the great merchants of New York State, Mr. Wilson very naturally selected the greatest merchant in this great city, Mr. Friedsam."

The campaign that is to be carried on throughout the country between Oct. 21 and 27 to enlist every housewife in the country as an active agent of the National Food Administration was explained by Arthur Williams, who is directing the campaign in the New York district. He commented upon the wonderful progress that the country had made in preparation for war in the short period since it has entered the conflict. Food conservation, he said, was just as important as national conscription.

NORA BAYES AT THE PALACE.

One of Her New Songs Depicts the Woes of Late Czar Nicholas.

Another Nora Bayes homecoming took place at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon, and again Miss Bayes cast her mystic spell over the audience. Among her new songs is a pathetic ballad depicting the woes of the late Czar Nicholas, and another number appraising the effect upon democracy if Paul Revere had chanced to be of the opposite sex. These, with a variety of her established numbers and Irving Fisher to help sing them, kept the pot boiling for forty minutes or more.

George White, who is at the Palace almost as often as Miss Bayes, remains for a second week with Emma Haig, and the remainder of the bill includes Aaron Hoffman's playlet "The Question," and George Whiting and Sadie Burt.

KATMAI EXPEDITION BACK.

Leader Believes Volcano Will Be Quiescent for Many Years.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 1.—The National Geographic Society's expedition to Mount Katmai, which sailed for the north from Seattle May 28, returned here last night. The head of the expedition, Dr. Robert F. Griggs of the Ohio State University, said today that Mount Katmai, with its enormous number of vents, probably would not be again active in thousands of years. Katmai's eruption in June, 1912, was one of the greatest ever recorded.

The crater is the largest in the world, nine miles in circumference and 3,600 feet deep. The island of Kodiak, which was rendered a desert by volcanic ash from Katmai, is now green, all the volcanic ash having been covered.

Eastburn-Johnston Wedding Oct. 12

The marriage of Miss Mollie Johnston and Hugh B. Eastburn of Doylestown, Penn., will take place on Friday, Oct. 12, at 3:30 o'clock at 18 Hampton Street, Cranford, N. J.

Miss Johnston recently returned from Turkey with former Ambassador Abram I. Elkus and Mrs. Elkus. She first met Mr. Eastburn in France, where he had been with the American Ambulance.

Miss Ethel Elkus, daughter of the Ambassador, is to attend the bride.

Binner Famous Corset

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CUSTOM-MADE. The only corset which gives the fashionable slender effect, while suggesting alluringly the supple, natural waist-line. Assures a youthful figure with perfect comfort.

MADAME BINNER, creator of corset modes, gives her personal attention to every fitting.

MISS MEYER BRIDE OF ITALIAN DIPLOMAT

Daughter of Ex-Secretary of the Navy Marries Giuseppe Brambilla at Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The wedding of Miss Julia Appleton Meyer, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, and Giuseppe Brambilla, Counselor of the Italian Embassy in Washington, was celebrated today at noon at Rock Maple Farm, the country home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John J. McGarry of St. Cecelia's Roman Catholic Church, Boston, in the Italian room.

The bride was gowned in white chiffon and lace with a full Court train of satin, and her bridal veil of tulle was edged with rare old lace. Her father gave her in marriage.

Mrs. C. Raymond P. Rodgers, a sister of the bride, wife of Lieutenant Rodgers, U. S. N., was matron of honor. The bridesmaids included the Misses Camilla Lippincott of Washington and Julia Appleton, a cousin of the bride.

Baron Pietro Arone di Valenuno, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy, acted as best man in the absence of Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, who had been expected to serve. The ushers were Signor Andrea G. Celesia d. Vegliasco and Basil Mils, both of Washington.

Society from the North Shore, Boston, and Washington attended the wedding.

The bride first met Mr. Brambilla in Rome when her father was Ambassador to Italy.

QUESTION MINING ENGINEER.

E. S. Woodford Asked About Maps of Costa Rica He Had.

Among the first cabin passengers arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port from Costa Rica was Ethelbert G. Woodford, an American mining engineer, who was questioned by agents of the United States Department of Justice because of several topographical maps of the coast land and the hinterland of Costa Rica, which were found in his baggage. The officials said that Mr. Woodford was merely questioned, and his baggage would be held on the pier.

Mr. Woodford was born in New York State and was one of the early pioneers [illegible] Transvaal gold fields. He was State Mining Engineer to the Transvaal under President Krueger with whom he quarreled.

He also had a concession from the Portuguese government in its East African colonies out of which he would have cleared over a million dollars, but lost it.

Ethelbert G., as he is known by mining men, is 6 feet 6 inches tall, 54 inches across the shoulders, weighs about 240 pounds, is clean-shaven, has a square jaw, and iron-gray hair. When he asked a miner in camp to pass the salt or move out of the way, his requests were always obeyed without comment.

J. N. Popham, another American mining engineer who arrived on the same ship, said that Costa Rica was practically dominated by German influence until the Gonzalez Government was over-thrown by Frederico Tinoco, now President, who found the situation so serious that he had to organize a secret police and several arrests were made.

DUBLIN HONORS ASHE.

Sinn Feiner's Funeral Procession Longer Even Than Parnell's.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—The funeral procession which followed the body of Thomas Ashe, the Sinn Fein leader who died Thursday, from the City Hall to Glasnevin Cemetery yesterday was extremely large, exceeding in number even that of the Parnell funeral in 1891. The procession was well organized, and perfect order was kept.

The principal contingents were Irish Volunteers, the Gaelic Athletic Association, the Gaelic League, the Liberty Hall Citizen Army, and the Dublin trade unions. There were also many representatives from women's clubs. More than a dozen bands played Irish airs. The three-mile route was lined with spectators, and the bells of the Catholic churches were tolled as the procession moved along. The Irish Volunteers wore their uniforms and carried hurley sticks, although these were offenses against recent military regulations. There was also a firing party at the graveside.

The Government authorities did not interfere with the demonstration, which was most impressive. The embittered feeling over the death of Ashe was much allayed by a change in the policy of the treatment of prisoners under the Defense of the Realm Act. The prisoners are now allowed to meet one another and are separated from the ordinary criminals. They are also allowed to receive food from the outside. Their hunger strike was abandoned when the Lord Mayor carried them this decision of the Government.

CONTRIBUTE ROYAL JEWELS.

Emperor and Empress Help Diminish Germany's Foreign Obligations.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.—The Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin says the German Emperor and Empress have placed a large number of valuable jewels at the disposal of the Reichsbank, with instructions to use them to diminish Germany's obligations in foreign countries.

SEEKS A WILL IN WAR ZONE.

Lawyer Goes to Belgium to Ask Germans for Copy of Document.

Gerald Van Castell, a lawyer, will leave tomorrow for Antwerp, Belgium, to try to get the permission of the German officers there to photograph the will on file of Johannes Dionysius Eugenius De Ridder, owner of a brewery there, who died at The Hague a year ago and left an estate of $650,000, part of which is in this country and part in Belgium and Holland. The copy of the will is needed in defending a contest of a similar will made on March 16, 1916, at The Hague, by which the decedent gave one-quarter of his estate to his brother, Stanislaus De Ridder, of Oscawana, N. Y., and the remainder to Mrs. Elise Françoise Huberta Walter of Cedarhurst, L. I., to whom he was engaged to be married.

The brother has filed a contest of the will, and the copy of the earlier document on file in Antwerp, which is practically identical with the later will, will be used, if Mr. Van Castell is permitted to photograph it, in support of the contention that the decedent's intention as to the disposition of his property remained the same. Mr. Van Castell said yesterday he didn't know whether he would be permitted to go to Antwerp and whether the German Governor General of Belgium would authorize him to photograph the will if he gets there.

Wills Gifts to Columbia and N. Y. U.

The will of Miss Kate Collins Brown, formerly of New Orleans, who died at the Hotel Breslin on Aug. 19 last, disposes of an estate of more than $700,000 of which she left nearly $500,000 in direct bequests and gave the residue to Columbia and New York Universities and the Presbyterian Hospital. The share of the educational institutions is to establish scholarships paying $300 a year to needy students. The Free Church of the Annunciation at New Orleans got $50,000. Miss Brown gave $100,000 to her friend and attorney, John E. Miller, of 45 Nassau Street, and $50,000 to Gerardus L. Miller of Englewood. She left $10,000 to Professor Henry V. Arny of the New York College of Pharmacy and $25,000 each to Marguerite Collins Clancy, Birmingham, Ala.; Clarence P. Collins, Gulfport, Miss.; Elizabeth C. Willy, Tuxpam, Mexico. Edward J. Bobet, New Orleans; Mary V. le Pickerd, 144 East Seventieth Street, New York, and Lena Little, New Orleans.

SWANN SENDS FOR BIG MILK DEALERS

Starts Inquiry to Find Out if Donnelly Anti-Trust Law Has Been Violated.

HOPES TO HELP CONSUMERS

Dairymen Say Prices Will Be Lowered if They Succeed in Starting Co-operative Stations.

While milk dealers and dairymen are passing back and forth the blame for raising the price of milk, District Attorney Swann yesterday assigned Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith to conduct an investigation to determine whether the producers and members of the New York State Dairymen's League were guilty of violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust act when they raised the price of milk to the dealers at their convention in Syracuse last month. Facts obtained in the inquiry will be put before the Grand Jury. Action may be taken also by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who said his office had been considering the milk situation for some weeks. He intimated, however, that his action would be deferred until the State Food Commission was organized.

Mr. Swann has asked Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, one of the largest distributing concerns, to come to the District Attorney's office today for a conference with Mr. Smith. Mr. Swann said he was also anxious to get the testimony of small dealers, who, he said, were not apt to be connected with any so-called Milk Trust.

"We have got to take into consideration all of the elements involved," the District Attorney said. "My desire is to save the ultimate consumer from the oppressive taxation of this necessity of life. We intend to question both large and small dealers, and as many producers as we can reach. One thing is certain, and that is, the farmer gets 50 per cent. of the ultimate cost, and every time the producer raises his price, the distributer puts his up. We want to know whether this is by prearrangement.

"We have obtained a recent circular letter sent out by the Dairymen's League in which they urge their members to stand fast. This letter was sent out from the headquarters of the league at 110 West Fortieth Street and was signed by R. D. Cooper, Chairman of the Executive Committee. I have also learned that the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League held a meeting in Syracuse on Sept. 20, at which the members fixed the price that commencing Oct. 1 the dealer should charge the distributer 1½c. more a quart."

The situation is complicated by the fact that the dealers have shut up nearly fifty of their receiving stations, alleging that it is necessary because of the decrease in demand and because there is a surplus of milk. Some of the dairymen see in this an attempt to reduce the supply of milk and throw it back upon the producers and so break the farmers' organization. The dealers contend that with milk so high they can only handle enough to meet immediate demands and, under present prices, there is no profit in using any surplus in the manufacture of by-products.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, says that the closing of the plants is an attempt to punish the farmers for asking more money for their product. Mr. Dillon said yesterday that even though the farmers were asking more for their milk there was no excuse for the dealers to put up prices.

"If the dealers are allowed to shut down their stations and refuse to take the milk offered by the farmers and limit the supply to the consumer, then they have the game in their own hands," said Mr. Dillon. "To shut down these plants is to deprive the farmers of a market for their milk, and, if left without the protection of the Dairymen's League, they might be forced to throw their milk on the market at prices dictated by the dealers.

"There is no reason for the present high price of milk. The last statement from one of the large dealers, that I had a year ago, gave the cost of pasteurizing as 56 cents for a forty-quart can. This is ridiculous. What it really costs is far less than that. We have a plant at Montgomery, and our actual cost for pasteurizing a can of forty quarts of milk is 7 cents. Allowing for deterioration, I would place the cost at 10 cents, not 56 cents."

The Dairymen's League believes the way to solve the problem of the closed milk stations is to establish co-operative stations of their own. R. D. Cooper, President of the league, said that he was not worrying over the present situation. He added that the investigators would have the co-operation of the league and all the information they wanted.

"Those who would hold inquiries into milk conditions in this State," he said, "are not alone in this matter. The Dairymen's League is trying to solve the milk problem. The most practical solution, it seems to me, is for the farmers to establish co-operative stations, and not depend upon the dealers' creameries. The league started out with one creamery, which is at Little Falls. From April 1, 1915, up to January of this year we cleared $7,000. We have the equipment for making cheese and butter and for pasteurizing milk. I would advise farmers in the league to establish stations in their sections, or to buy or rent the stations abandoned by the dealers."

SWANN SAYS REYNOLDS MADE 20,000% PROFIT

Alleges Ex-Senator Put $2,000 in Marginal Railway Deal and Got $400,000.

District Attorney Swann made the following statement yesterday by way of an indirect reply to the charge that he was degrading his office by attempting to assail Mayor Mitchel through ex-Senator Reynolds:

"The profit of $400,000 on an investment of $2,000 was made by ex-Senator Reynolds in the sale of land for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad to the city while his close friend Mayor Mitchel was the President of the Board of Estimate," Mr. Swann said. "Mr. Mitchel did not oppose this deal. He did not protest against it. How far he furthered it we cannot say at present. Our investigation of this transaction has barely begun.

"The plan for acquiring property for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad had been entirely completed before ex-Senator Reynolds entered upon this transaction. The most peculiar part about it is that the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad deal was evidently opened up just in order to enable ex-Senator Reynolds to sell this piece of property to the city at a profit to himself of nearly half a million on a shoestring investment. We are very much interested in the way ex-Senator Reynolds bobs up again and again in these land deals, always to his own great benefit and to the injury of the city. I want to find out how he was able to perpetrate transactions of this kind with the city again and again, and I will not be deterred from the prosecution of this search by political attacks, no matter where they come from.

"It appears from our evidence, which is about to go before the Grand Jury, that ex-Senator Reynolds originally acquired control of some 800,000 square feet of property by the payment of $100 to obtain an option. Shortly after he acquired the option, the city's plans were altered to make his property a necessary part of the South Brooklyn Marginal Railway plan. Then he paid down $2,000 in cash as part of the purchase price, carrying a mortgage for the rest of the price. Then he sold the property to the city at a profit to himself of $400,000.

"I have not seen the statement issued from Fusion Headquarters and signed by the Mayor and Controller in regard to the Neponsit land deal. It is admittedly a political document, and my investigations into the land deals are in no way connected with politics. Any communication addressed to me by them will be promptly answered.

"The operations of the land ring in connection with the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad matter and Dreamland will be started before the Grand Jury Wednesday. They show more than one remarkable instance of high financing in real estate deals."

Ex-Senator Reynolds could not be reached last night.

MAYOR LAUDS MR. SELIGMAN

Says That in Trying Problems His Patriotism Was Inspiring.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday sent a letter to Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman expressing the sympathy of the city in the loss of Isaac Newton Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who died in Mount Sinai Hospital on Sunday afternoon from injuries sustained in a fall from his horse near his home at Irvington, N. Y. The Mayor's letter follows:

Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Willowbrook, Irvington-on-Hudson.

My Dear Mrs. Seligman: The news of your loss came to me last night as a very great shock. Will you let me express to you on behalf of the people of the City of New York their most earnest and heartfelt sympathy? We lose through the death of Mr. Seligman a man who stood in the front ranks as a patriot, a philanthropist, and a public-spirited New Yorker with a splendid record of unselfish service.

Will you also let me tell you how great a personal loss his death is to me? Your husband was my very good friend. It was my habit to call upon him in many emergencies for counsel and help. His response was always ready and effective. In the many trying problems which I have faced, especially during our national crisis, I always found Mr. Seligman's patriotism inspiring.

With assurances of high regard and most earnest sympathy, I am, very sincerely yours, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

Many other messages of condolence were received by Mrs. Seligman and other members of the family at their home at Irvington. Lieutenant Joseph Seligman, who received the news of the death of his father in a telegram sent to him at the New York National Guard camp at Spartanburg, S. C., reached home yesterday. It was announced that the funeral services this morning would be private, and that burial would be in Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I.

DR. PETER HUGHES DEAD.

Prominent Brooklyn Surgeon and Horseman Dies in Milford, Penn.

Dr. Peter Hughes, one of the most prominent surgeons in Brooklyn and for twenty-five years chief visiting surgeon to St. Catharine's Hospital, died at his Summer home in Milford, Penn., on Sunday. He was 60 years old. Dr. Hughes was a son of the late Dr. Edward J. Hughes, a physician and surgeon, and came to this country from Ireland when 12 years of age. For two years he studied for the priesthood at the solicitation of his uncle, the Rt. Rev. Peter Hughes, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh, but became interested in medicine and in 1872 began his medical studies at the New York University. He also studied for two years at the Dublin Medical College, Ireland, and returned to New York University, from which he was graduated in 1878. For a number of years Dr. Hughes was Demonstrator of Anatomy at New York University. In addition to his connection with St. Catharine's Hospital, he was a visiting surgeon at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and a consulting surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, in Jamaica.

Dr. Hughes was an ardent horseman and lover of dogs. At one time he owned a racing stable of nineteen pacers and trotters and a kennel of thoroughbred dogs. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Westminster Kennel Club, and the National Horse Show Association. His home in Brooklyn was at 467 Bedford Avenue. His wife and daughter survive him.

Major Oppenheim Dies in Paris.

Major Robert Oppenheim of the French Army, brother of Richard Oppenheim of 562 West End Avenue, this city, died yesterday at Paris, in his forty-second year. Major Oppenheim was a native of Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine, and received his education at the Ecole de Médecine, Paris. After serving two years at the front Major Oppenheim was ordered to take charge of the Neurological Hospital at Vichy, France.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB BUCHMAN, a retired member of the Brooklyn Police Department, died on Saturday from apoplexy. He was 67 years old and lived at 6 Fourth Street, Union Course.

ANDREW MERCER, Vice President of the H. B. Smith Company of Westfield, Mass., manufacturer of cooking apparatus, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 649 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Mercer was a native of Selkirk, Scotland, and during the civil war served with the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for nearly seventy years and was one of the trustees of the old Brooklyn Union League Club.

Mrs. LILLIAN KOPFMAN, widow of Frederick Kopfman, died at her home, 518 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in her forty-eighth year. She is survived by three daughters and two sons, the Rev. Frederick Kopfman, Jr., and Edward Kopfman.

JOHN HUMPHREY JONES, a millwright, and a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, died in his seventieth year on Sunday at his home, 217 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH LUDLAM, 74 years old, a member of a prominent Long Island Quaker family, died at her home in West Shore on Sunday. She was the wife of Joseph H. Ludlam.

JOHN F. CONNOLLY, a retired police patrolman, died on Saturday at his home, 253 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Mrs. HELEN E. ZOLLER, 73 years old, widow of Alexander H. Zoller, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 592 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

LOUIS P. COHEN, 44 years old, an accountant, died at his home, 94 Hull Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, leaving a widow and two children.

JOHN HILLINGS, a musician and a resident of Brooklyn for nearly half a century, died on Saturday at his home, 625 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

BENJAMIN MOORE, head of the paint and varnish firm of Benjamin Moore & Co., 231 Front Street, Brooklyn, which he established in 1889, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 354 Upper Mountain Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-third year. Mr. Moore formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn and for a quarter of a century was an active member of the James M. E. Church. He was a resident of the Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair.

THOMAS C. CHAPIN, a civil engineer of Montclair, N. J., died at his home there on Sunday.

Miss CLARA PILLOT, 80 years old, who formerly owned much of the property now known as Hutton Park, N. J., is dead at her home at Spring Lake, N. J.

The Rev. CHARLES W. HINCKLEY, the oldest minister in the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday at Providence, R. I., in his eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. NETTIE PLAUT, wife of Isaac S. Plaut, former proprietor of the Hotel Vendome, now the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, is dead at 228 Lenox Avenue.

JOHN B. MEYER, 32 years old, a builder, died on Sunday at his home in Warburton Avenue, Fayride, L. I.

HAROLD CLEMENS, son of the late Dr. J. Brackenridge Clemens and employed for the last fifteen years as an expert accountant by the Finance Department of New York City, died yesterday in his apartment at 210 West 107th Street, in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Clemens was a third cousin of the late Samuel Clemens, (Mark Twain.)

EDGAR N. EAMES, for many years a Director of the Arnold Print Works and recently connected with Burton Brothers & Co., died yesterday at his home in Woodstock, N. Y.

Dr. JOHN FRANCIS WOUTERS, 65 years old, a retired physician of 257 West Twenty-fourth Street, died there on Sunday. Dr. Wouters was a native of Belgium and received his early medical education in Mechlin, Belgium, and the Antwerp Hospital.

GEORGE McGILL, inventor of clip and paper fasteners, died on Sunday at his apartment in the Royalton, 44 West Forty-fourth Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

SILK INDUSTRY HERE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Largest Imports of Raw Material in Country's History Indicate $400,000,000 Output.

The silk manufacturing industry of the United States shows no signs of abatement by reason of war conditions. A compilation by the National City Bank, made public yesterday, showed that the quantity of raw silk imported in the fiscal year, 1917, was larger than ever before, and at a higher price than has been known in past years. This indicates that the outturn of the silk factories of the United States, in the current year, will far exceed that of any earlier year.

The total value of raw silk imported in the fiscal year 1917, was $156,000,000, against $113,000,000 in the former high record year 1916. The quantity imported aggregated 33,869,000 pounds in 1917 and 33,071,000 pounds in 1916.

The statement emphasized that the United States was now the greatest silk manufacturing country of the world. The value of the outturn of the silk manufacturing establishments has grown from $41,000,000 in 1879 to $87,000,000 in 1889, $107,000,000 in 1899, $197,000,000 in 1909, and $224,000,000 in 1914, the latest date for which census figures are available. In that year, the total value of raw silk imported was $100,000,000, while in 1917 the total of raw silk brought into this country aggregated $166,000,000. Should this increase in cost of raw material be reflected in the output of the mills the current year, the total value of silk manufactures of the United States in 1917, would be nearly $400,000

WHITE SOX CLOSE THEIR SPARKLING SEASON WITH DRAB DEFEAT BY YANKEES

YANKS TAKE LAST FROM WHITE SOX

American League Champions Docilely Accept Defeat in Their Final Game.

GILHOOLEY PROVES FOXY

Suddenly Halts in Dash for Home, Leans Over and Touches Plate, Outwitting Chicago's Catcher.

The Chicago White Sox, American League flag winners of 1917, finished the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday by meekly submitting to a 4-to-2 defeat at the hands of the exploded Yankees. The Sox won 100 games, and yesterday's result made their defeats 54, giving them an average of .649. It is the first time the bunting in either league has been won by a Western club in seven years.

In this final series with the Yanks the Sox have shown some pretty poor baseball, but that was probably because they had no incentive to win. When Rowland's bunch clashes with the Giants at Chicago on Saturday it will be a different team. Those who are betting on the Sox hope that the club's appearance here has been only a bit of camouflage to spoof the Giants' spies.

The Sox heard that John J. McGraw and Charley Herzog were hiding somewhere in the stands, so they were careful not to uncover too much. There was one old party in the box close up to the White Sox bench. He had long white whiskers and a long linen duster. Probably McGraw in disguise. If Charley Herzog was there, he also had a makeup.

The White Sox lost the game in the seventh inning through a clever bit of playing by Frank Gilhooley, the Yankees' third fielder. In this session Gilhooley scored a run by the narrow margin of a fingertip, breaking up the 2-to-2 tie. If the runner had tried to score in any other way but by his fingertip he would have been a sure out. With two gone in that seventh inning Gilhooley got a three-bagger when Joe Jackson raced in and tried to pluck his liner from the grass. Catching for the Sox at this time was Lynn, whose first name is Byrd, and he is all of that.

Gilhooley Thinks Fast.

Lynn let the ball flirt by him, and Gilhooley raced in from third. Lynn fell over in recovering the ball, giving quite an amusing performance of tumble-Tom. He knew well he couldn't get to his feet and back to the plate in time to get the runner, so he tried to creep back. Both Lynn and Gilhooley arrived at the plate at the same time, approaching from opposite directions. Smart little Gilhooley saw Lynn's hand, clutching the ball, on the plate waiting for him as he was about to slide in.

Gilhooley did some quick thinking, changed his mind about sliding in, and just before he reached the plate he stopped short, stooped over, and touched the plate with his index finger—just like that. He was very careful, however, to touch the plate at a point some distance from where Lynn was holding the ball. Gilhooley was safe, and Lynn entered an appeal to Umpire Dineen, which was thrown out of court.

Manager Rowland gave his southpaw Claude Williams a warm-up for five innings, during which time the Yanks got five hits and two runs. Then he sent in Urban Faber, the right-hander who is expected by Chicago fans to accomplish much in the coming series. Faber was touched up for three hits and two runs in three innings. Shocker pitched for the Yanks, and held the American League champions to seven hits.

Eddie Collins was the only one of the Sox players who showed the Giants' scouts anything about the game. In the third inning he nipped a grounder over near first and scooped it to Jourdan in time for a put-out. Eddie also ran wild on the bases and stole three sacks. He got a single in the ninth inning with one out, and was forced by Jackson. John Collins, who earlier in the game had made a home run, smashed a terrific liner to centre. It looked as if the Sox were going to break up the game right there, but Elmer Miller chased after the ball and made a pretty grab.

White Sox Start Early.

The White Sox helped themselves to a run in the first chapter. Leibold walked and McMullin was thrown out at first by Gedeon. Little Nemo tried to do a Ty Cobb and go to third on the out, but he died in the attempt. Eddie Collins got a single to third, and proceeded to steal second and third, passed balls by Walters aiding his journey. Jackson singled to left, scoring E. Collins. Jackson died stealing.

The Yanks tied it up in their half of the same inning. With one gone, Peckinpaugh slammed a triple to right, and tallied on Pipp's single to centre. Another Yank run was coined in the second. Miller got an infield tap to first, went to second on Gedeon's out, and, after Walters fanned, Shocker pushed Miller home with a single.

John Collins tied it for Chicago in the fifth by sending a home run into the left-field bleachers. The Yankees came within half an inch of a score in the sixth. With one gone, Pipp was hit by one of Faber's twisters, and was forced by Baker. Elmer stole second and Miller walked. Gedeon spanked a single to centre, and Baker started on a through trip to the plate. Leibold made a gorgeous peg to the plate, and Baker was out.

New York went out in front in the seventh. After two were out Gilhooley banged a hit to right, Joe Jackson attempting to pick it off the daisies. The ball rolled to the wall for a triple. On a passed ball Gilhooley scored with his smart trick of touching the plate with his finger, which Lynn failed to locate. The Yanks added another for good measure in the eighth. With two disposed of, Miller got a pass and stole second. He scored on Gedeon's single to centre. Gedeon stole second and went to third on Lynn's wild toss. Walters's strike-out ended the inning.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Leibold,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	1	2	3	2	McM'llin,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Hendryx,cf	4	0	0	5	0	E.Collins,2b	4	1	2	3	2
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	9	1	Jackson,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	4	1	J.Collins,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Miller,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Jourdan,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	5	6	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Walters,c	4	0	0	2	2	Schalk,c	2	0	0	5	0
Shocker,p	3	0	1	0	3	Lynn,c	1	0	0	3	0
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	4	9	27	14	Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	2	7	24	7

Error—Lynn.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	..	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—2

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Gilhooley. Home runs—J. Collins. Stolen bases—E. Collins, (3,) Gedeon, (2,) Baker, Peckinpaugh, Miller. Double plays—Gedeon, Pipp, and Baker; Baker and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 2; Faber, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 6 hits, 2 runs in 5 innings; Shocker, 2 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; Shocker, 2 runs; Faber, 2. Struck out—By Faber, (Pipp,) Struck out—By Shocker, 2; Williams, 4. Passed balls—Walters, (2,) Schalk, Lynn. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand.

W. and J. Loses a Half Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 1.—Charles W. Walker, W. and J. half back, today quit the squad, having been notified to report at an Eastern training camp of the United States naval reserves, in which he enlisted last Summer. He is a freshman and was to start his first game next Saturday against Westminster.

Witherspoon Chosen to Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 1.—Maurice M. Witherspoon, former star W. and J. tackle, who refused the team's captaincy to enter the Theological Seminary, has been appointed assistant football coach at Northwestern University and has gone there.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Chicago, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	100	54	.649
Boston	89	59	.601
Cleveland	88	66	.571
Detroit	79	75	.513
Washington	71	79	.473
New York	69	81	.460
St. Louis	57	97	.370
Philadelphia	54	96	.360

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	95	55	.633
Philadelphia	85	62	.581
St. Louis	82	70	.539
Cincinnati	78	76	.506
Chicago	74	80	.481
Boston	69	79	.466
Brooklyn	68	78	.466
Pittsburgh	51	103	.331

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.

PIRATES END WITH VICTORY.

Close Season of 103 Defeats by Beating Braves, 2 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—Pittsburgh closed a season of 103 defeats with a victory over Boston today by a score of 2 to 0. The smallest crowd of the season saw the final game. Cooper was in good form, and allowed only two hits after the first inning. Scott kept the Pittsburgh hits scattered except in the sixth inning, when hits by Webb, Mollwitz and Carey, with a sacrifice fly by King, netted two runs.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Webb,ss	4	1	2	1	5	Rehg,rf	4	0	0	1	2
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	6	1	M'anville,ss	4	0	0	3	2
King,rf	3	0	2	0	0	Powell,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Carey,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Cov'gton,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	0	4	Gil.C.Sm,lb	3	0	1	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	4	1	Kelly,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Fittler,2b	2	0	0	5	0	Fitzp'ck,2b	3	0	0	0	1
W. Smith,c	3	0	0	3	0	Fragesser,c	3	0	1	6	2
Cooper,p	3	0	0	1	1	Scott,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	2	9	27	11	Total	32	0	4	24	8

Errors—Boeckel, Maranville, Kelly.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—0

Two-base hits—King, Boeckel. Three-base hit—Jackson. Stolen base—Boeckel. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Carey. Sacrifice fly—King. Double play—Kelly and Maranville. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 1. Earned runs—Off Scott, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Fittler.) Struck out—By Scott, 4; Cooper, 3. Time—1 hour, 19 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

DODGERS RESERVE PLAYERS

Ebbets Announces List of Thirty-four for 1918 Team.

Charles H. Ebbets has notified the National Commission that thirty-four names will be found on the Brooklyn Dodgers' reserve list for 1918. Wilbert Robinson is retained as manager. The players so noted are Edward Appleton, L. J. Cadore, L. R. Cheney, J. W. Coombs, George W. Cutshaw, W. G. Dell, R. K. Durning, T. W. Fitzsimmons, H. Heffman, D. J. Hickman, Jr., R. B. Howell, J. H. R. Johnston, J. J. Kelleher, Ernest Krueger, Lewis A. Malone, Richard W. Marquard, John Miljus, Otto Miller, Hy H. Myers, Ivan M. Olson, Oliver O'Mara, F. J. O'Rourke, Edwar d J. Pfeffer, Norman Plitt, J. C. Russell, Raymond H. Schmandt, J. Sherrod Smith, J. W. Snyder, Casey D. Stengel, Paul Wachtel, Zack Wheat, and Mack Wheat.

SERIES MONEY TO LOAN.

Herrmann Proposes Investing Major Part of Receipts in Bonds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Chairman August Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission announced today that he would recommend to his colleagues at their meeting in Chicago on Friday next that the money received by the National Commission, the interested clubs, and the players during the world series, excepting such sums as may be necessary for expenses, be invested by the respective parties in the second issue of Liberty bonds.

Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Publicity Committee of New York City, when notified of this plan, stated that, "the plan to invest the world series gate receipts in Liberty bonds is a patriotic one which will appeal strongly to the millions interested in baseball. If this were done it would be a real service to the Liberty Loan."

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—When informed of August Herrmann's suggestion that world series money be invested largely in Liberty bonds, Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago Americans, said: "I think it is a splendid idea. Herrmann is to be congratulated for thinking of it, and I'm with him."

Since the opening of the season Mr. Comiskey has given 10 per cent. of the earnings of his club to the Red Cross.

NO TICKETS IN CHICAGO.

Fans Protest When Applications for World's Series Seats Are Returned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Vigorous protests from scores of local fans were received today at the Chicago American League Park when the first batch of unfilled applications for world series seats were returned to their senders. Letters stating the applicants had been among the first to send their requests for seats came in by the hundreds. Resentment was expressed by many because the first applications filled had been from those which reached the park by special delivery, while those coming through the ordinary mail were unfilled until later. On one day, it was announced, 3,000 special delivery requests were handled.

The games in this city will start at 2 o'clock it was announced today.

A resolution directing the police to cooperate with park officials to prevent scalping of tickets was adopted by the City Council today. The police were directed to prohibit the sale of tickets in streets or alleys and to aid in excluding all purchasers of tickets from scalpers from the parks.

JUNIOR TITLE RUN NOV. 6.

National Cross Country Event to Be Held at Van Cortlandt Park.

Announcement has been made at the headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union of the disposition of the national cross-country championship events. The junior event will be held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association over the Van Cortlandt Park course on Nov. 6.

The senior title chase has been awarded to the New England Association and will be held at Boston on Nov. 24. At the same time, it was announced that the Morningside Athletic Club was officially granted permission to hold the national ten mile running and seven mile walking championship events at the C. C. N. Y. stadium on Nov. 3.

Concannon Gets Big Lead.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—Joseph Concannon of New York, challenger, took a big lead over Frank Taberski of Schenectady, the pocket billiard champion, tonight when he scored 150 to 82 in the first night of their 450 ball match.

M'TAGGART PILOTS ANNCHEN TO FORE

Johnny Lands 10 to 1 Shot First in Bellrose Selling Stakes at Aqueduct.

Johnny McTaggart celebrated his return to the saddle yesterday, after three days on the ground, by riding R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Annchen to victory in the Bellrose Selling Stakes for two-year-olds, which was the feature of the Aqueduct card. The success of the daughter of Olambala was as unexpected as most of those which marked the beginning of the last week of racing on the local tracks. It appears to be an unwritten law of the sport in its dying days that not more than two favorites shall win in a day. Annchen was not one of the chosen two yesterday, and in a field of nine the Wilson filly started at the long odds of 10 to 1.

Two other outsiders followed Annchen to the judges, Gifford A. Cochran's Ballast, which was coupled with Amackassin, finished second at odds of 12 to 1, and F. D. Weir's Golden Glow, an 8 to 1 chance, was third. Before the race it was thought that T. P. Thorne's Panaman, an imported colt that won a good race last Tuesday, had a royal chance for victory, with John Sanford's Nominee as his most dangerous opponent. Panaman, however, had a rough trip over the five-furlong course, and after being pinched off at the start was cut off in the stretch by the in-and-out running of the first and second horses.

Annchen, after acting badly at the post, was away well and raced through the early part of the running alongside of Dawn Star. Ballast also was in the first flight, but in the drive through the last sixteenth both Annchen and Ballast swerved. Annchen straightened out quickly and came away at the sixteenth pole, winning handily by a length. Ballast lasted long enough to stall off the challenge of Golden Glow and take the place by half a length. Panaman never could find an opening, and landed in fifth place behind Dawn Star.

With the small field of four the fifth race, a handicap for mares, furnished a spectacular contest. Ima Frank, Wistful, and Rhine Maiden were all well supported, the latter closing favorite. McTaggart had the mount on Ima Frank, and after waiting behind Rhine Maiden until the stretch, made an effort to win the race by a premature dash at the head of the stretch. The favorite shot into a lead of two lengths at the sixteenth of a mile, then the weight began to tell. As she faltered Wistful bore down on her and Ima Frank had nothing in reserve, so that Wistful was a length and a half in front as she crossed the line. Queen of the Water ran third as she reached Ima Frank and lost second place by a head. The time of 1:39 3-5 marked a good performance for Mr. Butler's filly, as she was giving weight by the scale to the other starters.

For the second time at this meeting Allan Pickerill's Andes proved a disappointing favorite. He met a poor lot in the first race, but could only finish fourth. The winner was W. C. Clancy's Paddy Dear, a horse which he bought for $160 early this year, and which ran for the first time in his colors. There was another reversal of form when Ambrose Clark's Grey Leg defeated Garter, a strong favorite for the steeplechase, for only last week Garter beat Grey Leg under the same weight conditions.

John Sanford's Gex, which captured the third race at a mile, was the first public choice to win. He scored impressively, beating Peep Sight, a 30 to 1 shot, by five lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Paddy Dear, W. C. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Celt-Wyola. 9 to 2, 9 to 5, 4 to 5, (L. Lyke).....1
Milbrey, W. E. Applegate's b. f., 3, 105, by Alibula-Dorothy Ledgett, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (R. Troise).....2
Nonesuch, Cairnsmuir Stable's blk. g., 3, 113, by Abe Frank-Add Ran, 3 to 1 third, (J. Wesley).....3
Andes, Hwfa, Intriguer, Peasant, Lord Fitz Herbert, and Canon Bridge also ran. Onwa and Cheer scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:15 2-5:

Grey Leg, F. Ambrose Clark's b. g., aged, 138 pounds, by Diamond Jetty, Betty, 16 to 5, 11 to 10, 2 to 5, (N. Kennedy).....1
Garter, D. Raymond's ch. g., aged, 137, by Golden Garter-Fair Empress, 7 to 1, 3 to 5, (J. Baker).....2
King Simon, J. J. Davis's ch. g., 5, 137, by Sea King-Ethelinda, even money, third, (T. Cotman).....3½
Peg o' My Heart and Eagle Thistle also ran. No News lost rider. Wap Carter, Man Slayer, Old Salt, Reddest, and Lady Edwina scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two races of the value of $950 each in 1917; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Gex, John Sanford's ch. g., 4 years, 123 pounds, by Bachelor's Button-Genny, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (T. Peak).....1
Peep Sight, B. and W. Thuring's b. g., by Peep o' Day-My Gyps, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (J. Pets).....2
Battle, T. A. Clark's b. f., 3, 100, by Hastings-Claudia, 1 to 3 third, (R. Troxler).....3
Figenny and Bellos also ran. Duelliste, Hendrie, Manister Tol, and Mountain Rose, II., scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bellrose Selling Stakes; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $15; starters to pay $25 additional; guaranteed value $1,500; five furlongs. Time—1:00.

Annchen, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. f., 104 pounds, by Olambala-Madchen, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1
*Ballast, Clifford A. Cochran's ch. f., by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (T. Davies).....2½
Golden Glow, F. D. Weir's b. c., 92, by All Gold-Rainy Daisy, 8 to 5 third, (R. Troise).....8½
Dawn Star, Panaman, Trophy, Nominee, *Amackassin, and Corydon also ran. Cockle scratched.
*Coupled as Cochran entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares of all ages; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Wistful, James Butler's ch. f., 3 years, 119 pounds, by Star Shoot-Wistful, 13 to 5, 7 to 10, and out, (L. Lyke).....1½
Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. f., 4, 124, by Ace Frank-Rex Anna, 2 to 5 and out, (J. McTaggart).....2
Queen of the Water, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 3, 115, by Waterboy-Planutess, out for third, (T. Davies)...3½
Rhine Maiden also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $600; five furlongs. Time—0:59 4-5.

Nutcracker, W. R. Coe's br. c., 113 pounds, by Thrush-Roman Slave, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, and out, (L. Lyke).....1
Cavan Boy, G. H. Loft's ch. c., 115, by Meelick-Naughty Lady, even, 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....2
Eyelid, A. L. Aste's ch. f., 112, by Eyebrow-Raiment, 5 to 2 third (R. Troise).
Babette, The Porter, Nolawn, Seafarer, Diocorides, Winning Card, and Shanballymore also ran. Tenons Bona, Phalerian, Valerius, Happy Smile, Brocatelle, Shop Girl, Continent, Perigourdine, and Medusa scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. Stradivarius, 118 pounds; Starlike, 115; Scarpia II., 115; Cachet, 113; Madame Cune, 113; Kalmia Park, 110; Jimmy Burns, 105; *Royal York, (imp.,) 103; Flora Finck, 102; Jean McNeil, (imp.,) 102; *Pollyanna, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds, about two miles. Town Hall, 147 pounds; Flotsam II., (imp.,) 135; Melodrama, 133; Brand, 122; Wytherville, 132; Rural, 132; Sir Richard, 132; Commodore Gaunt, 132; Crack o' Day, 132; Russian Pinion, 132.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Traction, 116 pounds; Pierre-A-Feu, 110; Euterpe, 108; *Starlike, 107; Hanobala, 107; Triple Crown, 106; Muckrose, (imp.,) 106; Murua, 103; *Mary Powell, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stonybrook Selling Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile; Harry Shaer, 111 pounds; Saxon, 111; Brooklyn, 104; Harvest King, 103; Triple Crown, 100; Hanobala, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Hendrie, 126 pounds; Chiclet, 121; Daddy's Choice, 118; Buckboard, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions five furlongs. Ruthie M., 112 pounds; Irene, 110; Star Class, 115; Perigourdine, 108; Wheat Cakes, 109; Continent, 109; Genone, 109; Charybdis, 109; Medusa, 109.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HARVARD MAY PLAY YALE.

Fred Moore Favors Contest for Benefit of Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 1.—The extent of Harvard's competition on the gridiron will be decided tomorrow evening at the first meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association. Present indications are that the Crimson will meet no college team except Yale, and then will play only if the Red Cross desires to conduct such a match.

"Speaking unofficially, I would say Harvard would be glad to face a team from Yale for such a good cause as the Red Cross," said Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of the Harvard Athletic Association. "We have offers for games from military teams at Ayer, Portland, and Newport, and will probably be able to make public some definite schedule after our meeting tomorrow."

Dr. E. H. Nichols, for years football physician, was reappointed today, and Thomas K. Richards, football manager in 1914, was made his assistant. The freshman squad was cut tonight, thirty-five men being retained, and a scrimmage with Captain Snow's team is due tomorrow.

Five 'Varsity and two freshman crews were out on the river this afternoon. Coaches Haines and Brown were in charge. A hundred men are out for the crew.

HARD WORK FOR FORDHAM.

Maroon Eleven to be Pointed for Ambulance Eleven Game.

The usual light Monday football drill at Fordham was conspicuous by its absence. Coach McCaffery is looking forward to a hard game with the ambulance eleven at Allentown on Friday afternoon, and he started a big drive with a two-hour workout, including a thirty-minute scrimmage. The forwards received special attention, as Fordham's line play was poor in Saturday's game. Interference for the backs and how to shake off tacklers were emphasized in the scrimmage.

The 'Varsity players had exclusive possession of the ball and scored two touchdowns. Collett and Gurlick carrying the ball over. Gurlick, a former Princeton Prep star, played a strong game at tackle on the scrub eleven.

RUTGERS PRACTICE LIGHT.

Work Devoted to Correcting Errors Displayed on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Every member of the Rutgers football squad came out of the Ursinus game in good condition on Saturday except Hummell, right end, who has a bruised arm. He is expected to be in shape again within a few days. This afternoon the work was light, consisting mostly of correcting errors brought out in the play against Ursinus. Tomorrow hard work will be started for the Syracuse contest, which will be played on Oct. 13. Rutgers is looking for a game to be played in New Brunswick on Saturday of this week, but has so far been unsuccessful.

MANY INDEPENDENT TEAMS.

Walter Camp's Prediction Borne Out by Report from Washington.

Walter Camp's prediction before the Central Board of Officials of the Intercollegiate Football Association on Saturday that owing to the number of elevens organized at the various cantonments and training stations for soldiers the gridiron game would receive a big boost this year is borne out by a report which recently appeared in The Washington Evening Star. Describing the situation of independent elevens around the capital the writer in The Evening Star states:

"More independent football games will be staged in and around Washington this year than have been played in a long while. Besides the elevens that usually have operated and again are planning for campaigns, several teams representing organizations of soldiers camped in this vicinity have got together and hurled challenges at every other combination in sight.

"Vigilants and Mohawks, the strongest independent elevens of the last few years, are practicing. They are arranging schedules of Saturday and Sunday contests. Down in Potomac Park are encamped two companies of Coast Artillery doing White House guard duty, and among the members of the two companies are the majority of the players who held down positions on the champion Fort Monroe eleven a year ago. The team has been organized and a schedule now is in the process of formation. Walter Reed Hospital has a bunch of big men at work and expects to make a good showing against the other teams. Over at Fort Myer the Third Regiment of the District National Guard is ready to meet all comers. Out at Camp Meade, at Admiral, one of the new cantonments, several teams are to be organized. Among the officers there are some players who last year were on strong college elevens.

"Football, while this year it may not be developed as strongly as it might in the colleges in Washington, will receive a general impetus that it never has enjoyed before. With many independent elevens playing two or three games each week there is not likely to be much lacking in the way of interest in the sport."

N. Y. U. HAS SCRIMMAGE.

Makeup of Eleven to Face R. P. I. Still in Doubtful.

A stiff scrimmage greeted the New York University football squad yesterday after the rest over the week-end. The freshman team, strengthened by a few of last year's squad, was pitted against a tentative 'Varsity, the personnel of which was changed frequently by the coaches. It is still an open question as to the make up of the team that faces the R. P. I. on Saturday.

The temporary regulars had the ball for the most of the afternoon, and, though finished teamwork was lacking, the back field made several effective gains. Covello, Finley, Worth, and Egan each did well. Several forward passes were tried, but few succeeded. On the line of the regulars were the veterans Sokolower, Brin, Goldberg, and Goff, while Christopher alternated with several others at the quarter back position.

LAUREL FALL MEET OPENS.

Westy Hogan Makes Show of Field in Handicap.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 1.—The Fall race meet opened auspiciously here today with representatives of most of the principal Eastern owners engaged. There were many scratches owing to delay in transporting horses to the track, but enough high class competitors were on hand to furnish good sport.

Wilfrid Viau proved that he made no mistake in purchasing the three-year-old Westy Hogan, when that son of Dick Finnell picked up top weight in the Laurel Handicap at six furlongs and defeated the best field of the day. In spite of the fact that he was giving away weight to good sprinters, most of them older than himself, Westy Hogan was an odds on favorite. He led most of the way and won easily from M. Shea's Tea Caddy.

A. K. Macomber started four horses and two of them scored. His greatest disappointment was when the two-year-old War Machine, a strongly played favorite, finished only third in a field of four in the opening event for two-year-olds. Harry Payne Whitney's speedy filly, Ruth Law, for once lasted long enough to get down in front of August Belmont's Belvale.

Walnut Hall carried the Macomber colors in the Advance Purse for three-year-olds and surprised the talent by winning from Gloomy Gus, with the favorite, Sunflash II., outside the money. Hank O'Day, the other winner for Mr. Macomber, had little opposition and won as he pleased from Candle.

RECORD EQUALED BY NELLA DILLON

Filly Trots Two Heats at Same Speed as World's Mark in Kentucky Futurity.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1. — Alexander B. Cox's bay filly Nella Dillon, driven by Joseph Serrill, won the twenty-fourth renewal of the five-thousand-dollar two-year-old Kentucky Futurity today in spectacular style, equaling the world's record for two heats by a two-year-old trotter of Peter Volo, made at Columbus, Ohio, in 1913.

She also in each heat lowered the season's record by trotting in 2:07 and 2:06¾. Peter June, the favorite, driven by Geers, was second in each heat, but was beaten decisively. Serrill stayed in behind until the stretch, when he pulled out and passed Peter June with ease.

The Walnut Hall Cup, a three-thousand-dollar event, was won in straight heats by Early Dreams. In the first heat he was forced to equal the track record of 2:04¼. In the first heat Early Dreams, Alma Forbes, Ima Jay, and Busy's Lassie finished heads apart. Baxter Lou won the 2:07 pace, after losing the first heat to Barlight in 2:04¾.

The 2:14 pace was unfinished, with George E. Hutton and Bingen Direct each with a heat to their credit.

The summaries:

2:07 PACE.

Three in five; $1,000.

Baxter Lou, ch. h., by Kinney Lou, (Valentine)	2	1	1
Barlight, br. g., (Mann--Floyd)	1	2	4
Peter Nash, ch. h., (Russell)	3	3	2
Burt K., b. g., (Jones)	4	4	2
Tramp-a-Bit, m. g., (Jamison)	5	5	3
Spy Direct, b. h., (Geers)	Dis.		

Time—2:04¾; 2:03¾; 2:05; 2:05.

WALNUT HALL CUP, 2:11 TROT.

Three in five; $3,000.

Early Dreams, b. g., by Richard Earle, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Busy's Lassie, b. m., (Cox)	4	2	2
Alma Forbes, br. m., (Ackerman)	2	3	4
Bacelli, b. h., (White)	6	5	8
Ima Jay, br. m., (Marvin)	5	4	3
Mignola, ch. h., (Wright)	3	6	5
Peter Cheanault, br. h., (Murphy)	7	7	7

Time—2:04¼; 2:04¾; 2:06¾.

KENTUCKY FUTURITY, 2-YEAR-OLDS.

(Two in three; $5,000.)

Nella Dillon, b. f., by Dillon Axworthy, (Berrill)	1	1	
Peter June, ch. c., (Geers)	2	2	

Time—2:07, 2:06¾.

2:14 PACE.

Two in three; $1,000, (unfinished.)

Bingen Direct, blk. h., by Baron Direct, (Egan)	2	1	
George E. Hutton, br. g., by Marble Grit, (Erwin)	1	2	
Neva Souders, b. m., (Palin)	3	4	
The Squaw Man, b. g., (Nuckols)	6	3	
H. M., b. g., (Rucker)	4	5	
Uhlan Simmons, b. g., (Gray)	5	6	
Presolite, blk. m., (Horne)	7	7	
Mable T., b. m., (Bean)	8	8	
Bernie Patchen, b. g., (Rhodes)	10	10	
Lady Aubrey, b. m., (Grady)	dis		
Rich Alerton, br. g., (Lane)	dis		
A. P. G., b. g., (Shaffer)	dis		

Time—2:08¾, 2:09¾.

DOG SHOW JUDGES NAMED.

Experts on List for Hudson K. C. Exhibit on Oct. 25.

The list of judges for the second annual A. K. C. show of the Hudson County K. C., to be held at Union Hill, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, has been completed. It contains the following names:

Mrs. Amzi S. Dodd, Long Branch, N. J.—St. Bernards.
Mrs. Olivia E. Lakeland, Summit, N. J.—Pomeranians.
Mrs. S. William, Kearny, N. J.—Maltese and Italian greyhounds.
Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin, New York City—Pekingese.
Mr. John White, Hempstead, N. Y.—Pointers, English and Irish Setters, Beagles.
Mr. Wm. R. Lowe, New York City.—Sporting spaniels.
Mr. John J. O'Donohue, Plainfield, N. J.—Foxhounds and Airedale terriers.
Mr. William Cunningham, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bulldogs.
Mr. J. K. White, Harrisburg, Penn.—Chow Chows.
Mr. Paul Huhn, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y.—Belgian and German sheepdogs.
Mr. John H. Blackwood, Trenton, N. J.—Collies and Shetland sheepdogs.
Mr. W. F. Kinder, Boston, Mass.—Boston terriers.
Mr. F. Louis Hauptner, New York City.—Dachshunds.
Mr. Albright, Jr., Newark, N. J.—Fox terriers, Sealyham, Irish, Scottish, West Highland, White, Cairn, Welsh, Dandie Dinmont, and black and tan Manchester terriers.
Dr. G. G. Anderson, New York City.—Great Danes, Russian, Irish wolfhounds, greyhounds, poodles, Doberman pinschers and French bulldogs, bull terriers, toy poodles, miscellaneous and children's classes.
Mr. Alva B. Rosenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Whippets, Pekingese, schipperkes, English toy spaniels, Japanese spaniels, Yorkshires, toy black and tan terriers, Brussels griffons, members and local classes.
Messrs. A. Albright, Jr., Alva B. Rosenberg, and John White.—Unclassified specials and variety classes.

Entries will close on Friday, Oct. 12, 1917.

30 CYCLISTS ENTER RACE.

Out-of-Town Riders Attracted to Century Road Run Oct. 28.

More than thirty entries have been received for the Fall century run to be held on Oct. 28 by the Long Island Division of the Century Road Club Association. One-half of the entries are from out-of-town riders from Baltimore, Md., Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, who will ride the 100 miles constituting the century event. This event is attracting attention among cyclists, and promises to eclipse previous events of its kind. An added feature will be the five-mile race to be held en route, for which twenty-five prizes have been given by the manufacturers through the United Cycle Trade Directorate.

Dundee vs. Cline on Oct. 9.

The management of the Manhattan A. C. expects a record crowd at the ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the Italian lightweight, and Irish Patsy Cline, the clever Harlem boxer, which will

CITY'S REAL ESTATE NOW $7,930,351,113

Tentative Valuation for All the Boroughs for 1918 Is Made Public.

PERSONAL ASSESSMENT UP

Increase Is $376,385,380—H. P. Davison and Mrs. E. H. Harriman Not Now on List.

The books of the Department of Taxes and Assessment, showing the tentative assessed valuation of all the real estate in the city, as well as the personal assessment, were opened to the public yesterday. They show an increase of the valuation of all real estate in all boroughs for 1918 over 1917 of $130,184,828. The real estate of corporations show an increase over last year of $7,184,935. The combined valuation of real estate and real estate corporations for 1918 is $7,930,351,113. The increase on personal assessment for 1918 is $376,385,380. In all boroughs 8,391 buildings were erected during the year.

In the valuation placed by the commission on the personal property held by residents of Manhattan, a number of changes from the rating for last year were noted. In the case of Henry P. Davison, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was assessed at $1,000,000 last year, no assessment appears on the books for 1918. Mr. Davison swore off all as a resident of Nassau County. George Ehret, the brewer, is on the list for a million, while Coleman du Pont is down for only $20,000, and no mention is made of Mrs. E. H. Harriman. The list of tentative personal assessments for all boroughs for 1918 as compared with 1917 is as follows:

Borough.	1918, Tentative.	1917, Final.
Manhattan	$561,882,900	$389,106,700
Bronx	20,115,675	9,534,000
Brooklyn	106,18?,845	57,502,?15
Queens	36,458,?50	10,266,200
Richmond	4,901,600	2,?06,300
	$?05,341,695	$419,156,?15

Tentative increase, $?6,?85,380.

Following is a list of the valuations set on the larger estates for tax purposes:

Estate of.	Amount.
Susan Mount	$500,000
James H. Aldrich	500,000
Fannie Arnheim	500,000
George E. Weed	500,000
William Barbour	2,000,000
Milo M. Belding	500,000
Edward C. Bodman	500,000
Mary A. D. Lange	500,000
Lloyd S. Bryce	2,000,000
Katherine A. W. Lepsky	500,000
Joseph H. Choate	2,550,000
Charles H. Clark	500,000
William P. Clough	700,000
James B. Brady	1,000,000
Mrs. Frank Leslie	494,000
Jeremiah W. Curtis	1,000,000
Sarah J. Keene	500,000
Seth Low	1,000,000
Isaac D. Fletcher	1,000,000
Bernard Galewski	500,000
Almy Gallatin	1,000,000
Leopold Goodman	500,000
James J. Goodwin	500,000
James H. Keene	25,000
Al Hayman	500,000
Mary S. Herstadt	2,000,000
Samuel Hirsch	600,000
Charles W. Hogan	500,000
Joseph L. Hollander	500,000
Meyer Katzenberg	500,000
Anne C. Peckham	1,000,000
Oliver H. Payne	10,000,000
Francis L. Leland	5,000,000
John Jurgensen	500,000
Albert E. Merrall	500,000
Edward Milulis	1,000,000
Alfred A. Cowles	500,000
Frances T. Loew	1,000,000
Andrew C. Zabriskie	500,000
James Seligman	1,500,000
Charles G. Moller	500,000
Della P. Shoenberg	500,000
Sophie Van Allen Grinnell	600,000
Lewis A. Stimson	500,000
Nathaniel Hatnaway	1,000,000
Jason R. Tuttle	500,000
Richard T. Wilson	4,000,000
Henry Bendheim	2,000,000
John A. Wyser	1,000,000
Horace White	500,000
J. Hood Wright	500,000

Some of the personal valuation lists are as follows:

Mary G. E. Aldrich	200,000
Frances E. Anebach	500,000
Annie M. Archbold	600,000
Frederick T. Ayer	200,000
George F. Baker	200,000
Edith C. Bates	250,000
James Gordon Bennett	300,000
Louise W. Carnegie	200,000
Joseph H. Choate, Jr	500,000
Mabel Choate	500,000
William P. Clyde	300,000
John B. Dennis	200,000
Chauncey M. Depew	200,000
Elisabeth F. Eaton	200,000
George Ehret	1,000,000
Edward D. Faulkner	200,000
Viola M. Flannary	400,000
James B. Ford	1,000,000
E. H. Gary	200,000
Josephine S. Goodwin	600 0 0
Philip L. Goodwin	250,000
A. B. Groathing	200 00
Edward S. Harkness	2,?00,0 0
Mary W. Harkness	498,000
Joseph W. Harriman	?00,000
Herman Hendricks	200,000
Theodore F. Hecks	600 0 0
A. D. Huntington	400 0 0
Archer M. Huntington	800,000
Henry E. Huntington	1,0?0,000
Annie F. Hyde	500,?00
George A. Kessler	200,000
Mary J. Kingsland	200,000
Walter H. Merrall	200,000
Clarence Millus	200,000
Theodore W. Myers	2?0,000
L. J. Pearson	200,000
Henry W. Putnam, Jr	400,000
August R. Reese	200,000
Fannie Roche	200,000
J. H. Rockefeller	5,000,000
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr	600,000
William Rockefeller	300,000
Margaret O. Sage	320,000
Leopold Salzer	200,000
Jacob Schiff	1,000,000
L. A. Schinabel	223,300
Mary E. Scott	200,000
D. J. Seligman	300,000
Josephine G. Smith	500,000
Don J. Sobernano	200,000
William Sternsby	280,000
Alice G. Vanderbilt	2,000,000
Cathleen G. Vanderbilt	200,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	320,000
Grace G. Vanderbilt	2,000,000
Louisa A. Vanderbilt	100,000
Margaret E. Vanderbilt	100,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	100,000
Harry Payne Whitney	100,000
Gertrude V. Whitney	500,000
Helen Hay Whitney	125,000
Richard T. Wilson	2,000,000
F. W. Woolworth	200,000

Some non-residents assessed on holdings in Manhattan are:

John D. Chapman	100,000
Elizabeth F. Durazzo	170,000
Melville Gambrill	400,000
Lyman B. Kendall	100,000
William A. Clark	275,000
James B. Duke	100,000
Henry C. Frick	500,000
Elbridge T. Gerry	100,000
George J. Gould	150,000
Frank J. Gould	75,000
August D. Juilliard	100,000

The list of valuations on well-known buildings in Manhattan has not yet been compiled. The personal property tax figures do not include approximately $200,000,000 worth of securities in mercantile and manufacturing concerns within the city limits, but which are taxed by the State Board of Taxation, which hereafter will yearly have to remit to the city its proper share of the taxes due.

MORE ELEVATED EXPRESSES

All-Day Service on Third Avenue Line in Operation Soon.

Plans for the operation of the all-day express trains on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, were completed yesterday and were reported to the Public Service Commission by George Keegan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The new express trains will leave Bronx Park on a three-minute headway, and will run as locals as far south as 138th Street, where they will run as expresses to the City Hall.

A local service will leave 129th Street on a three-minute headway and run alternately to the City Hall and to South Ferry. The last express train will leave the Bronx Park about noon and the first northbound express will leave the City Hall about forty-five minutes later. This schedule will cover all of the non-rush hour periods in the directions in which the heaviest travel is expected. The service will be in operation in a few weeks after the changes in the switch tower at Ninety-eighth Street are made.

CITY BANK HOPEFUL OF AFTER-WAR WORK

Asserts That Prophecies of Universal Poverty and Bankruptcy Are Likely to Go Astray.

The National City Bank, in its monthly circular on business conditions, takes a much more hopeful view of the probable conditions after the war, in the so-called reconstruction period, than other authorities have recently taken.

"Everywhere there is anxiety as to the effect of debts upon industry and living conditions after the war, but it is noteworthy that in all countries the people are busy with plans for reorganization and development," it says. "It is generally recognized that the main problem is that of getting the people back to work. If the industries can be put on their feet promptly, the fiscal problems can be handled. The early forecasts of war finance went astray because they assumed that the war expenditures would be taken out of capital, but that has been true only in minor degree. The bulk of the war expenditures consist of labor and of supplies of current production.

"A year of war means that the work of the year has been to a great extent expended unproductively. It has been lost. But the stock of fixed accumulated capital, in the form of implements, tools, equipment, railways, factories, houses, &c., by means of which wealth is produced and trade is carried on, has not been destroyed, except in limited districts. It is for this reason—because the wealth-producing capacities of the countries remained—and because the energies of all peoples were enormously stimulated, that the prophecies of an early end of the war through exhaustion have failed.

"For a like reason the prophecies of universal poverty, industrial prostration, and general bankruptcy after the war are likely to be astray. The world never has very much consumable wealth on hand; its wealth is in the equipment for production. It does very much buying with money; the purchasing power of every country is in its own powers of production. As soon as the industries of every country can be put in order and started, as soon as everybody can be got to work and earning something, and trade is again organized, markets will be re-established and conditions will naturally become normal.

"It is time to stop talking about war debts as though all payments upon them were to be sunk in the sea. The expenditures which created debts were unproductive and the wealth to liquidate the debts must be created in the future, but when it is created it will not be consumed or lost to society by being passed through the Government Treasuries and into the hands of the debtholders. That is an error due to the persistence of the idea that wealth is or no value to anybody but those who hold title to it.

"In all the warring countries the period immediately following the war is looked forward to with more or less apprehension. It is recognized that the months following demobilization, until the men now under arms are leaving the armies and are located in regular employment, and until the industries are reorganized and have found a regular outlet for their products, will be a critical time. The trade of the world is disorganized and will have to take shape again. May there not be a period of hesitation, confusion, unemployment and depression?

"The best assurance that this danger will be averted is in the fact that it is everywhere recognized, and that steps are being planned to deal with it. It is agreed in all countries that demobilization will be accomplished gradually, and that provision will be made for jobs for the men in employment. The general feeling in England is that there will be a demand for labor in the industries that will absorb the supply as fast as it is available. Shipbuilding will be very active, and there is also a great amount of construction work which has been held in abeyance. The Government is considering an extensive housebuilding program, to provide sanitary tenements for the working classes.

"In Germany plans for the post-war period are being carefully made. In France the Government will lend its credit for the rehabilitation of the devastated provinces and probably for the assistance of the industries. Normal progress has been everywhere interrupted, and will be resumed with a rush as soon as general confidence in the situation is established."

OFFICE BOYS SCARCE.

Opening of School Season Makes Need More Acute.

With the opening of the public schools there has come the annual dearth of boys to help carry on the business of New York. In advertisements which have literally crowded other items off the back pages of the city's newspapers, New York's business has been proclaiming its need for boys, and yet more boys.

Boys of all ages, sizes, creeds, and races are called for by the advertisements. Experienced boys are wanted and those without experience. Most items require "bright boys" or "intelligent boys," but any number of places are open for the genus "plain boy." The same applies to the physical development of the desired youths. Big, strong boys are in demand, but several advertisements specifically stated they wanted "small, neat appearing boys."

Some idea of the importance of boyhood in the commercial and business life of the city may be gained from a list of the employments open and anxiously waiting for a boy to come in and help them out. Boys are wanted by factories, dry goods houses, milliners, druggists, jewelry merchants, printers, tailors, plumbers, grocers, and hardware men. They are asked to come down and "glue envelopes," run elevators, tend doors, address letters, tend news stands, aid shipping clerks, and "make themselves generally useful."

These are some of the situations which await a New York boy today, or did await him yesterday, according to the advertisements in the morning papers.

INVADED BY FOREIGN LABOR.

Waterbury, Conn., Affected by Influx of Munitions Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 1.—The influx of alien labor here by reason of the great activity in munitions industries has taxed housing facilities until every purchaseable dwelling has been bought up by manufacturers to accommodate the small armies of foreigners who are quartered in frame houses of six to twelve rooms. These places, sprouting up in localities where for years only the native American has lived, have reduced the value of nearby real estate.

The housing being insufficient, shacks must be erected, and every available barn, stable, and even henneries and cow houses have been fitted with bunks, with a place for a cook stove. The larger places fitted for thirty to fifty men have regular cooks and have been arranged in a co-operative system.

The city has nearly 1,500 of these men running to the savings banks with their weekly wages to hoard for the final return home. No such wages were ever before paid to any laborers here. Men who sweep out the factories receive nearly $30 a week for less than ten hours night work, labor which before the war brought $12 a week. The city is becoming alarmed over the coming of cold weather, as most of these habitations, which include seven old cellars, twenty tents, and some exposed wrecks of frame houses may breed disease.

Drafted Man Must Pay Alimony.

The first Yaphank conscript to be directed to pay alimony out of his pay of $30 a month is Eugene H. Soeder, who has been sued for a separation by Edna Worst Soeder. Mrs. Soeder, who alleged that her husband abandoned her in July, will get $10 a month under an order of Supreme Court Justice Goff.

Children Come Here to Study.

Among the first-cabin passengers who arrived yesterday on an American steamship were 125 children who have come here to attend American schools and colleges during the Winter terms.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—When the United States Supreme Court convened today for the Fall Term the Chief Justice said:

"The Court will receive motions for admission to the bar and other motions noticed for today, and which are ready for submission, and the call of the docket will commence tomorrow, pursuant to the Twenty-sixth Rule. All motions and petitions noticed for today that are not ready for submission may be submitted tomorrow.

"At the conclusion of the business of today the court will adjourn until tomorrow at the usual hour, in order to enable it to pay its respects to the President of the United States."

Charles M. Rosecrants, Charles F. Kelley, E. Curtis Rouse, and Frank V. Harris, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

488.—Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., petitioner, v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Minnesota, submitted for petitioner.

7.—Original. State of Wisconsin, complainant, v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Joint motion to set a day certain for the trial and argument, submitted for defendant.

605—M. J. Gretsch, petitioner, v. United States of America.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit, submitted by Mr. Gretsch, per se.

146—United States of America, as trustee and guardian of the Omaha Tribe of Indians, &c., petitioner, v. H. Chase.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Kappler in that behalf.

487—F. McDonald et al., petitioners, v. J. F. Ralston et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Oklahoma, submitted for petitioners.

504—J. W. Chapman and P. R. Thompson, co-partners, &c., petitioners, v. Java Pacific Line et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit, submitted for petitioners.

20.—United States, appellant, v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

427—W. T. Hendrickson, Judge, &c., petitioner, v. L. Apperson.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. MacPherson in that behalf.

572—L. H. Stanton et al., petitioners, v. the City of Pittsburgh.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, submitted for petitioners.

515—Tweedie Trading Co., petitioner, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit, submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

557—Guerini Stone Co., petitioner, v. P. J. Carlin Const. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted for petitioner and respondent.

552—F. B. Jones, petitioner, v. Bouker Contracting Co., claimant, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

657—Peter Chelentis, petitioner, v. Luckenbach Steamship Co., respondent.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave to respondent to file brief within one week.

535—D. M. Linkous, adrx., &c., petitioner, v. the Virginian Railway Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

689—S. D. Barrett, petitioner, v. the Virginian Railway Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

556—M. Herrmann, as surviving partner, &c., petitioner, v. Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

508—International News Service, petitioner, v. The Associated Press.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

570—A. M. E. Church, appellant, v. H. M. Swetland et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant in support of motion and for appellees in opposition thereto.

691—Midland Valley Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. Mrs. Maude Griffith, admrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Kansas submitted for plaintiff.

692—Same, petitioner, v. Armor Bell, admrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

637—The Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., owner of the steamship Oceana, petitioner, v. Connon Brothers Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents, with leave to respondent to file brief within one week.

565—W. E. Wallace, petitioner, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner.

511—Bank of Inverness, petitioner, v. W. T. Hayden.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

656—B. H. Dreyer, petitioner, v. S. J. Armstrong et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Iowa submitted for petitioner.

647—W. L. Bruce, as admr., &c., et al., petitioners, v. W. Tobin.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of South Dakota submitted for petitioners.

576—Societe Nabitee Transports, petitioner, v. Bisaow Tug Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave to respondent to file brief within one week.

604—New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., petitioner, v. Lansing Steamship Co., Inc.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

534—The People of Porto Rico et al., appellants, v. C. Tapia.—Motion to advance submitted for appellants.

847—Same plaintiffs v. J. Muratti.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Porto Rico submitted for plaintiff in support of petition.

649—A. T. Cushing, executrix, &c., plaintiff, v. J. H. Whaley et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Oklahoma submitted for plaintiff in support of petition.

582—W. H. Moore Drygoods Co., et al., petitioners, v. E. Brooks, bankrupt, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

606—P. Wilds, as trustee, &c., petitioner, v. Department of Education of New York City.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

622—D. Filippon, petitioner, v. Albion Vein Slate Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner.

485—C. A. Wheeler et al., appellants, v. the City and County of Denver et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of motion, and for appellants in opposition thereto.

528—J. E. Roller, petitioner, v. M. H. Murray et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia submitted for petitioner.

698—P. D. Camp et al., petitioners, v. M. V. Cress.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

692—Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, petitioner, v. A. M. Ruge.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

530—Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co., petitioner, v. Gould Coupler Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to District Court for Western District of New York submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

59.—R. de Bord, petitioner, v. Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Texas submitted for petitioner.

584—Missouri District Telegraph Co., petitioner, v. Morris & Co.—Petition for writs of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

Original—Ex parte in matter of J. E. Reale, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted for petitioner.

600—Capitol Transportation Co., petitioner, v. Cambria Steel Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

589—Ball Engineering Co., petitioner, v. J. G. White & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for the United States as joint petitioner, and for respondent.

638—E. L. Younge, petitioner, v. the United States of America—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

548—W. T. Abbott, petitioner, v. Wauchula Mfg. & Timber Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

561—American Mfg. Co., petitioner, v. Hon. G. D. Reynolds et al., Judge of St. Louis Court of Appeals, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Missouri submitted for petitioner.

585—Parker-Washington Co. et al., petitioners, v. City of St. Louis to the use of Carroll-Porter Boiler & Tank Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Missouri submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

5.7—N. Parnoski, by T. Tiger, guardian, &c., petitioner, v. Lurskin, for the use and benefit of R. Fry.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Oklahoma submitted for petitioner.

624—New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. J. Sc.let.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Mississippi submitted for plaintiff in support of the petition, and for defendant in opposition thereto.

56?—H. R. Towne, plaintiff, v. M. Eisner, collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

641—The New York Central Railroad Co., petitioner, v. S. Goldberg.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of New York submitted for petitioner.

538—E. T. Thurston, petitioner, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

559—L. Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros, Manila, petitioner, v. the Government of the Philippine Islands, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

562—The Chicago & Alton Railway Co. et al., petitioners, v. Pressed Steel Car Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

606—The T. & S. F. R. R. Co., petitioner, v. E. Westling, admrx, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Kansas submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

640—Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., petitioner, v. the United States of America.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner.

675—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co. et al., petitioners, v. J. P. Nelson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Texas submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

717—M. M. Veloso, appellant, v. V. F. Ageo et al.—Appeal from Supreme Court of Philippine Islands. Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of appellees.

599—M. C. Harrison et al., petitioners, v. F. A. Campbell et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Missouri submitted for petitioners and for respondents.

595—J. Nellemann et al., petitioners, v. the steamship London, C. Larsen, master.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioners.

620—A. H. Freeman et al., petitioners, v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioners.

642—Steamship Queensmore, Ltd., &c., petitioner, v. Henry Nanninga Co. et al.—Petition of petitioner for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

682—Barber & Co., Inc., petitioner, v. Sulzberger & Sons Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

540—T. J. Scully, claimant of the barge I. F. Chapman, petitioner, v. J. Kazarian.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

553—Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., et al., petitioners, v. The Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

632—Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. et al., petitioners, v. B. Leatherwood.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Civil Appeals for Second Supreme Judicial District of Texas submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

—R. D. Kinney, petitioner, v. E. C. Rice.—Petition for reconsideration of motion denied June 4, 1917, or else leave to amend application for certiorari for an order to amend the journal entry submitted by Mr. Kinney, pro se.

173—R. Ascarate, plaintiff, v. the State of New Mexico.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

252 and 253—The Hartford Life Insurance Co., plaintiff, v. R. Barber.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

J—Detroit United Railway, plaintiff, v. City of Detroit.—Dismissed without costs to either party, by stipulation.

21—Kansas City Stock Yards Co. of Missouri, plaintiff, v. State of Kansas ex rel. J. S. Dawson, Attorney General.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

135—Shill Rolling Chair Co., plaintiff, v. Atlantic City; 136—H. M. Clowney, trading as Smith's Rolling Chairs, plaintiff, v. same; and 137—T. E. Lasiter, plaintiff, v. same.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs and defendants granted.

149—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., plaintiff, v. State of Louisiana ex rel. City of Lake Charles.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

258—Midland Valley Railroad Co. v. D. Ogden, admx., &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

Adjournment.

Call for Oct. 2: Nos. 3, original, 146, 337, 294, (and 295,) 214, 110, 194, 300, 410, 4, original, 20, 426, 427, (and 428, 429, 430, and 431,) 461, 192, 199, 349, 424 359 and 499.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 483, Post Office Building.

Re Transfer No. 21.
Ketterer<Armour.
Miner<Symington.
Re Brun.
Brown<Stand Oil Co
Muller<Globe &
Rutgers Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Daly<NY Dock Co.
U S<Tug Bouker No 2 and Scow 79 H.
Wasson<Barge Wm G Howard.
Harris<Navahoe.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—July calendar.

Ahles<Cent RR of NJ
Rose<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Hoyer<Cent RR of NJ
Peck<D, L & W RR.
US<Tug Neck No 1.
US<34 Long Chains.
Columbia Tr Co<Anderson.
Same<Lowe.
Heidl-Cohn Co<Wm Filenes Sons Co.
Graham<Internat'l M M Co.
Gallagher<D, L & W Haddock<C RR of NJ.
Myrick<Dillon.
US<Leh Val RR.
Erie RR<Anderson.
Leon<Am Sugar Ref. Cogan<Post.
Greenamyer<Marden, Orth & Hastings.
US<Gemmert.
Imp Russian Govt<Tennessee Copper Co
Fine<Atl Coast L (2.)
Collins<Elsner.
Philip Pub Co<Dillon, Shrum<Penn RR.
Famous Players Film Co<Selig Polyscope.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, 9 A. M. Naturalizations. Criminal calendar at 2 P. M.

US—J. Doyle.
Same<Meyer.
Same<T. Kelly.
Same<M. Furr.
Same<Lowenever.
Same<J. Dunn.
Same<A. Ottinson.
Same<J. Hill.
Same<T. Johnston.
Same<A. Johnston.
Same<E. Goodwin.
Same<J. Campbell.
Same<M. Smith.
Same<W. Warfield.
Same<G. Masters.
Same<F. Ferguson.
Same<M. London.
Same<P. Lawrence.
Same<E. Crosain.
Same<C. Ryan.
Same<H. Fines.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

US<Jacobson et al., (for arraignment.)

At 2 P. M.—Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Lebaudy<Carnegie Tr Co, (Olcott.)
Gilbert<Manhattan & Metals Nat Bank.
Howard<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
People ex rel Moss<Supervis Oneida Co.
Re Public Service Com (E 138th St, NY.)
Re Reed.
Cross<Erie RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Amalgamated Milk<Gaston, W & W.
Meisel<Central Tr Co.
Re Hopper.
Cerf<US 37 G, &c, Co.
Dommeruth<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Church<Comm'l Tr Co.
Farrell<Archibald.
Spielman<CNY.
Posgay<Luce.

APPELLATE TERM.—For the hearing of appeals from judgments of the City Court and Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Fletcher, (Cunningham.)
Messmore<Assaros.
Mathews<Mathews.
Diange<Berwind-White Coal Min Co.
Robinson<Burden, Jr.
Bonnamy<Bonnamy.
Flanagan<Commercial Trust Co.
Ballas<Ballas.
Yates<David O Cook Pub Co.
Wagner<Johnston.
Weber<same.
Barrett<Erickson Shipbuilding Co.
Re Tilton, Jr., (Brown)
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Hilquist<Hilquist.
Diez<No Am Products
Bancus<Weatherall.
Dixon<Union Ry.
Gelber<Gelber.
Straus<Parker, Sutton & Stearns.
Stern<Harms.
Marvin<Cream.
Kenny<White Hoist & Machine Co.
Prime<Empire Carrying Co.
Swirsky<Levy.
Lyons<Levy Dairy Co.
Cosman<Gahren (2.)
Moore<McCreery & Co.
Alvine<Coutz.
NY Life Ins Co<E W Martin Co.
Hill<Hanson.
Raisenweber, Inc<Zangwill Co.
Republic Stamping & Enameling Inc<Stein<Orion Textile.
Handte<Karas.
Mader<Mader.
Lewis<47th Broadway, Inc.
Dworsky<Kaufman Pty Co.
Kaminsky<Aginsky.
Brooks<Campbell.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Netherland<Dunn.
Mutual L I Co<Geiger
Silverman<Silverman.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Kahn<Kahn.
Univ Transp Co<Nat Surety Co.
Demurrer:
Nat Surety Co<Mass B & I Co.
Preferred causes:
CNY<Central Un Gas.
Same<West Light Co
Same<Nor Union Gas.
Hamilton<Rouse.
General calendar:
Bonnichsen<Bonnichsen.
Schnell<Schnell.
Gale Nat Rity<Jones Schaefer<Levy.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

NY Cent Iron Wks<Jacobson Eng Co.
Saranac Rty Co<Pendley.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Meyer<Mayo.
Roades<Carmen.
Thompson<Belt Line Ry.
Keenan<N Y Rys.
Kilkenney<NY Rys.
D Kilhenney<same.
La Rossere<same.
Somers<Smith.
Kerman<I R T.
Hamill<Johnson.
Naylor<same.
Blume<Nassau El RR.
Smith<20 Av Coach.
Hardy<CNY.
Charles<Palmer.
Same<Hackley.
Gaiella<Le Blanc.
Gaiella<Gaiella.
Jandruhewich<Cornwall Kaolin Co.
Todd<N C F Koch & Co, Inc.
Mintz<Weinstein.
Schached<Solomon.
Connolly<Nassau Ferry Co.
Kilhauer<Friedman, Bono<Bozzuffi Realty Co, Inc.
Reuter<N Y Central RR.
Degnor<Bauer.
Arigemma<CNY.
Zinn<Newton Bldg Co.
Greenfield<Schwartz.
Sleman<Oscar Daniels Co.
Keelers Vans, Inc<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Kelly<Nat Fireproofing Co.
Fleischman<Burrell.
La Bruta<Lovisa.
Monokeeping Systems<Zelkowitz<Schwartz & Herschkowitz.
Moretti<Purdy.
Mirman<Heller.
Manning<Simmons.
Neiman<Cohen.
Mandel<Regal Mort & Sec Co.
Thompson<Terry & Tench Co.
Casetta<De Luise.
Cohen<Grady.
Welch<Ort H. T.
Wintraub<Picker.
Singer<Clausen-Flangan Brewing.
Potter<28th St Co Inc.
Rosenstein<Ward & Int R T.
Swan<Fayen.
Poolin<Weissman.
Lansburgh<Zeltner.
J Serete<Shulman.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Simpson<Ashburn.
Frohman Amuse Co<Blinkhorn.
Stockum<Lambert Holsting & Eng Co.
Steinbeck<Knawitz.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy.
Haas<Wm Hughes & Co.
Stern<Stransky.
Emerson Phonograph Co<Waterson.
Oscar Daniels Co<Surety Co.
Neudorf<Furgatch.
Freedman<Sterling Brass Co.
Ladner<Am Surety Co of NY.
Sisson<Bockmann.
Same<Parke.
Rowe<Beckman.
Same<Lohden.
Same<Schattman.
Same<Quick.
Same<Liquors Seized at 168 Av A, (Briguccio.)
Same<Liquors Seized at 243 Mulberry St, (Vitacca.)
Same<Liquors Seized One Horse Wagon Bearing Sign, (H Von Hinken.)
Same<Liquors Seized in Wagon Bearing L Ghnecchi.
Bartolicci<Jackson.
Minolfi<Casazza.
Brady Oltarsh Const Co<CNY.
Lawence<Locomobile Co of Am.
Lowenthal<Corner Const Corp.
Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co.
Logie<Devlin.
Trustees of Sailors Snug Harbor in CNY<Stuart.
Diamond<Manicone.
Clymer Brick & Fire Clay Co<C T Willard Co, Inc.
Ferguson Steel & Iron Co, Inc<Tansini.
Soraci Const Co<CNY.
Levin<Levin.
Ash Ut To

DELAWARE & HUDSON

A discussion of this company has been prepared by our Statistical Department and will be sent to investors upon request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rails Weak, Industrials Irregular—Banks to Pool Funds to be Loaned by Committee.

The stock market was pulled this way and that by conflicting views of the effect of the new war profits tax, Government financing, and current railroad earnings statements yesterday, and closed very irregular. In general the high-class rails were depressed, being influenced by the August earnings reports of the two big Eastern systems; the motors and copper issues were weak, and steel and equipment stocks gained in favor. Liberty bonds broke below par again after selling at 100.24 last week, but closed at 100.

An interesting development in the money situation, which did not become generally known until after the close of the market, was the announcement that under the guidance of the Federal Reserve Bank the "money committee" had pooled upward of $200,000,000 in a fund, to be augmented later, which will be loaned at the discretion of the committee. This was taken to mean that from now on rates will be controlled with a view to avoiding the severe fluctuations to which the market would naturally become subject during the process of floating Government loans. Call money loaned at 6 per cent. throughout most of the session yesterday, with scant offerings of time money.

The conviction that the railroads are in the grip of circumstances beyond their control was voiced in a fresh wave of depression which carried leading issues back from one to three points. St. Paul made a new low price by selling at 52⅝, closing off 3 points, and ¾ of a point under its previous low record, made in 1895. Baltimore & Ohio made a new low for a period of several years when it touched 61⅞, the final price showing a net decline of 2⅜. Canadian Pacific dropped 1⅞, Chesapeake & Ohio 1, Delaware & Hudson 2¼, Missouri Pacific 1, New Haven 1⅝, and New York Central 1⅛. The Pennsylvania reported an increase of $4,630,000 in its gross revenue for August, practically all of which was consumed by higher operating costs. In the eight months of the year to date this company has received $23,385,000 more gross than it earned for the corresponding period of 1916, and yet it enters the last four months with a decline in net of more than $5,000,000. The Central's August showing was also less satisfactory. With an increase in gross revenues of $1,400,000, net showed a loss for the month of $4,350,000. Much of the loss in other income was explained by a decrease of nearly $3,000,000, representing special dividends paid a year ago by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Western Transit Company and not repeated in 1917.

An interesting campaign among its stockholders was launched yesterday by the New Haven with an appeal for approval of a proposed issue of $45,000,000 of new 7 per cent. preferred stock, the proceeds of which would be used to retire a like amount of notes maturing next Spring. On its showing of increased efficiency the company merits further support from its stockholders, but whether the new preferred issue, if authorized, can be sold at par, as required by the Massachusetts law, appears to depend on the return of easier financing conditions than those prevailing at the moment.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Business Starts with Accumulation of Week-End Orders.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The stock market started today with a fair accumulation of week-end orders for gilt edged securities and rubber and oil shares, which imparted cheerfulness to the other sections, but as a good deal of money is waiting for the new war bonds tomorrow, business slackened later. Russian issues were uncertain, but shipping, armament, and Brazilian stocks were firm.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. rentes, 88 francs 30 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6 Last 2
Low	2 Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5½@5¾
4 to 6 months 5¾@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75.30	$4.75.00	$4.75.30	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.79½	5.78½	5.79½	..
Cables	5.78	5.78	5.78	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	15.25	14.60	15.00	+.20
Cables	15.50	14.85	15.25	+.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.79½	5.78
China—		
Hongkong	73.50	73.75
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	42.12½	42.18⅝
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	7.72½	7.71½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	15.00	15.25
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.90	35.00
Copenhagen	31.00	31.40
Christiania	31.35	31.40
10.205 Spain	23.65	23.45
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.45	25.51
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.91	43.01
5.1826 Switzerland	4.71½	4.69½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $484,706,677; balance, $64,593,977; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $680,706; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,294,588.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $.625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 48½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 95½c, off 1½c; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$15,201,388	$46,908,774
Ord. internal revenue	41,265,393	136,083,951
Income tax	6,026,475	19,753,447
Miscellaneous	12,967,318	30,382,405
Total receipts	$75,460,574	$233,128,577
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rects	273,552,780	601,621,759
Excess of total disb. over total rects	34,348,936	665,170,156
Expenditures	349,013,305	834,750,337

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Commonw. Edison	2	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Internat. Nick. pf	1¾	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Stanley M. 1st pf	1¾	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
United Drug 1st pf	1¾	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	587,446	1,020,890	1,404,159
Year to date	140,251,266	141,696,507	119,108,421

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2⅞	3	100	Alaska Juneau	3	3	3	3	...
24	24½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25	25	25	+1
86	88	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	86	86	86	86	...
46½	46¾	19,100	Am. Can	46	47¼	46	46¼	+ ⅝
70	70½	300	Am. Car & Fdry	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	+ ⅝
53	55⅝	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	—1⅛
47	48	300	Am. Ice pf	48	48	47	47	—1
51	51½	300	Am. International	51¼	51¼	51	51	+ ⅛
61	61½	1,000	Am. Locomotive	62	62¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
16¾	17	8,000	Am. Malting	15	17	14⅞	16⅞	+2¼
69	69¼	2,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	68	69½	68	68⅞	+ ⅛
96¾	97¼	10,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅞	99¼	96	96¾	—1½
110	115	100	Am. Snuff	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¼
64½	65½	300	Am. Steel Fdries	66	66	65½	65½	+ ⅛
108¾	109	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109¼	109	109	— ⅛
58½	58¾	2,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	57¾	59	57¾	58¼	+1⅜
115¾	117¾	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	116⅛	116¾	115¾	115½	— ⅛
190½	191	400	Am. Tobacco	193	193	190¾	190¾	—1⅝
98	100	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	99½	99½	99	99	— ⅛
47	48	200	Am. Woolen	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
71	71¼	8,100	Anaconda Copper	71¾	72⅝	70⅞	71¾	— ⅛
1½	2	100	Assets Realization	1¼	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
61½	62	100	Associated Oil	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	...
96	97	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	96½	97⅜	96¼	96¼	...
102¼	102½	1,700	At., Gulf & West I	103¾	104⅝	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
60	61	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ½
63¾	64½	8,500	Baldwin Loco	65	65½	63¾	63¾	+1½
62¼	62¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	64¾	64¾	61⅞	62⅜	—2½
98	100	100	Barrett Co	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
95	98	100	Bethlehem Steel	96	96	96	96	— ½
93¾	93¾	30,300	Beth.S.class B t.c'fs	93½	95¾	93½	93¾	+1
59⅞	61¾	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ½
101½	102	300	Burns Brothers	103	103½	102	102	— ⅝
110½	116	500	Butterick Co	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
24½	25	100	Butte & Superior	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+1
16⅝	17	100	California Petrol	17	17	17	17	...
42½	44	100	California Pet. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
147¼	147¾	18,300	Canadian Pacific	149½	150	146⅝	147⅜	—1⅞
...	86	12,000	Caro. Clinch & O.pf	50	50	50	50	...
85⅝	86	100	Central Leather Co	86	86⅝	85¼	85⅝	+ ¼
104	109	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	—3½
73	75½	400	Chandler Motor	74	74	73	73	—1½
54¾	54¾	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¼	54¾	55	—1
52¾	53	15,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	56⅝	56⅝	52⅝	53	—3
98½	99½	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	99¾	99¾	99	99	—1
104	105	100	Chi. & Northwest	105	105	105	105	...
140	145	20	Chi. & Northw. pf	140	140	140	140	...
23½	26½	900	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c.	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅝
62¾	63	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	62¾	63	62	63	+1
18	18½	900	Chile Copper	18¾	18½	17⅝	17¾	— ⅝
50	50½	1,400	Chino Copper	51¼	51½	50	50	— ⅞
44	45	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
39½	40	100	Columbia Gas & El	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅝
101	102¼	200	Consolidated Gas	101	101	101	101	...
98¼	99¾	300	Continental Can	100	100	99	99	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	7,700	Corn Products Ref	30¾	31¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
99½	100	1,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	+ ⅛
72⅜	72¾	16,500	Crucible Steel	72½	73½	72	72⅜	+1⅛
94⅛	96	100	Crucible Steel pf	95	95	95	95	...
32	32½	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	33	33½	32	32¼	— ¼
83½	84	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	...
97⅛	98	1,900	Delaware & Hud	99½	99½	97½	97⅝	—2¼
...	...	...	Del., Lack. & West	196	196	196	196	...
...	...	...	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16½	16¾	15½	15½	—1
...	...	...	Distilling Secur	40	44¾	39⅞	42½	+3½
...	...	...	Dome Mines	37	37	35	35	— ⅞
...	...	...	Erie	21¼	21¼	20¼	20½	— ⅞
...	...	...	Fisher Body	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
...	...	...	General Electric	142⅝	143	140	140¼	—2½
...	...	...	General Motors	101	101	94¾	95¾	—4½
...	...	...	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43½	43½	43	43	— ½
...	...	...	Greenby Consol	80	80	80	80	...
...	...	...	Great Northern pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
...	...	...	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	34	34½	34	34	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Hav Elec. Ry. & L	103	103	103	103	...
...	...	...	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
...	...	...	Inspiration Copper	50¾	50⅞	48½	48⅝	—1⅝
...	...	...	Interboro Consol	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Interboro Cons. pf	53½	53½	53	53	— ⅜
...	...	...	Int. Mer. Marine	29½	30¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
...	...	...	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89	89	87	87⅜	— ⅜
...	...	...	Int. Nickel	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	— ¼
...	...	...	Int. Paper	29	30	29	29	+ ⅞
...	...	...	Int. Paper pf	61	61	60	61	—1
...	...	...	Kansas City South	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
...	...	...	Kennecott Copper	40¼	40½	38½	39	—1
...	...	...	Lackawanna Steel	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	—1½
...	...	...	Lee Rubber & Tire	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
...	...	...	Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾	59½	59⅝	—1⅝
...	...	...	Liggett & Myers	200	200	200	200	...
...	...	...	Liggett & Myers pf	107	107	106	106¾	— ⅛
...	...	...	Louis. & Nash	119	119	119	119	+1
...	...	...	Mackay Cos. pf	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅞
...	...	...	Do., odd lot	64	64	64	64	...
...	...	...	Maxwell Motors	33	33	32½	32¾	— ⅛
...	...	...	Mex. Petroleum x d	92¾	94¾	92¼	93½	+2⅛
...	...	...	Miami Copper	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
...	...	...	Midvale Steel	52	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅝
...	...	...	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	29¾	29½	28	28½	— ⅛
...	...	...	Mo. Pac. tr ctfs	50	50¾	49½	49½	—1⅛
...	...	...	Montana Power	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Monong. Val. Trac	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
...	...	...	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	116	116	116	116	...
...	...	...	Nat. Cond. & Cable	27	27½	26½	26½	+ ¼
...	...	...	Nat. Enam. & St	43¾	46½	43¾	45½	+2
...	...	...	Nat. Lead	50	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
...	...	...	Nevada Con. Cop	20½	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
...	...	...	N. Y. Air Brake	124	124	124	124	+2
...	...	...	N. Y. Central	76⅜	76⅜	74⅞	75⅜	—1¼
...	...	...	N. Y. Dock	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
...	...	...	N. Y. Dock pf	40	40	40	40	...
...	...	...	N. Y., N. H. & H	26	26	25¼	25¾	—1⅛
...	...	...	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¼	22	21¼	22	...
...	...	...	Norfolk & Western	110	110	110	110	—1
...	...	...	Northern Pacific	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅝
...	...	...	Ohio Cities Gas	47¼	47¼	46	46¼	— ¼
...	...	...	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	...
...	...	...	Owens Bottle Mach	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
...	...	...	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Pacific Tel. & Tel	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Penn. R. R	52	52¼	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Pere Marquette	15½	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Pierce-Arrow pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	...
...	...	...	P., C., C. & St. L	69½	69½	69	69	—1
...	...	...	Pitts. Coal	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Pitts. & West Va	28⅜	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	—1
...	...	...	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	60	60	60	60	...
...	...	...	Pressed Steel Car	60	60	60	60	...
...	...	...	Pullman Co	136	136	136	136	+1
...	...	...	Railway Spring pf	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
...	...	...	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25½	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
...	...	...	Reading	82¼	82⅝	80⅝	81¼	...
...	...	...	Rep. Iron & Steel	82⅜	83¼	82¼	82⅝	—1⅜
...	...	...	Royal Dutch t r	67⅝	69¼	67⅜	69¼	+1⅝
...	...	...	St. Louis-San Fran	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
...	...	...	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	+ ⅝
...	...	...	Shattuck Arizona	22	23	23	23	...
...	...	...	Sinclair Oil & Ref	36¼	36¼	36	36	...
...	...	...	Sloss-S. Steel & I	45	45	45	45	— ⅝
...	...	...	Southern Pacific	92	92	91½	91¾	— ⅜
...	...	...	Southern Railway	27¼	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
...	...	...	Southern Ry. pf	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Studebaker Co	45¼	45⅞	44¼	44¼	—1¼
...	...	...	Superior Steel	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+1⅛
...	...	...	Stutz Motor	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	+1½
...	...	...	Tenn. C. & C	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	+1½
...	...	...	Texas Co	164½	165	162	163½	— ⅝
...	...	...	Texas & Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1½
...	...	...	Third Avenue	22¼	24	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Tobacco Products	72	72½	71¾	72	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Union Pacific	129¼	129¼	127½	128	— ⅛
...	...	...	United Cigar Stores	117⅜	118⅞	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
...	...	...	U. S. Indus. Alco	140¾	140¾	138½	139⅝	— ⅛
...	...	...	U. S. Ind. Al. pf. x d	100	100	100	100	— ¼
...	...	...	Do., odd lot	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
...	...	...	U. S. Rubber	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
...	...	...	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61¼	62	61¼	62	+ ¼
...	...	...	U. S. Steel	110⅝	111¾	110	110⅝	+1¼
...	...	...	U. S. Steel pf	116	116	115¾	115⅞	— ⅛
...	...	...	Utah Copper	94¼	94½	90¾	91	—2¾
...	...	...	Utah Securities	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
...	...	...	Va.-Car. Chemical	35½	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Wabash	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	—1⅝
...	...	...	Wabash pf. A	48	48	47½	47½	...
...	...	...	Wabash pf. B	25	25	25	25	...
...	...	...	Western Maryland	17	17¼	17	17½	— ⅝
...	...	...	Westingh. E. & M	47	47	47	46	...
...	...	...	Wheeling & L. E	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Wheel. & L. E. pf	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
...	...	...	White Motor	43	43	43	43	—1
...	...	...	Wilson & Co	63¼	63¼	63	63	...
25¼	25¾	3,500	Willys-Overland	25⅞	26¼	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Sept. 29, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Sept. 22		$14,765,793.68
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,017,576.81	
Miscellaneous	28,678.72	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$15,000,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	900,000.00	
Corp. stock to Comrs. Sink. Fund	13,000.00	
Tax notes	100,000.00	
	16,013,000.00	
		17,054,255.08
		$31,820,048.71
Payments—		
General administration	$5,228,947.71	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$38,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	47,000.00	
	85,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	2,000.00	
Interest on city debt	8,456.28	
Transfer of surplus water revenue, Brooklyn	250,304.63	
		5,574,608.62
Balance Sept. 29		$26,245,440.09

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Sept. 22		$3,896,575.00
Receipts		598,906.35
		$4,494,681.44
Payments		1,023,911.66
Balance uninvested Sept. 29		3,470,969.78
Aggregate balances Sept. 29		$29,716,409.87

Name Proxy Committee for Denver.

John W. Platten, J. Horace Harding and Harrison Williams, members of the stockholders' committee of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, have formed a proxy committee to circularize the stockholders, requesting proxies for the annual meeting of the company, to be held in Denver Oct. 16. Their slate for the directorships headed themselves includes B. F. Bush, Harry Bronner, Arthur Coppell, George J. Gould, George G. Haven, Edward T. Jeffrey and Finley J. Shepard.

THE NEW LOAN.

Prospective purchasers of the new Liberty Loan will find valuable information about the issue in The Annalist. On all news stands—10 cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	86.24	85.32	85.51	— .61
25 industrials	82.97	81.40	81.70	— .28
50 stocks	74.60	73.36	73.60	— .45

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 1	74.60	73.36	73.60	— .45
Sept. 29	74.10	73.44	74.05	+ .33
Sept. 28	74.71	73.47	73.72	—1.21
Sept. 27	75.27	74.62	74.93	— .02
Sept. 26	75.59	74.84	74.95	— .93
Sept. 25	76.42	75.12	75.88	+ .45
Sept. 24	75.58	74.85	75.45	+ .80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Oct.	High.	Low.	Last.
1917	74.60 Oct. 1	73.36 Oct. 1	73.60
1916	99.11 Oct. 27	91.45 Oct. 9	97.99
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	82.93 Oct. 6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed		
1913	70.79 Oct. 2	66.20 Oct. 17	67.73
1912	85.76 Oct. 4	81.47 Oct. 30	82.30
1911	75.32 Oct. 16	72.01 Oct. 4	73.89

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	80.46 Jan. 4	71.84 Sep. 18	73.60
†1916	96.42 Sep. 29	80.91 Sep. 22	96.31

Full Years.

1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	62.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Oct. 1	80.42 —.06	Sept. 24	80.41 —.09
Sept. 29	80.48 +.04	Sept. 22	80.50 —.02
Sept. 28	80.44 —.08	Sept. 21	80.50 —.08
Sept. 27	80.52 +.10	Sept. 20	80.60 —.10
Sept. 26	80.42 —.12	Sept. 19	80.70 —.09
Sept. 25	80.54 +.13	Sept. 18	80.79 —.15

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	89.48 Jan. 20	80.41 Sep. 24	80.42
†1916	97.44 Sep. 30	86.19 Apr. 23	87.42

Full Years.

1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rail Issues at New Low Levels.

The decline of St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, and other railroad stocks yesterday took much of the joy out of a market session which before the decline began was satisfactory to most of the followers of the bull side. St. Paul at 52⅝ was especially depressing, as the quotation established an absolute minimum record for the stock, the previous minimum being 53⅞ in 1895. Baltimore & Ohio, with a three-point drop to 61⅞, reached the lowest level for two years with a recession of 2⅞ to 146⅝. These were the gross declines, and in each case something of a recovery occurred before the close. Declines among the other rails were of fractional extent for the most part, with unsettlement general in the afternoon. The railroad issues supply a hard problem to traders and a harder to investors who bought them at much higher prices. The inclination of investors to average their holdings down by fresh purchases has been offset for many weeks by continuing declines, and this probably has had a part in causing the market to work lower. The support of buying orders for the purpose of averaging has been lacking.

***

Interesting Bond Market.

The bond market promises to supply a subject for careful study during the current month. With the majority of Wall Street bond salesmen concentrating their efforts on the Liberty Loan, it is to be expected

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†Scotia, N. Y.	4.90%	1920-24	4.45%
*Bronxville, N.Y.	4.75%	1921-23	4.50%
†Massena, N.Y.	4.75%	1922-42	4.50%
*Pawling, N. Y.	5.00%	1936-42	4.50%

†Coupon bonds. *Registered bonds.
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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Quiet and Steady, Closing at a Net Gain of 4 to 20 Points.

The cotton market was quiet and steady yesterday, closing at a net advance of 4 to 20 points. Few or no complaints of damage were received from the Gulf storm area, and there appeared no change of sentiment as to the showing of today's Government reports, but scattered liquidation on the prospects for fair and warmer weather was absorbed by a moderate demand from Liverpool and domestic trade interests. December contracts sold up from 23.60c to 23.87c, and closed at 23.83c.

The market opened steady at a decline of 13 points on October, but generally 5 to 11 points higher. Early buyers seemed to be disappointed by the absence of storm damage reports, and there was selling on the improved weather outlook which sent December and later months about 3 to 4 points under Saturday's closing figures shortly after the call. Offerings were well absorbed at this level, however, with the market turning firmer during the afternoon on a very small volume of business. Active months sold 13 to 24 points net higher, and the close was within a few points of the best.

The liberal export movement, which is now catching up on last year, was probably a factor on the afternoon advance, while there may also have been some buying on the unseasonably low temperatures reported in the South for the last twenty-four hours. Two more private crop reports were issued, one making the condition 63 compared with the Government report of 67.8 last month, while the other made it 64.5, compared with 69.6 last month. The nine private condition reports issued average 62.7, and the average of ninety-five guesses by members of the New York Cotton Exchange as to the showing of today's official report pointed to 62.6. There will be two Government reports published this morning, the first one to appear being the census report showing the amount of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 25. The condition report which is to be published an hour later at 11 o'clock, will be the last condition report of the season, but the Government's final estimate of the yield will not be issued until Dec. 11. Yesterday was the first day of trading in the new Liverpool contract, but there was no increase in straddle or arbitrage business, and local spot people feel rather doubtful whether the emergency contract abroad will be of much value to merchants, as they understand that deliveries are prohibited. Exports for the day were 48,537, making 792,906 so far this season, against 905,758 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 50 points lower to 25 points higher, generally unchanged to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Oct.	24.10	24.35	24.10	24.27@24.28	24.23
Nov.	..	..	..	24.03 Bid	23.83
Dec.	23.70	23.87	23.60	23.83@23.85	23.63
Jan.	23.55	23.67	23.42	23.63@23.65	23.46
Feb.	..	..	..	23.68 Bid	23.52
March	23.68	23.78	23.53	23.75@23.75	23.56
April	..	..	..	23.78 Bid	23.59
May	23.77	23.87	23.64	23.83@23.86	23.67
June	..	..	..	23.83 Bid	23.60
July	23.76	23.81	23.75	23.85@23.88	23.69
Aug.	..	..	..	23.70 Bid	23.54

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points higher, at 23.25c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 24.13c; Savannah, 24c; Augusta, 23.94c; Galveston, 24.40c; Memphis, 24c; Houston, 24.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	27,494	28,994	50,802
Exports	48,537	20,256	20,903
Port stocks	546,120	562,830	821,207
New York arrivals	7,264	4,236	....
New York stocks	72,669	69,100	76,383

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged, at 18.62d for midupland. Good middling 18 points higher, at 19.25d. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Imports, 83,000 bales; American, 65,000 bales.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
The Liberty Loan issue is the subject of important articles in this week's Annalist. On all news stands—10 cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. gross	$4,735,959	$4,307,432	$3,973,598
Net aft. tax	1,388,319	1,553,101	1,340,592
Sur. aft. chgs.	865,031	909,855	709,125
8 mos. gross	35,209,723	32,882,308	27,590,726
Net aft. tax	9,165,463	10,119,228	8,798,006
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,708,051	4,766,816	2,557,715

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

Aug. gross	10,500,802	10,021,195	8,285,177
Net aft. tax	2,222,061	3,305,649	2,509,704
8 mos. gross	72,978,914	70,501,321	59,231,899
Net aft. tax	15,695,872	18,724,197	16,164,751

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase
Aug. gross	1,667,162	1,430,065	237,097
Net aft. tax	602,599	506,057	96,542
8 mos. gross	11,766,909	10,106,343	1,660,566
Net aft. tax	3,803,175	3,097,465	705,710

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. gross	125,892	120,893	93,834
Net aft. tax	18,054	37,848	19,792

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1917.	1916.	Increase
Aug. gross	281,281	295,178	*164,950
Net aft. tax	21,529	38,318	16,677
2 mos. gross	444,089	393,087	351,448
Net aft. tax	36,847	60,395	51,448

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Aug. gross	961,371	978,542	17,171
Net aft. tax	224,549	296,170	71,621
8 mos. gross	7,027,206	7,020,625	*6,581
Net aft. tax	1,620,905	1,957,419	336,514

*Increase.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
August gross	1,852,184	1,961,943	1,569,391
Net after tax	440,073	813,899	486,318
8 mos. gross	13,188,377	14,160,388	10,502,925
Net after tax	3,226,040	5,232,071	2,725,520
Chicago Division:			
August gross	1,236,285	1,167,092	969,641
Net after tax	395,810	530,976	345,978
8 mos. gross	9,131,801	8,622,016	6,727,276
Net after tax	2,916,311	3,358,222	1,795,147

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. L.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	1,305,208	1,212,040	93,168
Net after tax	278,712	340,981	*62,249
8 mos. gross	9,615,385	8,668,783	946,602
Net after tax	1,980,884	1,961,506	28,378

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for August—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Lines East:			
Aug. gross	31,661,996	27,008,400	23,616,963
Net aft. tax	8,383,380	8,211,198	7,395,643
8 mos. gross	217,218,410	193,831,906	159,431,217
Net aft. tax	44,286,515	49,387,493	34,085,171
Lines West:			
Aug. gross	15,125,460	13,761,828	11,152,942
Net aft. tax	4,007,778	4,321,720	3,461,744
8 mos. gross	105,705,549	96,425,532	73,715,402
Net aft. tax	19,154,859	24,665,480	15,348,708
Total all lines:			
Aug. gross	46,787,456	40,770,228	34,769,896
Net aft. tax	12,391,158	12,532,918	10,857,387
8 mos. gross	322,984,958	290,259,437	232,746,620
Net aft. tax	63,441,374	74,052,973	49,403,880

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

August gross	7,853,628	8,496,710	5,397,709
Net after tax	2,057,428	1,945,203	1,431,505
2 mos. gross	15,123,220	11,978,185	10,697,206
Net after tax	3,939,612	3,227,030	2,796,361

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	1,793,602	1,625,802	167,800
Net after tax	431,111	455,046	*23,935
8 mos. gross	14,029,171	12,304,267	1,724,904
Net after tax	3,364,392	2,677,305	687,287

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

August gross	1,013,483	759,146	254,337
Net after tax	488,599	339,649	149,950
8 mos. gross	7,330,110	5,666,104	1,664,006
Net after tax	3,343,303	2,695,497	647,806

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.75	5.25
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	5.50
Del & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.50
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.30	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	6.25	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.30	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frt	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.15	4.85
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.50
So. Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.40	5.00
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.90	5.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.50

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The last weekly statement of the Associate Banks of Boston compares with that of the previous week as follows:

	Sept. 29, 1917.	Increase from prev. wk.
Circulation	$5,496,000	*$8,000
Loans, disc. and inv.	450,182,000	*1,721,000
Ind. deposits in U. S.	372,524,000	3,673,000
Due to banks	120,529,000	1,035,000
Time deposits	29,183,000	86,000
Exch. for clearing house	15,507,000	681,000
Due from banks	78,771,000	6,309,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	59,250,000	*980,000
Cash excess and in Federal Reserve Bank	18,498,000	*754,000

*Decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Owing to the comparatively slow movement and the urgent milling demand stocks are increasing only moderately. The visible increased 933,000 bushels last week, bringing the total to 7,789,000, compared with a total last year of 57,416,000. Farmers are very indifferent about marketing their grain and there seems to be little prospect of any material accumulation in the near future. At the same time the movement in Canada is quite free and some authorities maintain that a considerable supply for milling purposes might be obtained from this source. Attention has also been called to the very large surplus in Australia, part of which might move to the Pacific coast if tonnage is available.

RYE—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.99 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

The appearance of frost over the central corn belt, extending from the Mississippi River eastward, caused an early advance of about ¾c in the corn market, with covering by nervous shorts. Subsequently, however, a reactionary tendency developed and at the close prices were net unchanged to ⅜c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15; No. 2 mixed at $2.12 cost, insurance, and freight New York. Receipts of old corn at primary points were small and the visible showed a decrease of 689,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 1,136,000 bushels, compared with 5,093,000 a year ago.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.19⅝	1.18⅜	1.18⅝	1.18⅜	74⅛
January	1.15	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.14⅛	....
May	1.16⅛	1.14⅞	1.15⅝	1.15⅛	70⅞

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were confined within very narrow limits, and the close was ⅛c net lower. The action of corn discouraged buying, and operators as a rule seemed inclined to await developments. The visible supply increased 1,606,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 14,263,000, compared with 38,866,000 a year ago. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 65¼@66c; No. 2 white, 66c; No. 3 white, 65@65½c; No. 4 white, 64¼@65c; fancy clipped white, 67@69c; ordinary clipped white, 65@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58⅝	67⅛	58	58⅛	48⅝
May	61⅛	60⅝	60⅞	61	51⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively quiet and, aside from a show of firmness in October ribs, the undertone was easy and values were lower. Hogs showed a decline in the West, although receipts continue small. October deliveries at Chicago consisted of about 8,250,000 pounds of lard and 7,000 barrels of pork. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 2,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	24.67	24.50	24.50	24.65	14.32
January	23.97	23.77	23.82	23.95	13.37
Ribs—					
October	26.52	26.45	26.45	26.40	13.90
January	25.00	24.77	24.85	25.00	12.05
Pork—					
October	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.47	23.35
January	47.07	46.80	46.80	47.20	22.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading operations in the market for cottonseed oil were limited, with sales amounting to only 23,000 barrels. Recent efforts to curtail bullish operations have had a tendency to disturb confidence to some extent. At the close prices ranged from 4 points net lower to 2 points higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	17.15	17.00
October	17.22	17.22	17.20@17.30	17.24
November	16.80	16.70	16.78@16.80	16.80
December	16.85	16.65	16.75@16.76	16.75
January	16.83	16.68	16.75@16.76	16.73
February	16.87	16.70	16.75@16.82	16.77
March	16.94	16.77	16.86@16.88	16.87
April	16.99	16.99	16.90@16.98	16.93
May	..	..	16.95@17.05	16.98

COFFEE.

The coffee market was lower yesterday under scattering liquidation, accompanied by talk of an easier tone in Brazil. Some stop-loss orders were uncovered on the decline, which extended to 7.47c for March and 7.37c for July or 15 to 22 points from Saturday's closing figures. Rallies of a few points followed on covering, but the close showed a net loss of 18 to 17 points. Sales were reported of 46,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	7.11@7.15	7.28
November	..	..	7.20@7.22	7.36
December	7.37	7.25	7.28@7.30	7.45
January	7.52	7.32	7.38@7.39	7.53
February	7.51	7.51	7.48@7.49	7.61
March	7.67	7.47	7.58@7.54	7.69
April	..	..	7.62@7.63	7.77
May	7.78	7.70	7.72@7.73	7.85
June	..	..	7.79@7.80	7.93
July	7.91	7.87	7.85@7.87	8.02
August	..	..	7.90@7.92	8.06

SUGAR.

There was a gradual readjustment going on in refined sugar and the American and the National reduced list prices 5 points to basis 8.35c fine granulated. Arbuckle was unchanged at 8.50c and the Federal and Warner were withdrawn from the market. Two Philadelphia refiners also reduced their list to 8.35c. Owing to a shortage of raw supplies practically all interests who are accepting business at all, are limiting sales. The country, being low on stocks, is furnishing a good demand and old contracts are also being drawn against. In raw sugar conditions were about unchanged from last week. Canadian interests are in need of raws and were firmly bidding 5½c, cost and freight, for prompt sugar, while there were moderate offerings at 6c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.90c; Molasses, 6.02c; Cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,680 packages. A strong market for all grades, with fair buying interest and stock working out of first hands about as fast as it is received. Prices for creamery extras are fully ½c higher, and in some instances ¾c. Several lots of held creamery sold at 44@45c. Renovated firmer, with jobbing sales up to 44c for fancy quality. Ladles and packing stock remain in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 46½@47c; extras, (92 score,) 46c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@45½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43@44c; thirds, 41¼@43½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 48@48½c; extras, 47@47½c; firsts, 45½@46½c; seconds, 44@45c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 45@45½c; good to prime, 43@44½c; common to fair, 39@42c; renovated extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42½@43c; lower grades, 39@42c; imitation creamery, firsts, 40½@41½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38½c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½@39c; No. 2, 37½@38c; lower grades, 35@37c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,514 cases. There is a little more activity in the market for high-grade eggs today. Advices more generally indicate decreased shipments in transit, and the tone of the market is fairly steady, although buyers at top quotations are still critical, and there is pressure to sell the accumulations of medium and lower grades which are still in large supply. Storage eggs very dull and selling values for any considerable business are little more than nominal at the moment. Buyers looking for good sized lots would undoubtedly obtain some concession from recent asking prices. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality are scarce and in sellers' favor, but the accumulation of irregular qualities still range widely and are freely offered with a quiet trade. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 37@38c; thirds and poorer, 35@36½c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 38@38½c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35½c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; undergrades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 38½@39c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 37@38c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 35½@36½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 34@35c; refrigerator, State, whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@62c; ordinary to good, 45@57c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@58c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 48@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

NEW HAVEN EXPLAINS PROPOSED STOCK ISSUE

Circular Letter to Shareholders Emphasizes Necessity for Raising $45,000,000.

The Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has published a circular letter to the stockholders, describing the new $45,000,000 issue of 7 per cent. preferred stock, which they will be asked to approve at a special meeting held in New Haven on Oct. 24, immediately after the regular annual meeting. This stock issue, if approved, will be used to take up the $45,000,000 of notes which the road has outstanding, and which fall due in May, 1917. This $45,000,000 represents the last installment of the floating debt of the company.

"This debt at one time was over $56,000,000," the letter says, "but during the last four years has been gradually reduced to $45,000,000 out of earnings and the sale of miscellaneous pieces of property." The letter then goes into the alternative proposals for paying the floating debt, either by a bond issue or by selling the Boston & Maine, the trolley lines and other property held by the road. The difficulties in the way of these proposals are pointed out, and the letter continues:

"A preferred stock issue offers the soundest method of finance. It allows every stockholder to subscribe, but compels no one to do so. It will make the stock and indebtedness substantially equal in amount and so strengthen the company's credit.

"The company is now paying more than 7 per cent. interest and discounts on its short term notes; it can as easily earn and pay 7 per cent. dividends on $45,000,000, with the great advantage of not being required to make renewals every year."

The letter then reviews the financial condition of the company, showing the various improvements in the equipment and service of the road, and the manner in which $12,000,000 of the floating debt has already been paid off, and points out that if the notes are not met, the company may lose the collateral securing them, now carried on the company's books at $96,512,516, but not likely to bring that amount at a forced sale. "Your Directors," the letter concludes, "unanimously recommend that you authorize the issue of preferred stock."

Some tables appended to the stockholders' letter show the improvements already accomplished in the road's service. Earnings per freight train mile, it is shown, have steadily increased from $5.42 in March last to $6.42 in June and $6.25 in July.

The chief difficulty in the way of approval of the new stock issue is in the wide distribution of the New Haven stock, which may make it hard to secure the necessary two-thirds majority of all stock outstanding for approval. There are only three shareholders having more than 10,000 shares of New Haven stock, and all of these are corporations, the Pennsylvania Railroad owning 53,000 shares and having a Director on the Board, the Mutual Life Insurance Company 30,000 and the American Express Company 15,000 shares. All three have tentatively approved the new issue. The average number of shares per stockholder is 60.9, and 11,915 persons each hold fewer than ten shares, while 9,375 hold less than fifty. There are 25,769 individual shareholders in all.

$50,000,000 TO BRITAIN.

Brings Total of Advances to That Nation Up to $1,240,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A further credit of $50,000,000 to Great Britain was extended today by the Government.

This brings the total advanced to Great Britain thus far up to $1,240,000,000, and the total advanced to all the Allies up to $2,516,400,000.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	60.50	61.50	....	61.25
Lead	8.12½	....	8.12½	....
Spelter	8.25	8.50	8.25	8.50
Antimony	15.25	15.50	15.25	15.50
Quicksilver	$105.00	....	$110.00	....
Aluminium	*40.00	42.00	*40.00	42.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	49.75	50.75	44.75	49.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £.	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	245	5	0	245	5	0
Tin, futures	242	5	0	242	5	0
Spelter	54	1	1	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Roswell C. Tripp of the firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co. has been elected a director of the West Side Bank.

The Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company has applied for membership in the Federal Reserve system.

Beginning today the Sugar Liquidating Committee of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange will meet every day, except Saturday, until further notice.

The State stock transfer tax during the month of September amounted to $447,171.

The Rochester Railway and Light Company has increased its common stock by $750,000, which it is authorized to sell to the Mohawk Valley Company to fund the proposed merger with the Canandaigua Gaslight Company, the Dispatch Heat, Light and Power Company, the Eastern Monroe Electric Light and Gas Company, and the Ontario Light and Traction Company. The Mohawk Valley Company owns a majority of the capital stock of the Rochester Company and is controlled, in turn, by the New York Central.

F. Meredith Blagden has been made a partner in Tucker, Anthony & Co.

The Bankers' Trust Company has issued a brief summary of the income and war profits tax provisions of the new Revenue bill in pamphlet form.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	21	23	Iron C pf.	16	17
B S Gas	9	10	Iron Blos	88	93
Bing Min	11½	12½	Jerome V	1¼	1½
Begole	50	75	La. Rose	52	62
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Majestic	38	40
Bost Ely	70	75	Mex Met	26	29
Bost & M. pf.	59	60	Mojave T.	55	59
Butte & Tal	14	16	New Balt	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D. pf.	45	50	Nev Doug	1¼	1¾
Bost & Ar.	1⅜	2¼	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	2½	2⅝	Nixon	84	88
Crown Res.	28	30	N Cornelia	16⅝	17
Con Ariz.	1⅞	2¼	N Z & L.	86	88
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Cop	1	1⅜
Champ C.	6	7	Oneco	40	50
Chief Cons.	2⅝	2¾	Onondaga	28	35
Cal Corbin.	1	2	Plon Con.	1½	1⅞
E & B B.	2¼	2⅜	Ray Herc.	3⅝	3⅞
Earl Eagle.	15	20	Rilla	3	4
Fortuna	5	7	S W Mt.	1⅜	2¼
Gold Link	2	4	S W M. pf.	1¼	1½
Gila C S.	17	17½	Truro	1	1½
Houghton.	75	95	U V Ext.	35½	36½
Homa Oil.	1⅛	1⅞	Victoria	2⅜	2½
Humboldt	80	88	Yukon Gold	2	2¼
Iron Cap.	16	16½			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Monarch Pitts	.10
Alta	.03	Montana	.18
Andes	.10	North Star	.09
Best & Belcher	.02	Rescue	.17
Bullion	.01	Tonopah Exten	1.95
Caledonia	.10	West End	.67
Challenge Con	.01	West Tonopah	.19
Chollar	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Confidence	.05	Atlanta	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Booth	.05
Con. Virginia	.16	Daisy	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Florence	.10
Jacket	.08	Fraction	.03
Julia	.02	Goldfield Consol	.39
Justice	.03	Goldfield Merger	.04
Mexican	.07	Great Bend	.08
Occidental	.02	Jumbo Extension	.09
Ophir	.06	Silver Pick	.14
Overman	.05	Spearhead	.06
Potosi	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Savage	.03	Consolidated	.24
Sierra Nevada	.15	Morning Glory	.21
Union Con	.63	Red Top	.07
Utah	.01	Union Amal	.16
Mexican dollars	.73	White Caps	1.37½
TONOPAH.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Belmont	4.50	Nevada Hills	.12
Halifax	.20	Packard	.21
Jim Butler	.63	Rochester	.50
MacNamara	.21	Round Mountain	.25
Midway	.11	United Eastern	4.20
Mizpah	.08		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	5½	5⅝	Granite	39	50
Dr. J'pot.	3	5	Isabella	9	9¼
Elkton	4	9¼	McKinney	7	8
El Paso	20	25	Portland	145	150
Fanny R.	2¾	5	U. Gold M.	15	16¾
G. Cycle	198	200	Vindicator	65	70
Gold Bov.	4	4¾			

FEWER FAILURES NOW.

War Conditions Work Favorable Change in Commercial Affairs.

The record of commercial failures in the nine months ended Sept. 30 supplies no evidence of unusual unsettlement resultant from the entrance of the country into the war. On the contrary, the figures display a substantial improvement over the same period last year.

The number of insolvencies was only 10,737 and involve $141,950,038 of defaulted indebtedness, exclusive of banking and other fiduciary suspensions and a large life insurance receivership in Pennsylvania in the second quarter.

These figures compare with 13,250 business reverses for $154,586,707 reported to R. G. Dun & Co. in the first nine months of 1916 and with 17,288 in 1915 for $241,464,060.

The present returns, in fact, are the best for the period since 1911, while in number the September defaults, but 963, are less than in any month in practically six years, and the liabilities, $11,903,051, are the smallest, excepting those of May, back to last October, though slightly larger than in September, 1916. When it is remembered that more people are in business than ever before, and that there have been many other factors calculated to enhance the possibilities of financial embarrassment, the failure statement may be regarded as favorable.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Thirty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $542,500, were chartered today. They include:

Packard-Ruben Co., Rochester, clothing and tailors' supplies, $10,000; H. Packard, B. S. Ruben, L. S. Guttenberg, Rochester.

Richmond County Buick Co., New Brighton, auto business, $10,000; A. H. and E. and G. W. Kammler, New Brighton.

The Compactophonograph Corp., Manhattan

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
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Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg. Com.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Nor. States Pwr. Com., Pfd. & W'ts.
Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
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225 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
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50 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.
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50 American Thermos Bottle
100 Freeport-Texas Co.
205 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
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Unlisted Securities Department
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The company's stock has not yet reflected in price the large earnings now being made, nor the possibilities for profit which may result.
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H.F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6004 John. New York

Kansas City, Mo., Gas 1st 5s, 1922
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, 1936
Northern R. R. New Jersey 4½s, 2000
Dallas & Waco 6s, 1930
Wolff & Stanley
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Porto Rican Am. Tobacco Scrip
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Butler Bros.
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Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
5s, registered, 1946	85	90
5s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	98½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, Panama, '31, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	101¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	101¾
4½s May, 1957	101⅛	102¼	101⅛	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1017	99⅞	..	99⅞	100
4½s April, 1966	98⅛	99	98⅛	98⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
4½s Mar., 1964	98½	99	98⅛	98⅜
4½s Mar., 1962	98⅞	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝
4½s Sept., 1940	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s May, 1959	94⅞	95	94⅜	94⅝
4s Nov., 1958	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅜
4s May, 1957	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅜
4s Nov., 1956	93	94	93	93⅜
4s Nov., 1955	93	94	93	93⅜
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94	93⅜
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½	99⅝
3½s Nov., 1954	83¼	85½	83¼	83¾
3½s May, 1954	83	85½	82½	83
3½s Nov., 1955	82½	..	82½	82¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.25	4.10	4.25	4.25
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.30	4.35	4.35
4½s 1921-1923	4.35	4.15	4.40	4.40
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50	4.50
4s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50	4.50
4s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40	4.40
4s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.50
3s 1918-1925	4.40	4.00	4.40	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡AetnaExplo.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	‡Do pf	43	43	43
300	‡Air Reduc.	85	84	85
1,000	‡Beth. Steel pf., w. i.	*100	98¾	99
100	Br.-Am. Tob. ord.	15⅛	15½	15⅛
500	‡Car Lt.& P.	3	3	3
700	CarwenSteel.	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1,500	Chev. Mot.	83	79	79
100	Curtiss Aero.	37⅛	37¼	37¼
10	‡LukensSteel 1st pf	.....	100%	100%
1,000	‡Man.Transit	⅝	½	⅝
900	N.Am.P.& P.	3¼	3¼	3⅜
900	‡Pruden.Pict.	7	6½	7
100	‡Rep.Mot.Tr.	55¾	55¾	55¾
15,000	SmithMot.Tr.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
350	‡Steel Alloys	7½	7½	7½
500	Submar.Boat v. t. ctfs.	17⅛	16⅝	17
500	U. S. SS. Co.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
5,000	‡United Mot.	24½	23¾	23½
900	U.S.Lt.& H.	1¾	1½	1¾
2,000	‡Wr.-M. Air.	9¼	8⅝	8⅝

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
22,000	‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	45	43	43
300	‡Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	40	40	40
4,600	‡Cosden Oil	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
200	‡Do pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,200	‡Crosby P., (a pros)	37	34	36
5,600	Cum. P. & R	*1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	9¼	8¾	9
2,500	‡E. G. & G., (a pros)	..	⅞	1
2,500	‡Emerald Oil	..	1½	1⅝
300	‡Federal Oil	4⅛	4	4
11,300	‡Glenrock O.	19¼	18⅜	18¾
3,500	‡Int. Pet'm.	14⅝	13⅝	14¼
4,100	‡K. C. OR Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,500	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	..	⅜	⅜
800	‡Kentucky P.	9	9	9
1,525	‡Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,200	‡Mer. O. Cp.	34½	33	33¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,700	Acme C. H.	2½	2¼	2⅜
3,200	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	½	⅜	½
1,000	‡‡Al.Std.Cp.	25	25	25
1,000	‡‡Atlanta	9½	9½	9⅝
6,800	Big L. Cop.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
3,500	‡Bos. & Mon.	62	60	61
5,800	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	Butte & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8½	8¼	8¼
800	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,050	‡‡Caledonia	74	68	69
9,670	Cal. & Jer.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,000	‡Cashboy	6½	6½	6½
3,100	‡Coco R. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2½	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Con.-H'st'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡‡Fort. Con.	41	40	41
500	‡Gold. Con.	39	39	39
200	‡Gt. Bend.	10	10	10
1,500	‡Greenm. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
725	Hecla Min.	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
4,000	‡‡Int. Mines	13	10	13
2,500	‡‡Jim Butler	86	84	86
24,000	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
14,500	‡Jer.-P. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Magma Cop.	52	49½	49¾
500	‡‡M'mattic C.	20	18	19

BONDS.

$4,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98	97⅞	98
20,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95½	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con.Ar.Sm.5s	50	50	50
4,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes	.....	101½	101½
$50,000	‡N.Y.C.2-yr. 5% n. w. i.	97	97	97
5,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	.....	79	79

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'rday. Bid.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5	6	6
Am. B. Mfg.	6	10	6
Do pf	30	35	30
Am. Drug	10	12	15
Am. Stores	27	33	28
Do 1st pf	96	98	96
Am. Tin & T. pf	½	¾	¾
Am. Writ. P.	2½	3½	2½
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140
Brit. Am. Tob. Ord	15	18	15
B'worth Jud.	57	60	57
Can. Nat. Gas	¾	⅞	¾
Carbon Steel	88	92	88
Chalm. Mot.	4	8	4
Do pf	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	7½	8	7½
Do pf	6	6¼	6
Cramp Ship	80	90	80
Curtiss A. pf.	78	82	78
Eastern Steel	122	127	122
Everett Mfg.	23½	24	23½
Fall Motors	7	9	7
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5
Free. Texas	43¼	45¼	43¼
Grant M. C.	4½	5	4½
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12
Havana Tob.	⅝	1¼	⅝
Haw. Tob. pf.	4	5	4
Hendee Mfg.	27	30	34
Holly Sugar	50	60	50
Do pf	98	100	98
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15
Inter. Rubber	9	10	9
Key. T.& E. pf.	14	15	14
Kresge	84	90	84
Kath. B. pf.	⅞	2	⅞
Lake Tor. B.	5	8	5¼
Do 1st pf.	6½	7	6¼
Lima Loco.	55	57	55
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73
Lukens Steel	40	44	40
Do 1st pf.	100	104	100
Maxim Mun.	⅞	1	⅞
Marconi of A.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
Marlin Arms	111	115	111
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	40
N. Y. Ship'g.	34	35	34
N. Y. Trans.	14½	15½	14½
Peerless T. M.	10	12	11
Poc.-L. Coal	4¼	4¼	4¼
Poole Engine	55	65	60
Pyrene Mfg.	9½	10¼	9¾
Redden M.	11	13	14
Rep. T'k pf.	92	94	92
S. & T. T. pf.	9⅜	10	9⅜
Smith (A. O.)	30	..	30
Do pf	90	95	90
St. J. Lead	18	18½	18
Stand. Motors	9	10	9
St. L., M. & Pac.	32	35	32
Todd Shipyds.	78	82	78
Triangle Film	1¼	1½	1¼
United E. A.	2¾	3½	2¾
Un. Zinc & S.	4	4½	4

INDUSTRIALS. (continued)

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'rday. Bid.
U. S. Aero	4¾	5¼	5¼
Wright-M. pf.	40	50	40
Zinc Concen.	1¼	2¼	1¼
World Film.	⅝	¾	⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43
Friar Oil	⅝	¾	⅝
Bender, Farm	⅞	1⅛	⅞
Houston Oil	15	16	15
Keystone Con.	3	4	3
K.-Wyo. Oil	2¾	3	2¾
Do pf	9	10	9
Mid. Oil pf.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
N. Y. Okla. Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
Okla. Oil pf.	35	40	35
Omar O. & G.	20	21	20
Pawhuska Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
Penn Wyo.	8¼	8¾	8¼
People's Oil	¾	1	¾
Pa. Gasoline	¾	¾	¾
Pierce Oil	11	12	11
Savoy Oil	9	10⅜	9
Sinclair G. C.	16	20	16
Vac. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛
W. E. O. & G	8	10	8
West. S. Pet.	⅝	1⅛	⅝
Wyom'g Oil	46	50	46

MINING STOCKS.

Ariz.-Corn'a	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Booth	6	7	6
Dall. Peak	⅛	⅜	⅛
Butte & N. Y.	1	1⅜	1
Canada Cop.	2	2½	2
Cerro Gordo	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
Con. Cop. M.	9¼	9⅝	9¼
Cresson C. G.	5½	5⅝	5½
Davis-Daly	4⅜	5	4⅜
Dun. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
Eagle & B. B	2	2½	2
First Nat. C.	2¾	3	2¾
G. Merger	5	8	5
Hargrave, M.	14	15	14
Jumbo Ext.	20	21	20
J. M. of N. M	3½	3¾	3½
Kerr Lake	6	6¼	6
Kewanaa	9	10	9
La Rose Con.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Louisiana Con	⅜	½	⅜
Magma Chief	¼	½	¼
Mason Valley	5¾	6	5¾
Mines of Am.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
Mogul Mining	62	67	62
Moj. Tung'n	⅛	½	⅛
Portland Con.	23	25	25
San Toy	13	15	13
S. K. C. Utah	4	4½	4½
Un. Eastern	4	4½	4½
United Cop	⅝	¾	⅝
Verde Com.	1	1⅛	1
U. S. Tung	23	25	23
White Caps	23	25	24

BONDS.

C. & W. I. 5s	98½	98¾	98½
Gt. North. 5s	98½	98¾	98¾
N. Y. C. 4½s	101⅜	102	101⅜
Pierce O.6s,'24	82	84	82

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	19	19	18½
Atlantic Refining	890	910	900	
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410	
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	97	90	
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	375	365	
Colonial Oil	50	70	56	
Continental Oil	540	560	540	
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34	
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155	
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210	
Galena Signal Oil	146	150	146	
Galena S. O. pf.	137	140	137	
Illinois Pipe Line	215	220	215	
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	98	
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	14¼	13½	
National Transit	13½	14¼	13	
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195	
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	
Ohio Oil	345	350	343	
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	38	43	38	
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	495	
Prairie Pipe Line	263	268	260	
Solar Refining	320	340	320	
Southern Pipe L.	198	202	198	
South. Penn. Oil	310	315	310	
S. W. Penn	105	110	105	
Stand. Oil of Cal.	235	240	235	
Stand. Oil of Ind.	715	730	715	
Stand. Oil of Kan.	550	560	550	
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	345	
Stand. Oil of Neb.	490	510	490	
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	530	
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	260	265	260	
Stand. Oil of Ohio	435	465	435	
Swan & Finch	100	120	*100	
Union Tank	93	96	93	
Vacuum Oil	350	355	345	
Washington Oil	30	35	30	

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna, pf.	41	44	40	
American Brass	280	283	282	
Atlas Powder	163	168	162	
Do pf	96	101	99	
Babcock & Wilcox	119	122	119	
Bliss	425	500	475	
Do pf	75	83	78	
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	
Do pf	104	110	104	
Can. Found'y F.	155	170	155	
Colt's Arms	93	98	98	
Du Pont	280	284	286	
Hercules Powder	283	288	285	
Do pf.	114	116	112	
Niles-Bem'-Pond	140	145	145	
Scovill Mfg.	575	580	570	
Winchester Arms	750	950	700	

Russian Ruble 5½s
Internal Bonds
Large and small denominations
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3189 Rector

Glenrock Oil
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Orders executed on New York Curb at the Market.
H. G. Einstein & Co.
Tel. Broad 4515. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
364	Cities Service	230	227	228	230
298	Cities Service pf	81⅝	81⅛	81½	81¾
45	Pacific Gas & Electric	43	42½	42¼	43¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	17	20
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	66	70
Am. Gas & Electric	107	108
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	45	46
Am. Light & Traction	264	266
Am. Light & Trac. pf	103	106
Am. Power & Light	60	62
Am. Power & Light pf	80	83
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	63	66
Am. W. W. & Elec.	6	6¼
Am. W. W. & E. pf	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	63	65
Carolina P. & L. pf	93	96
Carolina P. & L.	31	34
Colorado Power	25	26½
Colorado Power pf	96	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	43	46
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	74	76
Conn. Power pf	89	92
Consumers' Power pf	90	95
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	89⅞
Duluth Edison	68	75
Eastern Texas Electric	53	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	91	95
Electric L. & P. pf	96	98
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. El. pf	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	10	12
Federal Light & Tr. pf	45	48
Galv. Hous. El. pf		69
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Int. M. Mar. Ry. L. & P. pf	96	98
Interstate Electric	38	43
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	10	12½
Miss. River Power pf	34	38
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	75
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	59
Northern States Power	77	78
Northern States P. pf	94	96
Northern Texas Electric	54	57½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	75	80
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	86½	87½
Pine Bluff W. P. Co. pf	90	98
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	17	20
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf	54	59
Republic Ry. & Light	29	30
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	94	96
Southern Cal. Edison	80	88
South. Cal. Edison pf	100	103
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	9
Standard Gas & El. pf	30½	32
Tampa Electric	..	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3½	4½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	24	27
Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf	89	91
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	..	90
United Gas Improve	86	88¼
United Light & Rys.	36	38
United Lt. & Rys. pf	67	69
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	82	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	9	14
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	63	67
West. Penn. P. pf	100	106
Western Power	12	13
Western Power pf	52	54
Wisconsin Edison	40	45
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98¼	
Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	69	71	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, '1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	80	86	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82	
Commonwealth Power (New) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s, 92	95		
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	96	100	
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	87	91	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '65	84	86	
Inter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	
Lt. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	93	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. River Power 1st 5s	68¾	70¾	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	86	90	
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	85	92¼	
Nat. Securities deb.	45	50	
Nat. Secur. Income	5	10	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '61	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	85½	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96½	98	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93½	
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	88	
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96¾	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88	92
U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	..	83	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	.....	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½	
Utah Securities 6s	89½	90¼	
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	98	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '48	90	94	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On the initial day for the flotation of the new Liberty loan there was a general rise in prices at the start of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Gains of substantial proportions compared with Saturday's closings were recorded in all along the line. The subsequent action, however, of the railroad issues checked the improving tendency, with irregularity developing so far as the industrials were concerned and real weakness in respect to some of the prominent rails.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,730	Am. Can	47	46	46⅝
100	Am. Loco	62½	62	62
120	Am. Malt	17	16¾	16¾
540	Am. Sm. & R	98	96¾	97
50	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Am. Su. Tob.	58½	58½	58½
10	Am. T. & T.	116½	116½	116½
1,350	Amer. Cop.	72	70¾	71
890	Bald. Loco.	65	64	64¾
950	Balt. & Ohio	64¾	62¾	62½
3,230	Beth. St'l B.	95¼	93⅝	93⅞
50	Butte & Sup.	25	25	25
500	Can. Pacific	144½	143	148
850	Cent. Leather	86½	85¼	85¾
40	Ches. & Ohio	55¼	54⅝	55½
790	C., M. & St. P.	56¼	52⅝	52⅝
170	C., R. I. & P.	25½	23⅞	25⅞
200	Chile Cop.	18⅝	17¾	17¾
50	Chino Cop.	50	50	50
590	Corn Prod.	31¼	30½	30⅝
1,980	Crucible St'l	73¼	72	72⅝

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Cash, surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 3412.

BOTANY BROADCLOTH. — Forstmann & Huffmann; all shades; $2.17½ net. Madison Square 10280.

BROADCLOTH.—Navy and taupe, for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St.

CHINCHILLAS.—Will buy plaid or stripe, any quantity, for spot cash. Phone Stuy. 1652. Oppenheimer.

CHINCHILLA.—Open to buy plaid striped and fancy chinchilla. Farr. 3854.

CLOTH.—American 12063, open for quantity for cash., Haft, 104 West 27th St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Will look over lines between 9 and 11 A. M. Cohn Bros., 1,215 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COATINGS.—We are open for plain colors, from $1.50 to $2. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed; jobber ready to place large back orders Spring samples. 48 West 36th, fourth floor.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on new style Fall coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS.—Will look at sample coats better kind all day. 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber buying better grade coats all week. Eighth floor, 99 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobber buying better kind fur trimmed. 7th floor, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders. 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on popular priced and cheap serges, velvets and poplin dresses. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, evening dresses, call all week, 12th floor. 150 Madison Av.

FRINGE.—Grades, buttons, and jobs of all descriptions for cash. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St.

GALATEA, white, 36-in., preferred; send swatches and cash price. K 357 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE.—Importer open to buy 200 pieces at a price; submit samples and quote prices by mail. L 20 Times.

GINGHAMS.—Any quantity or quality for cash; also chambray. L 20 Times.

JAP SATIN will buy quantity, 5½ and 6 mummy natural; state price. G. M., 220 Times Downtown.

KERAMI. — Sidney Blumenthal mole and chinchilla and silk beaver, one piece each. Madison Square 10280.

KERSEY.—Will exchange brown and green kersey for navy. Farragut 6166.

KERSEY.—Holmes 181, black and brown, to sell cheap. Spring 9142.

MACHINERY.—Wanted, Singer sewing machine, No. 42-5 or larger; also W. W. large sizes. 85 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

MERCHANDISE.—Any kind; meritorious, intrinsic values for holiday trade. Rothschild, 505 5th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Duvetyns, cashmeres, and Vicunas wanted at opening prices. Phone 4182 Madison Square.

POM-POM, burgundy and pekin, also cotton warp, light weight velour, all colors. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4376.

POMPOM.—Plum, amethyst, and navy, and Stevens 7710 oxford. Farragut 2616.

POM-POM.—American, all colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

POPLIN.—American, for cash. New York Skirt, 12 West 22d. Telephone Gram. 4284.

POPLIN.—Cotton warp, 10 pieces of navy. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th.

SALTS.—Will buy salts, velour Du Nord. Farragut 9389.

SATIN.—Five pieces black Smith & Kaufman, 54 inches wide, $2.75; 6 off cash. Madison Square 3240.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for burgundy and African brown No. 7301-94 and M. F. L. David Marks & Bros., 16 East 17th St.

SERGES.—Black 5500 and 4040. Gramercy 2991-2992.

SILK.—Will pay cash for silks of any kind up to 85c. a yard. Tel. 3867 Madison Sq.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Jobber open for large quantity of popular priced camisoles. Y 376 Times Annex.

You have an opinion about this war —

You believe in the justice of our cause.

Your Americanism calls for prompt action. Back your opinion—

Buy Liberty Bonds

Henry Glass & Co.
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New York City.

Auctions.

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IN SILO'S
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Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son,
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In a Large Variety of Sizes and Weaves.

By order of a well known Oriental Rug Importer, owing to the scarcity of rugs caused by the war and to realize immediate cash.
On View to Time of Sale.

Inspection Tomorrow, Wednesday, Oct. 3.
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY TRADE AUCTION SALE
Special Attention of Department Stores and Jobbers.
$100,000 STAPLE STOCK
ORIGINAL CASES
DRY GOODS, RUGS
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
Aluminum, Enameled nad Nickeledware, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Cutlery, Silverware and Furniture, Removed from one of the largest Premium Distributing Concerns in the United States.
VAN PRAAG & CO., & FRANK WALKER, Auctioneers,
Will Sell
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917,
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Further particulars can be had at Auctioneers' Office, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone 3248-9 Spring. Frank Walker, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 2238 Williamsburgh.

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 324-328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Buyers' Wants

SILVERTONE.—Will exchange Holden-Leonard oxford silvertone for other shades in silvertone or for pom-pom and velours. Farragut 3187.

SILVERTONE.—Open for all shades for cash; Frederick Lausser & Sons, or Holden Leonard's. Phone Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONE cloth, all colors, any makes. Madison Square 7069.

TRICOTINE.—Botany or Garfield's navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 8184.

VELOUR CHEVIOTS.—Wilson and Lawrence style, 618 navy, open for quantities, for cash. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, heavyweight; also green mixtures. H. Zaidenberg, 30 West 26th. Farragut 9980.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Burgundy, plum, light and heavy weight. Cohen & Edelgan, 35 West 31st St.

VELOURS. — Open for quantity American 9359, colors, Peking and taupe. Telephone Farragut 6264.

VELOURS AND POMPOMS.—Lightweight, all colors. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

VELOUR DE NORD wanted, for cash. Jacobson & Rittmaster, 31 East 32d St.

VELOURS.—Navy T. W. V. 100 or Amer. 15002 or similar. Farr. 2980.

VELOURS.—Keely-Watson's 309 brown and navy, for green's Farr, 9872.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobbers placing orders on wash skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

WOOLEN.—Open to buy Stevens wool plush, last year's goods, and American 038-21 and gray lightweight kersey. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th. Farragut 5266.

WOOLENS.—Shaws style, 621-7 or similar green plaid mixture, for cash. R. & W. Cloak. Chelsea 2763

Offerings to Buyers

APRONS.—500 dozen organdie aprons, lace trimmed, hemstitched, and with bretelle, $2.25 and $2.75; terms net 30 days. The W. H. Dean Company, 45 East 17th St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., $2.15 net, all colors; velour, F. & H., $2.35 net, all colors; Bolivia, F. & H., $4.80 net, all colors; on hand for immediate delivery. Telephone Madison Sq. 4160.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstman & Huffmann and Botany; also Duvet de Laine, for sale by manufacturer. Telephone Madison Square 4440.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany, $2.15 net; U. S. velours and pompoms, F. & H. 7575 Duvet De Laines. Mad. Sq. 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany No. 815, all colors, at a price; also Sol satin at a price. Call Madison Square 781.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. black, navy, brown, green, plum, and taupe. Murray Hill 3778.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, black and navy, $2.10 net cash. Chelsea 6865.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., all colors, $2.17½ net. Phone Chelsea 3892.

BURELLA. — 09057, American woolen, all shades; opening price, 10% off cash. Madison Square 3240.

BURELLAS.—Buckley & Cohen's 372, all shades, and 707 oxford suiting; also American 09057, all shades. Greeley 4099.

BURELLA 09057, green and brown, $1.25 net. Farragut 8868.

BURELLA 09057, $1.25 net. Madison Square 2947.

BURLAPS for sale, 8, 10½, and 11 oz. 40 in. Burlap; slightly damaged, at prices that cannot be equalled. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40-46 West 23d.

CASHVEL. — Bachman, coating, 17661, all colors, 25 pieces; opening price, $3.50, 7% off cash. Madison Square 3240.

CHARMEUSES, satins, crepe de chines, also washable satins, all colors, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

CHARMEUSE.—All colors, to close out cheap. Sherman, 2398 Farragut.

COATING.—Andrew's, Packard coating, 5840, all colors; 50 pieces at opening price, $3, 7% off cash. Madison Square 3240.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloths; low prices, latest styles; call will convince you. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS and Suits on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, Suits.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, to close out, reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, rubber; also 50 cases common pins; immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY.—Wide wale, colored and white, to close. Phone Canal 9440.

COTTON GOODS.—Everett classics, Eastworth seersucker, and Amoskeag, bleached madras, below market prices. L 20 Times.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor, botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our showroom and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES. — 500 high-grade serge, jersey, and silk dresses to be sold at a price. Kaufman Bros., 6 Bleecker, 122 West 28th St. Tel. Farragut 9186.

DRESSES.—Wool serges, silks and evening dresses, immediately delivery. Glucksor Dress Co., 40 West 27th St. Phone 3232 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, 100 in navy and black only, mostly large sizes, to close at the price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—150 satin taffeta and serge, (not junk, but good stuff,) to close out at a price. Washington Dress Co., 150 W. 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges and evening dresses, in stock, immediate delivery. I. A. Harris, 120 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, snappy styles in serges, from $6.50-$12; silks, $9-$13. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—French serge dresses for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—500 satin and serge dresses to close at a price. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75 up; silks, $6 up; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—Job 800 silk, also 200 serge cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 154 West 26th.

DRESSES.—To close job of silks and serges. Nivel, 161 West 36th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. and H.'s 7575, beetroot, pieces, taupe 4, brown 5, green 7, $2.20 net; also serge U. S. 888-58, 25 pieces, color. M. B., $1.82½ net. L 48 Times.

GEORGETTES.—$1-$1.25, colors, immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

GINGHAMS.—Will sell below market price Amoskeag bleached madras, assorted stripes. L 22 Times.

HOSIERY, underwear, overshirts, notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

JUILLIARD'S 2002, black, navy, green, and brown. Farragut 9805.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's original, $8 net. Chelsea 1956.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's, at $8 net. Chelsea 9760.

KERSEYS in black, $1.90 net; Metcalfe 0100, $2.15 net; all colors; wool Jerseys; high shades, cheap. Greeley 4877.

KERSEY, 16-ounce, black; Raritan kersey, brown and green; 8 pieces each shade. Farragut 3264.

KERSEY.—Light weight Buckley & Cohen, style 140, assorted colors. Mad. Sq. 8121.

KERSEY.—Holmes 4X, black, brown, or green; reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

LINING.—Hydes K120.
Farragut 9486.

MELTON.—Oxfords, 80 inch. Phone 4284 Farr.

MERCHANDISE. — Retiring; selling out jeans, repps, kakhi drills, cotton serges, cambrics, galateas, all kinds of trimmings, middy blouses, children's dresses, plant of 17 machines, cutting machine, &c., &c. Freedman, 414 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3069 Bushwick.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tel. 7797 Mad. Sq. 404 Fourth Avenue

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Offerings to Buyers

MOLES.—Strip, two pieces, Sidney Blumenthal & Co., material, No. 10, 8x7, $5.75 net. Samuel Glassman, 147 West 25th St.

MOLE, eight strips to yard, $4.75. Farragut 8244.

OMBRE.—Sidney Blumenthal's mole ombre, 8-inch, 7 stripes; also Kelly rafters, velour in brown, green, and navy; No. 119. A. H. Feldman, 44 West 28th.

OXFORD SUITINGS' also light and heavy weight velours; all colors. Greeley 4876.

PEAZLEDOWN.—Outing flannel 1921 cloth, Peazledown Smyrna cloth and white donets, 27 and 28 inch, below market. K 335 Times Downtown.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, salts 8160, peerless, crused moles, beaver strips. Farragut 9812.

PLUSH.—Peco, esquimette, guaranteed Sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES to sell, Esquimette. Chelsea 8742.

POM-POMS.—Eight brown, two taupe seconds, $2.37½, and 15020 kersey. Farragut 3076.

POPLIN. — Susquehanna silk poplin, sport designs, on white ground. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

RAINCOATS.—5,000 single texture, men's and ladies'; close out cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

RUG YARN.—Woolen, coarse, heavy, single skeins; 10,000 pounds light blue, 4,000 pounds light pink; bargain; samples on request. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SALTS Esq. in brown, green, and taupe, $3.40 net; also 50-inch crushed mole like. Blumenthal's Kirami, 37. Ritter Brothers.

SATINS and charmeuse for sale; all colors; excellent qualities; low market prices. Phone Madison Square 5798.

SERGES.—At the price; Whitman's 99, 1210, 87, 2875; Amoskeag 4002, 6120, 6122, 7122; Pacific S. B. G. L. XX, Juilliard, 54292, 54274, 4421; Stevens 3850; Gera Mills, 10528, 10483; Lorraine 3070, and other qualities; will exchange French serges for storm. Gramercy 4476.

SERGES. —50 pieces botany 11433, navy, brown, tan, green; 400 pieces Lorraine, navy, black; 25 pieces Juilliard, 54249, navy; also 8 lumps Boyd's corduroy 3100, brown, green, wine. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54289, Amoskeag 6120, 7120, Gera 10715, Walworth Bros., Whitman; below mill prices. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—Have for sale, immediate delivery, 15 pieces, Botany, 13192, navy. Phone 3080 Tremont.

SERGES.—French, will close out, Whitman's 99, Botany 11435, At $1.65 net. S. Simon, 137 W. 37th.

SERGES.—Storm, French serges, 36-50-54 inch.; also cotton warp. Gram. 2991-2.

SERGES.—Black and navy, Walworth No. 3703 or similar. R 141 Times.

SERGE.—Juilliard 54289, $1.47½ net. Stuyvesant 431. Mr. Schwartz.

SILK. — Milanaise jersey, (heavy quality,) 500 square yards, all colors, at a price. Farragut 9501.

SILKS.—Liberty satin, cotton back, all colors; quantity to close out. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SILKS.—Changeable messalines, about 75 pieces to close out. Madison Square 1231.

SKIRTS.—Silk stripe, plain satin, and taffeta; wonderful values; $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Several wonderful styles, attractively priced, for immediate delivery. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; carded or bulk; for export or dealers. Bethlehem Specialties Co., Inc., 1,041 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SOL SATIN.—Genuine black 54-inch, 90c net, with labels. Phone Chelsea 2937.

SUITS AND COATS.—High-grade; popular prices; immediate delivery. Rosenberg Bros., 40-46 West 20th, near 6th Av.

SUITS.—Burella, pleated, all colors; immediate delivery; price $9.50. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th.

VELOURS. — 13046, 11050, 15020, Stevens, 6094, Reidell 5250, assorted colors. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—American 0359, Pekin and Reindeer, also F. & H. taupe broadcloth. Farragut 4868.

VELOURS.—Harris & Stern Style 21, Burgundy, green, brown, and navy. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Wool, heavyweights, $1.65, $1.90; also 11050, karseys, broadcloth, Oxfords. Farr. 9811.

VELOURS, all shades; Max Riedel's style 5250, $2 net. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Arthur G. Meyers', all colors, $2.30 net; Stevens, $2.17½. Chelsea 8892.

VELOUR.—7575, F. & H., Duvet de Laine, all colors. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOURS, F. & H., all colors; Botany 5856, all colors. Z 368 Times Annex.

VELOUR.—U. S. worsted for sale, all colors, $2.80 net. Farragut 2347.

VELOUR. — Americah, 15023, all shades. Phone 4284 Farragut.

VENETIANS.—36 in., blacks and printed, (tiger satins,) $.42½; large quantities for immediate deliveries. Zinbler & Tonner, Madison Square 9417.

VELVETEENS.—Imported, all widths, all Colors, worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN AND VELVETS.—Fine twill-back, 27 inches, also extra fine velvets, to close. D. Farragut 8811.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, at opening prices. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

WOOLEN.—American 0310, all colors; also pom-pom color 955 at opening price. Madison Square 4944.

WOOL PLUSHES.—American and Stroock; also American 0310-09057-15023-15024, cheap. Greeley 4379.

WOOLEN YARNS for Red Cross work; gray and khaki, 4-ply, bulky, soft twist, 5,000 pounds weekly, commencing promptly; various qualities; dealers and societies supplied. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..5¼@6½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Percale Prices Cause Surprise.

The action of one of the leading printers of cotton goods in making Spring prices on percales on basis 3 cents a yard higher than those asked for the same goods last year and a cent a yard above prices recently current apparently came as something of a shock to the jobbing trade. While higher prices had been looked for in view of the advanced position of cotton and increased manufacturing costs generally, it is doubtful if a rise as large as the one that took place was expected. A prominent jobbing buyer of these goods would not comment yesterday on the advance beyond saying that "they've got us up in the air, all right."

Women's Necks Now Larger.

An odd fact disclosed by the return to favor of high collared waists for women is that the average woman's neck is larger than it used to be. Whereas, years ago, when every woman wore high-necked waists or frocks, the collar sizes ranged from 11½ to 13 inches, now, after a few years of low-necked freedom, the sizes most called for are between 13 and 14½ inches. As a result, buyers and manufacturers have had to strike a new average neck size.

Dark Silk for Fall Not Unusual.

Speaking of the popular notion that the war in its varied phases is responsible for the demand for the darker colors in silks, a local mill agent says: "There is nothing unusual about the call for dark shades this Fall. They have always prevailed at this time of the year. The war has had no material influence on the trend of trade in this respect, even though some Americans are at the front and others are on their way. What is more, victory does not call for sombre colors, and victory is coming back with the American forces."

Says Coat-Dress Is Fad.

The coat-dress, a development of the season which is said to be attracting more attention throughout the West and Middle West than in the East, is nothing more than a passing fad, according to several manufacturers of this city. "Its appeal," points out one authority in the trade, "is necessarily confined to women of some means, and for them, even, is practical only in Fall and Spring when the heat has been turned off in the house and it's not quite cold enough out-of-doors for a coat. At such times, a warm frock is welcome. But, ordinarily, it is too warm for house wear and too heavy for service under a coat."

Something New in Suits Needed.

"If these suit people don't do something startling pretty soon," a local retailer of prominence was heard to remark recently, "they are going to find their business gone to pot. Women will be wearing coats and dresses, or coat-dresses, or anything else they can get with some degree of novelty about it. If you want to hold women as customers, you have got to keep giving them new ideas all the time. And if your ideas happen to be a little in advance of the styles, you will have them for life."

Flower Novelties for Fall.

Among the flower novelties that are now being brought here to trim women's hats are embossed effects in appliqué roses, in silk and velvet combinations on backgrounds of black silk velvet. With them are used light and dark leaves. Steel and antique gold metal flowers also are seen, sometimes combined with small silk moss roses and velvet and metal leaves. Long, narrow wreaths are included in the showings, as well as being used with tiny velvet and metal vine leaves and small metallic buds. Several colors are seen in each wreath.

Burlaps Stocks Depleted.

Active trading in the last week has practically denuded the local market of all kinds of burlaps, particularly the heavier ones. As a result, not only are prices very high on goods that can still be had, but business is practically nil, in addition to the lack of merchandise, the delays in cabling and the irregularity of foreign mails also are giving traders something to worry about. Late reports from the primary market say that Dundee is very high, with very little goods left to ship during the remainder of the year. From Calcutta comes word that the exchange situation, if anything, is worse. These were the prices quoted on standard 40-inch burlaps here yesterday, some of them being nominal because of the shortage of goods: 10½-ounce, 15½ cents; 10-ounce, 15.15 cents; 8-ounce, 11¼ cents, and 7½-ounce, 11.10 cents.

Wash Fabrics Sales Large.

Reports that have come from sellers of white goods, telling of unusually heavy advance sales for Spring, apparently are not worrying wholesalers of wash goods any, for they tell the same story. Not only are the men now out with these goods said to be sending back orders calling for more dollars and cents than did those of a year ago, but they are said also to call for a greater yardage than was contained in the early orders of a year ago. Novelty effects in printed cottons are selling almost on sight, while no fault can be found with the movement of ginghams, especially some of the newer large-plaid dress ginghams. One of the nice features of the demand is the almost general call for the better grades of goods, notwithstanding the advanced prices.

Advance Dress Goods Sales.

Wholesalers with men on the road with Spring lines report an excellent advance business in dress goods, while the orders received so far well ahead of those taken at this time last year. Not only is the demand varied, but retailers in all parts of the country are buying. The big factors in current business are French serge weave Scotch plaids, which are selling freely at wholesale on the basis of 72½ cents, net, for 42-inch goods. Fifty-four-inch domino velours in large black and white block effects also are selling well for immediate delivery. These goods are jobbed at prices which will permit profitable retailing at $2.50 to $3 a yard. One of the big local jobbers announced yesterday the disposal of the last of a 15,000-piece lot of brocades, which is an indication of the position of these cloths.

Gray Goods Sales Pick Up.

The local gray goods market opened yesterday with a pretty fair demand at full prices. One converter of the day's business in printcloths was a sale of 5,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s at 9¾ cents for this year's delivery. Other lots of these goods also were disposed of, and it is estimated that the sales for the day totalled close to 15,000 pieces. Most of the mills were firm in their demands for 11¼ cents for this year's deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s, but it is understood that some business was done on them yesterday at an eighth under that figure. Sales of 38½-inch 60-48s and 60-52s were reported for 1917 shipment at the prices given below. The sheetings inquiry was confined chiefly to the kinds available for bag uses. These included 40-inch 4.25s at 10¼ cents, and 3.50s at 12¼ cents. Printcloth prices closed this way for first-hand sales:

39-inch, 80-90s.. 14c	38½-inch, 64-60s.. 9⅝c		
39-inch, 72-76s.. 13c	38½-inch, 64-58s.. 9¼c		
39-inch, 68-72s.. *11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s.. 8⅝c		
39-inch, 56-44s.. 7⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s.. 8⅛c		
38½-inch, 64-64s. 10c	27-inch, 64-60s.... 7c		

*Asked.

LARGE DROP IN EXPORTS.

$177,463,507 at This Port in August Against $271,380,156 in June.

Embargo restrictions and inadequate tonnage combined to bring about a big slump in exports from the District of New York in August. A report made public yesterday by Collector Byron R. Newton, showing the month's outward movement by grand divisions and countries, showed total exports of $177,463,507, against $208,868,970 in July and $271,380,156 in June. Shipments to Europe made an especially poor showing in August, their value being placed at only $131,498,976, compared with $156,324,128 in July and $211,505,713 in June. European shipments in August were far below those of the corresponding month one year ago, when the movement reached $219,438,566.

August, the first full month in which the export licensing system was in effect, was expected to show a tremendous curtailment in exports to the neutral countries of Europe. This anticipation, so far as the Port of New York was concerned, was not realized, as the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden actually shipped more merchandise from here than in June, the last full month before the licensing plan was put in operation.

The Collector's report showed that whereas in June the Netherlands' exports fro mhere amounted to $1,847,091, they jumped in August, when licenses were required, to $5,534,132. Spanish shipments, from $2,486,605 in June to $2,720,541 in August, and even Swedish purchases from $1,058,637 to $1,063,688 in August. There was, however, a notable drop in exports to Norway in August, their value being officially returned at $2,161,816, against $7,547,826 in June. American shipments from here to Denmark, which in June reached the high figure of $4,802,202, fell in August to $948,721. August Swiss shipments amounted to $726,852, against $1,178,788 in June.

Supplies leaving here for England and France in August declined, when compared with July, while both Italy and Russia exported more merchandise in August than in the month before. Exports to England in August aggregated $46,064,999, against $58,167,492 in July, while French shipments, which in July had been up to $45,936,123, were only $31,369,080 in August. Cargoes out of this port for Russia in Europe in August were manifested at $19,294,626, besides railroad and military equipment sent to Siberian ports worth $1,285,888. Italy's August shipments were valued at $16,886,176, against $12,849,201 in July. Relief supplies for Belgium carried out of this port in August totaled over half a million dollars. Nothing was shipped to Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey, Serbia, or Montenegro.

The action of the Exports Board in denying licenses for the export of steel plates and other shipbuilding material destined for Japan resulted in trade from here to that country being cut in August one-half, compared with June, the last full month of unrestricted trade. The figures were: August $644,690 and June $1,380,194.

THE COMING FUR SALE.

Larger Offerings Than Last Year at the Auction Here.

Offerings at the forthcoming sale of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which will be held in Masonic Hall, beginning Oct. 15, will be larger than those at the Fall auction a year ago, in spite of the war and the consequent decreased importations of foreign skins. More than 1,300,000 pelts, embracing fifty-five varieties, and coming from practically every fur-producing country in the world, will be put under the hammer by J. Gordon Noakes. In groups the furs to be offered will range all the way from two sea otter to 650,000 muskrat.

The quality of the offerings, as a whole, never ran better, according to William Zobel, executive manager of the corporation, and in view of the present scarcity of all of the most wanted furs in the finished state, it is expected that excellent prices will be obtained at the sale. It is further expected that the attendance will be even larger than at previous sales, which on several occasions exceeded 800.

BUSINESS RECORD.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TRIANGLE ADVERTISING COMPANY, INC., of 341 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,922 and assets of $7,988, on outstanding accounts, of which $6,254 is due them from W. J. Wilson & Co., Inc. The creditors are newspapers throughout the country.

PERL, WINTER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Perl, William Winter and Bernard Weiss, composing the firm of Perl, Winter & Co., dealers in fur supplies, formerly at 112 West Twenty-sixth Street, by these creditors: L. Blaker, $258; H. Greenstein, $223, and E. Waldman, $25.

E. J. WILLIS COMPANY.—Henry Melville has been appointed receiver by Judge Hough for the E. J. Willis Company, dealer in automobile supplies, at 85 Chambers Street, bond $10,000. Liabilities are estimated to be $60,000 to $70,000, and assets $50,000.

SAMUEL EISENBERG.—Marcus Helfand has been appointed receiver by Judge Hough for Samuel Eisenberg, manufacturer of cloaks at 115 West Twenty-seventh Street, bond $3,000.

ALFRED J. ELLISH.—Marcus Helfand has been appointed receiver by Judge Hough for Alfred J. Ellish, fur manufacturer at 38 West Thirty-second Street. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $1,500.

RUTH PETTICOAT COMPANY.—Max Gavrich, Max Singer, and Louis Margolies, trading as the Ruth Petticoat Company, manufacturers of petticoats at 79 East 130th Street, have made an assignment to Aaron Marcus.

JOHNS STEREOTYPE AND ELECTROTYPE COMPANY, INC., of 14 Barclay Street, has made an assignment to Frank Locker.

MARY HOLZERS, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,737 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Neckritz.

JOSEPH BERLOWITZ, dealer in clothing at 126 Hester Street, has made an assignment to Bernard Rogers.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Charlemagne F. Loughran, stock broker, 42 Broadway, liabilities $25,660; Jacob Silberman, manufacturer of dresses, formerly as the Alma Dress Manufacturing Company, 71 Lexington Avenue; Dalton & Platt, restaurant, 183 Christopher Street; Richard C. Hernden, 611 West 110th Street; Vicenzo Manzione, shoes, White Plains Avenue, Eva Sofranski, 613 West 138th Street; Harrison G. Ellis, salesman, Yonkers.

RUDOLF E. ZACHOW, a carpenter, 1,209 South Oak Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $9,937; no assets.

I. LUBLINSKY & SON.—Harry and Isaac Lublinsky, individually and as copartners, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $32,009; assets, $30.

MAX LIPOFF, 269 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Max Haubenstock, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Michael O'Brien, a contractor of Cortland, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $52,586 and assets of $21,646. Julia O'Brien of Cortland also filed a petition, with liabilities of $23,219 and assets of $7,380.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1. — William F. Kiuts, a salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court today. He gave his liabilities as $3,396 and assets as $420.

Hoher B. Ladgerwood of Odon, Ind., a grocer, filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,822.89 and assets of $1,689.94.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andrews, Frank M.—Alpha Delta Phi Club of City of N. Y. $197.47
Associated Properties, Inc.—G. Abeel 2,801.54
Bitterly, Emma—A. Rusch et al. 152.79
Baur, George and Josephine—Candee, Smith & Howland Co. 105.26
Birnbaum, Harry—S. Wilkes 143.16
Braker, John—H. Rokohl 106.31
Collins, James F.—Empire State Liquor Co. 241.92
Clayton, Helen, and William N. O'Neill —People, &c. 300.00
C. G. Blake Co., Swift & Co., and Frigorifico Montevideo Sociedad Anonima—D. F. Cox, costs 129.95
De Carli, Cesare—Inter Rapid Transit Co., costs 110.45
Elder, Jacob—Dilgnach & Co., Inc. 311.45
Eastern Zinc Refining Co.—W. Buchanan. 606.82
Fitzgerald, Richard—W. G. Butterly 171.16
Ficklen, William E.—E. L. Powers Co. 361.44
Gleischman, Lewis S.—B. Cohen 570.40
Horwitz, Arthur—S. Pavetl 125.82
Hamm, Alva—Brentwood Realty Co. 101.08
Hannizas, Calarge—N. Paski 185.36
Jurkowitz, Morits—S. M. Hirshberger 484.66
Jordan, John L.—G. F. Jordan 187.51
Jager, Richard—H. Jager 240.00
Jung, Anton—Rad Seal Shoe Co., Inc. 149.80
Jakson, Josephine, and Benjamin Green —People, &c. 300.00
Kulock, Abraham—H. Bernhard et al. 226.45
Kessler, Adolph, and American Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Knowles, Benjamin T., also known as B. F. Knowles; Theodore F. Van Horen or Theo. J. Van Horen, and Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation—In re Patterson 368.12
Kay Bee Construction Co., Inc.—Felix Krumholz, and Harry Nrettholz.—Chedeas Lumber Co., Inc. 125.91
Kleinberger, Edwin C.—H. Rasch 892.71
Kalb, August, Jr.—C. P. Leggett 1,499.47
Lane, Mabel M.—J. N. Halligan 132.84
Levine, Max, and Tillie Leykis, (Max Levine & Co.)—H. Newman et al. 612.41
Lallman, Wilfred O. L.—Gramont Holding Co., Inc. 107.02
Loewenthal, Bernard—Rodgers & Carr, Inc 1,087.84
Mandel, Bernard—I. Bleich 155.28
Mullin, Thomas—F. W. Blauveit et al. 104.27
Mitchell, Mary W., Robert J., and Alexander P.—Joseph F. Gross Co., Inc. 606.41
McMarron, Robert W., and Reynold Newton, as executors of the estate of Mott—S. O. Thomas 111.99
Nadal, Carlos—J. Heitmann 133.49
O'Malley, Thomas A.—J. A. Murray 685.14
Percik, Max—I. Bleich 203.69
Rosenwasser, Philip T.—Plaza Operating Co. 394.10
Sennert, Pauline—C. Welsbecker, costs 109.64
Sawyer, Victor L.—E. E. Williams 361.70
Steinlauf, Sol—C. Hayes 342.41
Stagg, William E.—C. A. Corbin et al. 388.23
Silverman, Louis—S. Levene et al. 296.41
Ubruaco, Camillo—L. Digenarro 697.41
Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St.—A. Rowland 2,000.00
Wayland, Frank—Forbes & Co., Inc. 112.97
William P. Morris Co., Inc.—Frank McLeod & Bros. 108.56
White, Rose, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c. 500.00

In Bronx County.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Ain, Abraham—H. Shereshevsky $48.02
Baroff, Benjamin—H. Schrader 89.72
Bender, John—H. A. Kennedy 40.00
Becker, Harris Wolf—E. Nicholson 111.91
Englander, Philip—Ortelg & Loveday Co., Inc. 502.06
Elo Building Co.—Culli6 Marble and Tile Works, Inc. 88.00
Grossman, William—J. Beck 1,884.19
Levin, Kalman—Park Construction Co. 40.72
Newson, Nathan—G. E. Bullock et al. 89.41
Pell, Gorge Watson, Jr.—K. E. Pell 51.84

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the

REAL ESTATE FIELD

As a site for a ten-story apartmment house on upper Washington Heights, Charles Laul foreclosed yesterday the plot of six lots at the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 173d Street, 100 by 175, from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum. It is the last of a large plottage acquired by the sellers about two years ago from the J. Hood Wright estate. The projected apartment will be one of the tallest in the upper Manhattan area.

In part payment the Mandelbaums took four six-story tenement structures at 421 to 427 West Fifty-third Street, the buildings being 25 by 115 each, the lots varying from 140 to 146 feet in depth. The tenements were built by Mr. Laul sixteen years ago.

William N. Miller was the broker in the deal.

Frederick Brown Buys $225,000 Fifth Avenue Corner.

Frederick Brown, opetrator, purchased from the Irving Savings Institution the four five-story buildings known as the Park View flats on the northeast corner of 101st Street and Fifth Avenue.

The buildings occupy a plot 100 by 100, and were held at $225,000. William A. White & Sons negotiated the sale.

Canal Street Corner in Trade.

The west Canal Street section furnished a good deal in the sale by the J. W. Cornish Company of the five-story loft building on the southwest corner of Canal and Church Streets, 25.6 by 41. The purchaser was Mrs. A Jones, who gave in payment the six-story apartment house with stores on the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 188th Street, the Bronx, plot 56 by 100.

A. D. Phelps & Damaine were the brokers in the transaction.

$100,000 Yorkville Trade.

The Eighty-fifth Street Garage Company, Harry Hoffman, President, has purchased from a client of Louis Jacobs the vacant plot, 50 by 100, at 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street as a site for a five-story garage. The buyer gave in trade a new-law tenement near the Eighty-sixth Street station of the new Lexington Avenue subway. The properties involved aggregate about $100,000.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Plittman sold to William Sohmer, ex-Controller of the State of New York, the five-story new law apartment house at 1,888 Bathgate Avenue, on a lot 54 by 85.

The plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 197th Street, has been purchased by a builder from Daniel B. Freedman and Laurence Davies. The site will be improved with apartment houses. A. D. Phelps & Damiane were the brokers.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company resold to a client of McLernon Brothers 2,253 Loring Place, a three-story two-family house, on a lot 21 by 105.2 by irregular.

Queens Borough Sales.

Robert Pendergrast sold for the Land Estates, Inc., on the Queens Manor property in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, to John J. O'Reilly five lots on the corner of Jericho Turnpike and Jackson Avenue. The property will be improved with a brick building for stores and apartments.

A Anstey sold to J. Schmidt the single family dwelling, on a plot 62 by 91 feet, on the north side of Polk Avenue, seventy-one feet east of Forty-eighth Street, Corona.

The Pabst Brewing Company purchased a plot, 87 by 132 feet, on the south corner of Jackson Avenue and Buckley Street, Long Island City, from the Elliot-Melville Company and the Navahoe Realty Company.

J. W. Magee sold the property, 50 by 100 feet, on the west side of Welling Street, 406 feet south of Orchard Avenue, Richmond Hill, to E. C. Carey of Richmond Hill.

Sale at Little Neck Hills.

Everett M. Seixas Company has sold for the Dright Murray Realty Company eight acres of land at Little Neck Hills, L. I., to W. D. Goldbeck, who will improve the property iwth a residence.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold the Standing house in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, N. Y., to L. McBride Hubbard of Manhattan.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased for a term of years for H. Schlasser to Peter Franz the seven-story building, on an irregular lot about 45 by 100 feet, at 404 and 406 East Third Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets.

Lakin & Dlinkelspiel leased the store at 243 West Fifty-fifth Street to the Rubber Products Company.

Catholic Big Sisters Is Beekman Place Lessee.

The building at 21 Beekman Place has been leased by the Catholic Big Sisters and not by the Big Sisters, the original organization for that work, as stated a few days ago. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., founded the Catholic Big Sisters, while that Big Sisters, Inc., was founded by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., in 1912.

Building Conference This Afternoon.

Building, mortgage loan, and real estate interests will hold another conference this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in the chamber of Borough President Marks, to further the work of a recent conference held under the auspices of the Building Material Exchange for the organizing of a movement to improve building conditions.

Realty Notes.

Title to the former Colony Club at 120 to 124 Madison Avenue was transferred yesterday to Henry J. Hemmens of the law firm of Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor. Joseph P. Day negotiated the sale, and the buyer is reported to be Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady.

Joseph P. Day will sell today in the Vesey street Salesroom the eight-story apartment house at 627 West 150th Street, between Riverside Drive and Broadway, 65 by 99.11, opposite the Hispanic Society. The encumbrances are $166,629.64.

A building loan of $22,000 has been made by the 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to the Dodge Realty Corporation to erect a building, on a plot 75 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 162.11 feet north of 165th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,109, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 46x100x irregular, old buildings; adjourned to Oct. 11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bedford Av, s s, Coster to Faile St, to a five-story brick school, 200x110; City of New York, Comptroller, Municipal Building, Manhattan; Arthur Loomis Harmon, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect, cost, $6,000.

Elder St, 144 to 148 East, to a three-story garage; T. J. McCahill, 45 East 42d St, owner; G. A. Fuligin, 15 Broad St, architect; cost, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 520, s w corner of Washington St, 20x90, foreclosure March 23, 1916; William P. Schoen, referee, to Asahel T. Wood, 2,544 14th St, N. W., Washington, D. C.; March 29, 1916; attorneys, Wood, Cooke & Seitz, 88 Wall St.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Asahel T. Wood to Mary Wallace, 3,042 Dainbridge Av, Bronx, March 29, 1916; attorneys, same.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223, w s, 27.2 of n of 82d St, 21x100; Isidore Weekstein to Croton Realty Co., Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; mtg $30,000, Sept. 25; attorney, Leslie S. Palmer, 10 East 39th St.....$100

CLIFF ST, 34, w s, 24 n of Fulton St, 22.8x102.3x22.4x104.11; Abram M. Clonmay to Kate V. and Emily N. Goodwin, 91 Cambridge St, Brooklyn, mtg $3,000, Sept. 25; attorney, Andrew V. Thun, Jr., 148 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1

MAIDEN LANE, 143 to 149, n w corner of Front St, runs w 68.10x n 80.4 to s s of Fletcher St x n 76.1 to w s of Front St x to 70.8 to beginning; Kennedy Estate Co. to William F. Devine, 108 Cumberland St, Brooklyn, b. and s., Sept. 5; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1,000

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 110th St, 25.5x90; Hubert Rudman to Adolph Rudman, 1,55- Union St, Brooklyn, mtg $14,000, Sept. 10; address, Mrs. A. Rudman, care of Ansorge, Le Freidon & Co., 31 Broadway.....$1

PEARL ST, 92, s e side, begins at n corner of Pearl St, runs s e 45x n e 0.6x s e 18.1x s e 20.6x n w 63.9 to street x s w 21 to beginning; Aug. Schacht to Young & Griffin Coffee Co., 97 Water St, mtg $10,000 Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

QUANTIN ST, 200, n w corner of Ridge St, 20x90; Louis Daubla to Reckie Daniels, 628 Tiffany St, Bronx, mtg $53,000, Jan. 12; address, J. L. Daniels, 200 Madison St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 164th St, 133.4x124.10x125x171.5; Lee Shubert to Dora S. Wolf, 151 West 86th St, mtg $265,000, Sept. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WATER ST, 58, n s, 137.7 ft w of Old Slip, 21.7x70.8; Mary J., Coster to Young & Griffin Coffee Co., 97 Water St, b. and s., c. a. g., Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

5TH ST, 550 East, 262 ft w of Avenue B, 19.4x96.10, foreclosure; Alfred H. Townly, referee, to Theresa R. Spear, 920 Home St, Bronx, Oct. 12; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$10,000

7TH ST, 289 East, n s, 204.1 ft w of Avenue D, 22.2x97.6; Anne S. Seedorf to Rose Wels, 268 East 7th St, all liens, mtg $15,000; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.5; Edw. S. Burns to Julia B. Connelly, 606 West 112th St, and another, mtg $50,000, Sept. 2; attorney, I. S. Heller, 27 William St.....$1

112TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Ida Ginsburg to Minnie Watzky, 735 Cranford Av, mtg $19,000, Sept. 15, 1915; attorney, L. Epstein, 123 West 33d St.....$100

118TH ST, 349 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x50; 1st Av, 2,295, n w corner of 118th St, 25x75; Teresa Labriola to Michael Paladino, 417 East 118th St; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BEACH AV, e s, Lots 127 and 128, map of 305 lots at Classon Point; Minnie G. Reiffert to Balboa Realty Co., Inc., 490 Willis Av, Sept. 24; attorney G. A. Moses, 3,413 White Plains Av.....$1

BRIGGS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 197th St, 42x95.1; George Stubenvoll to Joseph T. O'Donnell, 2,773 Briggs Av, mtg $6,500, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CARPENTER AV, 3,983, w s, 24.9x100; Victor Gerhards to Frederick G. Seelmann and another, 538 East 140th St, mtg $-,750, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, 1,987, s w corner of 178th St, 50x80; A. A. Levey to Jay A. Levey, 829 Beck St, Sept. 17; attorney, Jay A. Levey.....$1

DECATUR AV, e s, 245.5 ft n of 194th St, 50.1x100; Harry W. Davis to William E. Sengens, 57 East 86th St, mtg $32,000, Sept. 25; attorney, M. G. Wildnauer, 299 Broadway.....$100

JENNINGS ST, 749, n s, 57x86.8x70.11x44.6; Henry Schult to Mary Schult, 169 East 34th St, Sept. 25; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St.....$1

LORING PLACE, 2,253, w s, 21x103.11x 20.11x105.3; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., 2,295 University Av, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 379, map of Van Nest Park; Carrie Conkel to John Taylor, trustee, 963 East 217th St, Sept. 21; attorney John Taylor, 963 East 217th St.....$1

LOT 4, Block 3,238, land map; Helen T. Ayres to Wheeler Corp., 503 5th Av, Sept. 19; attorney, Wheeler Corp., 503 5th Av, $1,000

LOT 113, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Frederick A. Southworth and another, executors, to Bernard Rehm and another, 330 East 149th St, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,700

LOTS 42, 43, 50 to 52, 222, 323, 143 to 146, map of Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually and another, trustees of Lorillard Spencer, 2d, et al., to B. A. B. Model Manufacturing Co., 13 and 13 Canal St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,050

LOTS A1, A2, 123 to 126, 858 to 863, 856, 857, 849 to 851, and 870, map of Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually and another, trustees of Lorillard Spencer, 2d, et al., to William Hagedorn, 214 Mosholu Parkway, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$26,825

OLMSTEAD AV, e s, 205 ft n of Starling Av, 50x111; Carrie Conkel to John Taylor, trustee, 963 East 217th St, Sept. 21; attorney, John Taylor, 963 East 217th St.....$1

PLOT begins 990 ft e of White Plains Road, at point 286 ft n along same from Morris Park Av, runs e 97.4x n w 26.6x w 92.5x s 25; Carrie Conkel to John Taylor, trustee, 963 East 217th St, ½ part, Sept. 21; attorney, John Taylor, 963 East 217th St.....$100

RANDALL AV, 50 ft e of Monticello Av, 50x100; Ida C. Smith to Catherine Stauffler, 421 East 137th St, mtg $2,800, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, 2,300, n e corner of 183d St, 38.6x102.6; Louis O. Van Doren, referee, to City of New York, Sept. 28; attorney, Corporation Counsel.....$250

VYSE AV, w s, 225 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; James Reynolds to Charles Eohan, 1,545 Vyse Av, ½ part, mtg $5,750, Aug. 15; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 201 East 149th St.....$100

175TH ST, n s, 88.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 30.8 x90; Georgia M. Jersey to F. M. Soule, Inc., 62 Undercliff Road, Montclair, N. J., mtg $18,250, Sept. 26; attorneys, McFarlane & M., 320 Liberty St.....$1

207TH ST, n s, 132 ft e of Bainbridge Av, runs n 7.7x e 38.9x s 17.1 to street x w 37.7; Joseph T. O'Donnell to George Stubenvoll, 196 South 20th St, Flushing, L. I., Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, 38, e s, 72.4 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90, Oct. 1; John C. Schoenenberger to Theresia Strube, 785 East 12th St, Brooklyn, due as per bond, 5½ p. c.....$1,500

FRANKLIN ST, 3-11, s s, 75 ft e of Centre St, 110.1x100.1x irregular, Oct. 1; Simmons R. & C. Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years, attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$70,000

6TH AV, w s, 43.3 ft n of 11th St, 20x60, Oct. 1; Morris Mayer to Dry Dock Savings Bank, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$12,000

7TH ST, 209 East, n s, 204.1 ft w of Avenue D, 22.2x97.6, Sept. 26; Rose Wels to Anne S. Seedorf, 209 7th St, due Oct. 1, 1922; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.$15,000

127TH ST, 104 West, n s, 60 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, Sept. 24; Mary J. McDonald and Catharine E. McAndrews, 232 6th Av, Brooklyn, to Union Square Savings Bank, 22 Union Square, due Oct. 1, 1922.....$1,500

142D ST, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, Sept. 29; Bernard J. De Passe to Hyman Schwartz, 698 2d Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000.....$3,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 144.7 ft n of Prospect Place, 95x170x95.11x142.3; Rhona Realty Co., Inc., 1,612 2d Av, to Bernhard Bloch, 352 West 118th St, prior mtg $15,000, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Theodore Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av.....$4,000

BROADWAY, w s, 75 ft n of 242d St., leasehold; Von Garrel Cafe Co., Inc., to Arras Bros., Inc., at Broadway and 242d St, Sept. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Olcott, B., McN. & E., 170 Broadway.....$2,000

CARPENTER AV, 3,983, w s, 24.9x105; Frederick G. Seelmann and another to Victor Gerhardt, 806 East 160th St, prior mtg $1,750 Oct. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,450

LORING PL, 2,253, w s, 21x103.3; West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1,000

LOTS 849 to 851, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; William Hagedorn to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,500

LOTS A1, A2, and 123 to 126, same map; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$6,036

LOTS 858 to 863 and 856 and 857, same map; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$7,215

LOT 870, same map; same to same, June 15 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,350

TIFFANY ST, w s, 269.8 ft s of 167th St, 49.9x90; also Tiffany St, e s, 39.3 ft s of 167th St, runs e 94.3 x s 16 x s 25 x w 100 x n 40; Morris Lederman to Abr. Dworsky, 53 East 99d St, prior mtg $62,000 Sept. 15, 2 years, 6 n. c.; attorney, H. R. Strauss, 5 Beekman St.....$5,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 162.5 ft n e of Quarry Road, 50x150; James T. Cooley to Board of Foreign Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 5th Av, Oct. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, James T. Cooley, 52 Broadway.....$4,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 162.11 ft n of 198th St, 75x90; Dodge Realty Corporation to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Sept. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$22

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 75x 118.3; Rhona Realty Co., Inc., to Bernhard Bloch, 352 West 118th St, prior mtg $10,000 Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Theodore Schultheis, 1,511 3d Av.....$3,500

202D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Marion Av, 25x 127.8; Martha L. Watermann to West Side Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association, 267 West 24th St, Sept. 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,900

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CLINTON PLACE, 84, s w s, between 5th Av and Macdougal St, 25x100, the land; Mary J. Chisholm to Charles P. Daly, 21 years from Feb. 16, 1898, with renewal; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$900

MULBERRY ST, 84, 86, Raffaelo Frisco to Liberata F. Guerreri, 75 Mulberry St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; address, R. Frisco, 73 Mulberry St.....$2,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 641, space 28x36, s w corner of garage; Davis Levin and another, to Geo. Muhlenberg at Throggs Neck, Bronx, and Otto Dieterman, 133 Edgecomb Av, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1917; address, 133 Edgecomb Av.....$600

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 149th St, store and part cellar; Charles and Henry Minners to Max Jacobson, 781 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918, with renewal.....$1,200

116TH ST, 60 East, store, basement, and eight rooms on first floor above store; Broadway-John Street Corp. to A. Shemel & Co., 60 East 116th St, 8 years from Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, Haskel Corenthal, 302 Broadway.....$1,320

142D ST, 231 West, all; Elias D. Springer to Louis Makre, 232 West 122d St, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1917; address, 231 West 142d St. .....First year $1,900, then $1,700

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,375-2,377, all except store in 2,377 Arthur Av; Frank Trocchio to Guiseppe Foylla, 2,475 Hughes Av, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, P. Melillio, 4,381 Martha Av.....$1,320

BROADWAY, w s, 75 ft n of 242d St, —x—, all; Arras Brothers, Inc., to von Garrell Cafe Co., Inc., 2 Lafayette St, 6 years, from Aug. 30, 1917, Sept. 10; attorneys, Olcott, B., McN. & E., 170 Broadway

$5,500 to $7,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 291.8 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x 115x irregular; Ida Levy against Parisian Real Estate Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney M. L. Schallek.

LOT 41, Section 7, Block 2,089; Edward F. Weed against John J. Fitzpatrick et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorneys, Dunlap & Otto.

PARK AV, 1,851; Margaret A. Smyth against Herbert W. Little et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. C. Knoeppel.

7TH AV, n w corner of, 144th St, 40x100; Fanny Ellinger against Linda L. McElroy, executrix, et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

7TH AV, 112; Joseph Seeman against John Farrell et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

7TH AV, e s, 41.6 ft s of 135th St, 16.7x75; George F. Martens et al. against Lewis H. Lazarus et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. J. Farrell.

21ST ST, s s, 66.3 ft e of 11th Av, 33.9x87.5; Mary Patterson et al. against Michael Fogerty et al., specific performance; attorney, E. R. Mead.

38TH ST, 246 to 250 West; Flora E. Solomon et al. against Expert Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

99TH ST, 70 West; Kenton Construction Co. against Lawrence Davis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Seidman.

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Schulz against Andrew Brose et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McDonald, Roesch & McDonald.

104TH ST, 64 East; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Hannah Harris et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

Bronx.

LOTS 51 and 52, map of North Melrose; Margaret Kerby against Harborn Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 247 and 251; Morris I. Resnick against Robert I. Henderson and Lawyers Mortgage Co., owners and contractors, $500

SAME PROPERTY; Morris I. Resnick against Robert I. Henderson, owner and contractor $570

BOWERY, 50 and 52; David Weinstock against Atlantic Garden Realty Corp., owner; Active Metal Ceiling Co., Inc., and Feliciano Acierno, contractor.....$167

BROADWAY, 1,482; Gustav Neubeck against 1,482 Broadway Corp., owner; John Williams, contractor.....$329

BROADWAY, 2,124; Isaac B. Miller against Daniell Katz, owner; W. H. Peidelmann, Inc., contractor.....$78

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; Alma Clement against Stephen H. Jackson, owner; Rutledge Hotel Co., lessee and contractor..$775

LEXINGTON AV, 1,848 and 1,850; Chelsea Carpenter Contracting Co., Inc., against E. William Larner, owner and contractor. $2,675

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68; World Fire Proof Door Corp. against Abraham Gerstein and Sheriff Street Baths, Inc., owners; Fred Siegel & Son, contractors.....$250

46TH ST, 12 and 14 West; Lawrence Garvey against Martin G. Bouvier, owner; D. A. Calhoun & Co., contractors.....$63

46TH ST, 14 West; Acme Tile and Marble Co. against Michael C. Bouvier, owner; D. A. Calhoun & Co., contractors.....$126

99TH ST, 40 West; Joseph Weiss against Helen Kehrman, owner and contractor..$143

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 2,150-2,165; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Kerry Building Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$305

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

58TH ST, 304 and 306 West; United Electric Construction Co., Inc., against Emma R. Fischer et al, Sept. 27, 1917.....$632

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WEAR WELL LADIES' APPAREL CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Piece Goods, Trimmings, Skirts, finished and unfinished Machinery, Office Partitions, Desk, Typewriter, Safe, Fixtures, etc.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERFECT SAFETY WINDOW GUARD CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 15 East 40th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Flat Top Desk, Typewriter Desk, Typewriter, Cabinet, etc.

MICHAEL F. LONGO, Trustee.
H. A. HERODE, Attorney for Trustee, 45 John Street, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. E. DAVIS, INC., a corporation, bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells on Monday, October 8, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at premises No. 281 East 137th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of typewriters, filing cabinets, piano legs, drying racks, keys of sounding boards, and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of pianos.

Said property may be inspected two days prior to the day of the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HENRY B. SINGER, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25075.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD GUCKENHEIMER, Bankrupt.

Edward Guckenheimer was duly adjudicated in bankrupt on September 29, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 16, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24971.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN GROENING, Bankrupt.

Herman Groening was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 12, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 16, 1917, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25018.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN DROGE, Bankrupt.

Herman Droge was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 22, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 16, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24891.—In Bankruptcy.—RANDALL MOTORS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Randall Motors Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 31, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on October 16, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24765.

Notice is given that JAMES R. VALENTINE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan New York, on November 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., when the show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE MANSIONS

—with a distinctive restaurant service under RITZ-CARLTON direction

Advertisement on Page Two

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Corner, old buildings, subject small 4½ bank mortgage; consider other property, city or suburbs, with cash; excellent opportunity.
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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat; &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

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House of 6 and 8 rooms and bath; plot 40x 100. All modern improvements; near station; bathing, boating and fishing. Can be bought for $500 down, balance as rent. Also several ideal building plots. Address D. M. 84 Times.

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Attractive stucco dwelling, eleven rooms, three baths, all improvements; garage; poultry houses, lake, garden, shade, fruit trees; three acres; bargain at $22,000.
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$60,000 Yearly?
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In a town on Long Island.
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87 completely furnished rooms, 38 tiled bathrooms. Dining and grill rooms seat easily 250.
Everything modern and up-to-date.
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Consult me immediately.
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overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms, bath, panel walls, beamed ceilings, large open fireplace; all modern improvements, gas, electricity; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance very easy terms. BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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$30 Lots High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools. $2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY. 25x100. Warranty Deed. Free Railroad Tickets.
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One block west of Broadway, 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, bath.

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Near Central Park West, Large Studio & Bath. $900

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Near 82d Street, One 4 room apartment. $1,200

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Maid Service if Desired

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Attractive Floor Plan

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Non-Housekeeping Apartments adjoining Hotel La Salle.

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2 Rooms, Bath

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New Corner House

Just Completed.

3-4-5 elegant room apartment, all modern improvements; telephone service, etc.

N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Vyse Av.

Near Simpson St. subway station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. BRONX.

MOST

MODERN APARTMENTS NOW LEASING

Unobstructed View Front & Rear

163d St. and Teller Av.

12 MINUTES TO 42d St.
(VIA N. Y. CENTRAL, HARLEM DIVISION)

5-6 Extra Large Rooms; Every Conceivable Improvement. **$45-48-54**

Niewenhous Bros., Owners, 380 E. 163d St. Tel. Melrose 9780

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

10-12 WEST 10TH STREET.

Five rooms, bath and maid's quarters on first floor, handsomely furnished. Asking $2,800. For further particulars apply THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., 16-22 William Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Big sacrifice for immediate action, private house, fully equipped, for a doctor, 30 West 92d St.; doctor, about to leave for the front on military duty, desires to dispose of his private house at once; four stories, modern equipment in every way, electricity, parquet floors, three bathrooms, five toilets, &c., all in splendid condition. Apply on premises or Edwin S. Brickner, 129 East 69th St. Plaza 9217.

74th St., 253 West.—Three-story, 30-foot dwelling. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR GEDNEY FARMS HOTEL.

Attractive, nearly new, Colonial cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large living room, fireplace; delightful grounds; fruit and flowers. Unfurnished, $1,200 per annum; furnished, $1,500 per annum. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS.

1¼ acres, old fashion house; barn; State road; shade; good neighborhood. A rare bargain at $2,500.

CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., Inc.,
Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, opposite Castle School grounds.—Ten-room house, two baths; one acre; stable-garage; $60. Apply 2 Grove St., telephone 462.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, near Castle School.—Ten-room house, five bedrooms; lot 75x100; $45. Apply premises, 2 Grove St., telephone 462.

Fine house at Rye.—300 feet from beach; garage, garden, &c.; sell or lease. Particulars, phone Morningside 4958.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, 400 upward. Clarence G. Martens, 31 Vernam, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

STABLE for sale, 125x180; manufacturing section, Eastern District Brooklyn, good location for garage; owner will alter if required. G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

FLATBUSH COTTAGE,
516 East 5th St., near Cortelyou Road, 7 rooms, and bath, oak floors and trim, $4,500.
See Seaver, 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; Underwood Road; large garden; sale, $16,000; rent, $125. Telephone owner, Hale, Cortlandt 900. Forest Hills 6320.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

Cozy, small home, with two full acres of fine, tillable farm land; fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens; house needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,400, for $100 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once for further details and tickets, B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Homelike 7-room house on corner, $4,500; near depot, Freeport. X 351 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 1 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

A dainty villa with ¾ acre shaded by fine old oaks; flowers in profusion; almost new, tastefully decorated; ready to move into to-day; 7 handsome rooms, tile bath, paneled living room 27 ft. long with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 49 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $6,000 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage and make easy terms for payment of $2,000; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. Private, Box 56 Times Downtown.

New six-room house, all modern improvements; parquet floors, tile bath, beam ceiling, and paneled wall dining room; gas and electric lights, steam heat; lot 155 feet deep on avenue with all improvements; near station and trolley; only 30 minutes from N. Y.; price $5,000; small cash payment and balance on easy terms; will accept automobile as part payment. C. E. Palmer, 134 West 65th St.

JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house, sleeping and dining porch, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace; model kitchen, gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 26 minutes out; commutation 7c. daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $800 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Only 2 left of our 9 beautiful houses at Plainfield; choice location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, and everything else. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

Attractive Homes.—Commuting distance; send for list. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Bldg.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Factory plant, containing about 10,000 square feet, with 40 h. p. turbine engine with never failing water power, with steam heating plant. Advantages: Located in New England town, population 20,000; freight rate to New York or Boston, 14c; railroad siding in front of building; station near; low price or will rent. Address F. B. Warner, (Personal,) 90 Chambers St., New York.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

Miami, Florida.—City, suburban, and ocean beach properties; fruit and vegetable lands; grapefruit groves. W. C. Gibson, Miami, Fla.

Oklahoma—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—5,000 acres selected Oklahoma coal, oil, and mineral land, purchased first sales, adjacent towns, railroads; needing capital. For particulars write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Tract of 6,400 acres of choice hardwood timber bordering Lake Superior; maple, birch, spruce, white pine; mineral; principals only. F. O. Lawson, Greensboro, N. C.

One of the choicest plots in Greenwood Cemetery, with elegant monument erected thereon, price $3,500, worth $4,500. Address Cormic, 89 Church St., Asheville, N. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bargain wanted for client; fine modern or other house; acre or less; fine location, Westchester County; cash; owners only. E. L. Herrick, 16 Linden Av., Ossining, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., Northwest corner 1st Av.—Lofts also ground floor and basement; plot 100x100; light on four sides; steam heat, power, sprinklers, large elevator, suitable for manufacturing. Apply on premises. Rieser, (owner.) Tel. Madison Square 5350.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE —Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required; also mail privilege, $2 per month. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Beautiful daylight, double-window store, Broadway and 81st St.; splendid location for furrier, ladies' hairdresser, lingerie store; rent reasonable. Inquire Mann, 220 W. 82d.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5644 Rector

Two new stores, best of stands for clothing or dry goods business in best city in New England; rent, $50 per month. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

Entire fifth floor to rent in 12-story building, 62-64 West 45th St., 40x90; also part of floor.
F. E. BARNES, ON PREMISES.

LARGE BASEMENT, 1,800 SQ. FT., 412 8th Av., at Penn. R. R. and Post Office; light; elevator; heat; good shipping facilities. S. Niewenhous, Inc., Agent, 412 8th Av.

At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Large parlor floor; gas, electricity; dressmaking or ladies' tailoring, millinery, &c. 54 West 50th St.

38th St., 337 West.—Loft, 25x30; electric light, power; $50; one-half loft, $25. Owner, premises.

Office, 12x18, modern building; Liberty, near Broadway; rent $25. Hurwitz, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Mahogany roll desk, with stenographic service. Room 1,038, Marbridge Bldg., 34th, Broadway.

13th St., 408-412 West (Top Floor.)—Factory space to let; office services. Chelsea 7416.

45th, 34 West.—Large second floor and bath, unfurnished; business, letting; fine order.

Private office, deskroom, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

101 WEST 51ST ST.
Stores; electric light, steam heat; $45.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

Park Av.—Double store and four rooms to lease. 1,133 Park Av.

LIGHT ROOM in office suite, 5 Beekman St. & 328 Times Downtown.

Shop space for corsets, lingerie, &c. 76 West 46th St.

Brooklyn.

To let or lease, 3 floors, 40x80; factory Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge; manufacturing purposes; steam heat, electric elevator, power, light; five steam if required; convenient to shipping points. Inquire Engineer on premises or G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 25x100, west side, between 60th and 70th Sts. Fitzgerald, 1,777 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 8457.

Wanted for rent, cellar, old brewery mill, or quarry. T 922 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy two-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 279 Times Downtown.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—BARGAIN.
130 acres; commuting distance; house, dairy barns, brook; 1½ miles from station; $100 per acre.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.
Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS at all prices. Write for pictures and details. SLOCUM AGENCY, 141 B'way.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

78 EAST 92D ST.—Four story; electricity; white wood, parquet floors. Caretaker.

54 EAST 87TH ST.—Three story; electricity; white wood; caretaker; furnished or unfurnished. Markwin Realty Corp., 29 W. 42d.

Unfurnished.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement; three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
ITALIAN VILLA WITH ACREAGE,
at Bedford Hills.

Five master bedrooms, three baths; grounds beautifully laid out; lake; particularly attractive.
CLARK-LEE-TIBBITS CO., INC.,
Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—Nine-room house on Chester Hill, handsomely furnished and decorated; near high school, grammar school, and ten minutes' walk to New Haven Station; will also rent unfurnished if desired. Telephone 3187 Mount Vernon or call at 141 Overlook St.

To Let—Cozy home, furnished, seven rooms, bath, all improvements; Winter, year; moderate. Call or address 16 Linden Av., Ossining.

Montclair, N. J.—$200 per month for the Winter; a gentleman's home, furnished, spacious grounds, and in a choice location; coal in. Owner, 54 Melrose Place.

Out of Town—Unfurnished.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM HOME, large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

HILLSDALE, New Jersey.—Six and 7 room house, all improvements; healthy suburb; excellent train service; 40 minutes New York; near schools, churches, and stores; $25 to $40 monthly, or will sell on easy terms. Apply J. B. Bloomer, Hillsdale, N. J., or phone Mr. Steig, owner, St. Nicholas 9813.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

Wanted—Furnished.

Neat American family wishes small furnished house for Winter; on N. Y., N. H. Railroad, within commuting distance New York; price must be very reasonable; references. R 152 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsome furnished apt., 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, victrola. Jackson.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 8 and 7 room apartment.

APARTMENT in private house; two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; first-class service and breakfast; best Murray Hill section. Phone 2646 Gramercy.

APARTMENT for gentleman; overlooking Gramercy Park; sitting room, dining room, kitchenette, bedroom, and bath; first-class service; $100 monthly. Phone 2646 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
OF THE BETTER CLASS FOR RENT
IN THE PARK AVENUE SECTION.
ALSO BELOW CENTRAL PARK.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th Street. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

PARK AV., 80's.—6 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; details. Columbus 3974.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
EVERY MODERN DESIRABLE LOCATION.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC.,
402 Madison Av., Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

8 rooms, 3 baths, east side, $450.
Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av., Mur. Hill 709

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 40 WEST.—Artistically furnished seven-room apartment; antique mahogany throughout; maid's room and toilet; three master's bedrooms; living room 18x22; open fireplaces; elevator; $200 monthly six months' lease, $175 yearly. Telephone mornings, Chelsea 661, Apartment 33.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

44 WEST 77TH ST.—Attractive suite, large rooms, bedrooms all having southern exposure; large living room overlooking park; unusual appointments and decorations; handsomely furnished; modern fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath; also unfurnished; $45 to $65 monthly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 27 WEST.
Handsome parlors, private baths, electricity, telephone; other rooms; select house.

52D ST., 61 WEST.
Elegant parlors with connecting bedroom, complete bathrooms, telephone; other rooms, $5.

52D, 43 WEST.—One large room and bathroom, steam heat, electricity.

50TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment; two rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, to lease.

66TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $11 to $25 weekly; $35 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

72D.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment, new building, $250 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, 344 WEST, (Apt. 3D.)—Handsomely furnished, six rooms, two master bedrooms; complete.

72D SUBWAY.—4 rooms, charmingly furnished, housekeeping; new building. Telephone Columbus 3974.

74TH, 23 WEST.—High-class, unsurpassed, superbly furnished apartment; two-four rooms; service.

75TH ST., 259 WEST.—Handsome corner suite three beautiful connecting rooms, private bath, open grate fire heat, best service; ideal for gentlemen or studio.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, and private bath; also small rooms.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; also parlor floor.

77TH, 238 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Two connecting front rooms; southern exposure. Seeney.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room, all conveniences, for month October; references; reasonable.

78TH, 209 WEST.—Private house; 2d floor suite; bath, electricity; gentlemen; lease.

79TH, Between West End Av. and Riverside.—Eight rooms, front and rear Hudson River outlook; up to date; $300 monthly. Inquire Mann, 220 West 82d St.

79TH ST., (Riverside Drive.)—Medium room, suitable for couple; high-class elevator apartment. Telephone Mrs. Mann, Schuyler 9171.

79TH.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; immediate possession; $175 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, private bath, comfortably furnished; also single rooms with bath; home cooking.

80TH, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished back parlor, kitchenette, electricity; or floor; reference.

80'S, WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished. Telephone Columbus 3974.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Newly furnished large front rooms, with or without private baths.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 6-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linens, silver; $165 per month; 3d floor west; phone 2840 Schuyler.

83D, 4 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette; hardwood floors; electricity; rent $75.

84TH, Broadway, (Alameda.)—8 rooms, 3 baths, 10th floor, completely equipped; linen and silver. Apply Superintendent.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Superb apartment, 4 spacious, airy rooms; strictly high class. Schuyler 8500. Apartment 7F.

86TH, 314 WEST.—Single and double room, on street, for business lady or gentleman; references. Louis, 7707 Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 302 WEST.—4 wonderfully furnished rooms and bath; 3 months or year; responsible people only. Mrs. Minford.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Luxurious apartment, 7 rooms, (3 baths;) new decorations; new period furniture; 9 months' year; 4 centre.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny, housekeeping room; electricity, large closets; refined surroundings.

86TH, 267 WEST, (West End Av.)—Unusual, spacious 8 rooms, 3 baths; southern exposure; seventh floor; immediate possession; family going away; $300 month. Evans.

94TH, 166 WEST.—Private family will rent large, handsomely furnished front room, lavatory, bath, electricity, telephone; convenient subway and "L."

104TH, 304 WEST.
Two-room apartments and bath.
Furnished or unfurnished, with hotel service.
Inquire on premises
or Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
Telephone 1647 Academy.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Apartments of 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished with rare taste and care, complete in every detail, including silver and linen; very high-class house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Bright, attractive apartment, beautifully furnished; seven rooms, two baths; $260 monthly. L 9 Times.

115TH 600 WEST.—Luxor, Apt. 31, four rooms, completely furnished; long lease.

122D, 620 WEST.—Five-room apartment, nicely furnished; sunny and airy; one door from Riverside Drive, and near Columbia University. Tel. 3677 Morningside. Apt. 23.

103TH, 601 WEST.—Corner; southeast exposure, overlooking Hudson; large outside rooms; baths.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $56 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly. (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $55 monthly; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 to $75 monthly; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station, 3 car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BACHELORS PREFERRED; very elegant private house, facing park, one or two rooms or entire floor, nonhousekeeping apartment; very highest references required. Telephone 8650 Schuyler.

BARGAIN.—10 rooms, 3 baths, west side; $250 month for year's lease; many other opportunities. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av., (709 Murray Hill.)

BEAUTIFUL outside, sunny, 4-room elevator apartment, near Drive; newly furnished; lease; references. Apply Bonay, 603 West 139th St.

BELOW 59TH.—Handsomely furnished 8-room apartment, new building, 9th floor, $175 month; 6 months, longer. Vandt. 1450.

BROADWAY, 1,730, (55th.)—Small rooms and bath; southern exposure; elevator; telephone. Hart.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—Seven exceptional light rooms, very well furnished, overlooking park; reasonable rental. Raisman. Academy 424.

DESIRABLE 6-room apartment, upper West End Av., with all modern conveniences; two baths; every room sunny; rent to desirable tenant for three months or longer. Call Riverside 7586 for appointment.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th. Schuyler 8022.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1459.

HAVE furniture of excellent quality; good taste for eight-room apartment; will rent all or part to responsible adults, who will assume lease of unfurnished apartment. Address A., 2,843 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

NOW is the time to secure a furnished apartment for Winter season or longer; let us know your requirements. Slawson & Hobbs, Fur. Apt. Department, 162 West 72d St.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5365.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Something unusual in apartments; eight rooms, 2 baths, furnished, new throughout; linen, silver, piano, electric cleaner; everything for comfort and convenience; four bedrooms in

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

83D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician; also large, attractive bedroom; exclusive house.

83D, 167 WEST.—Very attractive medium-size rooms, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

83D, 173 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms; $25, furnace heat; references.

83D, 201 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, $4.00 up; refined home, Bruns.

83D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, one with private bath; references.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; medium and small rooms; electricity; ideal for gentlemen.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentleman only; private house; references required.

74TH, 134 WEST. — Comfortable room for gentleman; private family; bath, electricity; references. Owner.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms, suites; private baths; electricity, steam, service.

76TH, 137 WEST. — Newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; $9-$10; subway, "L."

76TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive sunny room; running water; elevator apartment; $7. Wheeler.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, $4.50; medium, $6; running water, bath, phone.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; exclusive house; electricity; telephone; maid service; suitable couples, two gentlemen. Columbus 4587.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; suitable doctor; large, sunny room; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, private baths, electricity, back parlor, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH ST., 170 WEST.—Large and small in private apartment; gentleman: telephone; call evenings. Peck.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Choice, sunny, single or connecting bath; private home; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractively decorated; electricity; individual baths; parlors; doctor's suite.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, with kitchenette; newly decorated; all conveniences.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small, or suite; hot water heat; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; electricity; adjoining bath; business people.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, convenient Subway and "L" station.

82D, 107 WEST.—Large, medium, attractive rooms; sunny, homelike, refined; references, Rollen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two-room suite, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent parlor, private bath; twin beds; room adjoining bath.

85TH, 44 WEST.—Large front room, one or two men, $56 month smaller room, one or two, $35 month; not a rooming house. Telephone 2762 Schuyler for appointment.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; also small room; gentlemen.

85TH, 127 WEST.—High-class rooms; private baths; electricity; 3 minutes "L," subway.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful room, private bath; twin beds; hall room.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually fine second-floor rooms, baths; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front room, bath, near Drive; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms, with or without bath; references.

58D, 157 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen only.

66TH, 29 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful rooms, parlor suite; private bath; electricity.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

106TH, 61 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, business woman. Apt. 23.

106TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone, Rogers.

111TH, 507 WEST. — Exclusive large front room, southern exposure; independent. Apartment 44.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny outside room; radiator, lavatory, telephone, bath; only $3.50. Wilford.

122D, 520 WEST.—Clean, quiet, well furnished rooms, elevator. Apartment 5RE, evenings from 7 P. M. References.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished room. Telephone 3345 Morn. Apt. 6, F. W.

128TH ST., (5th Av.)—Exceptionally large sunny room; twin beds; every convenience; private house; American family; reasonable. R 159 Times.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Three-window room, adjoining bath $4.50; gentleman; owner; American family.

BEAUTIFUL sunny room, with bath; owner's house; gentleman; references. Phone Riverside 992.

BROADWAY, (108th.)—Attractive room, running water; elevator; cultivated home. Phone 151 Academy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.)—Beautiful room, private bath; Hudson view; gentlemen. River. 8830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227.—Two rooms, separate bath; gentlemen. Riverside 1149. Apt. 7, south.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 275.—Private family has few handsomely furnished rooms; select location.

WEST END AV., 301 (74th.)—Room, private bath, $16, facing park; others, $6, $8.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable rooms; exclusive house; steam heat; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60, (Borough Hall Sta.)—High-class back or quarters; beautiful rooms, private bath; must be seen to be appreciated.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two ladies want 2 or 3 furnished rooms for Winter; must be not more than seven blocks from 85th St. and Drive; two well-behaved dogs; describe fully by letter, stating price; references. Z 269 Times Annex.

ONE or two large furnished rooms, by army officer; airy, light attic rooms, in good neighborhood preferred; must have electricity and steam heat; convenient to subway or 9th and "L." state price. Z 301 Times Annex.

Wanted for 3 adults, two or three furnished rooms, with kitchenette; state terms; references exchanged. G 128 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room, breakfast; near West 86th St.; electricity, steam. Address Box 5, 1,515 3d Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

56TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms, private bath; home table; references.

82D, 37 EAST.—Rooms and suites, with board; references.

34TH, 13 and 15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

35TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exceptional opportunity for single adult to enjoy the comforts of private home. Plaza 9681.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete hotel service; homelike; including high-class meals, $16 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 191-193—Large room, with bath.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

20TH ST., 16 WEST.—Room with bath; table boarders; references.

23D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double rooms, private bath; references. Circle 3835.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

59TH, 62 WEST.—Two large rooms, with board; table guests; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Attractively furnished, homelike rooms, large and single; running water; elevator house; business people; table guests accommodated. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room for two, facing Broadway; attractively furnished; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms; excellent table, fine service.

72D, 269 WEST, (at the Seymour.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; all modern conveniences; best cuisine; table boarders welcome.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; also table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

72D, 150 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; board; references.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small rooms; exclusive location; phone.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; homelike surroundings, excellent table; references.

76TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking; generous table.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88D, 5 WEST.—Unusual accommodations, modern improvements; arrangement for coming season; table guests.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished rooms, single, double; running water in each room; private laundry; electric light; private telephone service. Schuyler 9942.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; parlor dining; quiet, homelike; moderate; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Few large, small rooms or suites; excellent table; references.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath; single room; excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple gentlemen; excellent table.

93D, 285 WEST.—Double rooms, with, without private bath; constant hot water, electricity.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms, 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4 poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

95TH, 15 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; prices moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptional suite for family; other large rooms; excellent table.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Very select; unusual accommodations; private home; handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath.

114TH, 311 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; good table; private family. Apt. 2.

115TH, corner MANHATTAN AV., block west of 8th Av., near beautiful Morningside Park, (The Columbia;) pleasant single rooms and suites; steam, electricity; every comfort; good home; meals. Tel. 4021 Morn.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; southern exposure; board optional.

227TH, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil on Hudson, 24 min. Grand Central or 231st subway. Tel. 104 Kingsbridge. Lesley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.—To those seeking comfortable Winter quarters in high-class apartment, with best home cooking and refined atmosphere. Phone 6000 Morningside. Apt. 8N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; first-class board, refined atmosphere. Telephone Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare, 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air, Quietness.
Special Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 455 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodations; steam, electricity; attractive second floor suite, two baths; also top floor, double room, private bath; best home table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Long Island.

LADY owning warm house, large ground, no children, board child. Jamaica 2788.

BOARD WANTED.

COUPLE with boy of 14 want 2 rooms, with private bath, and board, west side, between 85th and 95th Sts. A 400 Times Downtown.

Wanted, family to take charge South American 12-year-old Catholic boy going to school; state prices, &c. V 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wishes board and room, west side, below 72d St. L 18 Times.

Young man, vocal, wants room, or room and board, with private family, with piano; west, above 70th St. R 151 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage. — Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

A private family, cozy home, every comfort, except one, two gentlemen or couple; references. 16 Linden Av., Ossining, N. Y.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; 2 baths, 2 bathrooms;
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one; $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one; $18 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $39.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE Resident Prop.

Hotel Francis, 66 Prospect St., East Orange.—One or two desirable suites to offer to season's guests; excellent table; appointments first-class. Phone 3240 Orange.

"Cedar View Inn," North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

New York State.

Beautiful, modern country estate; excellent table; 56 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

50TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms, private bath; home table; references.

82D, 37 EAST.—Rooms and suites, with board; references.

34TH, 13 and 15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

35TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exceptional opportunity for single adult to enjoy the comforts of private home. Plaza 9681.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete hotel service; homelike; including high-class meals, $16 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 191-193—Large room, with bath.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

20TH ST., 16 WEST.—Room with bath; table boarders; references.

23D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double rooms, private bath; references. Circle 3835.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

59TH, 62 WEST.—Two large rooms, with board; table guests; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Attractively furnished, homelike rooms, large and single; running water; elevator house; business people; table guests accommodated. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room for two, facing Broadway; attractively furnished; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms; excellent table, fine service.

72D, 269 WEST, (at the Seymour.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; all modern conveniences; best cuisine; table boarders welcome.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; also table guests.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 KISSEL TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 DODGE TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, NEVER RUN.
1916 WILLYS SPECIAL BOAT BODY.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN, wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1917 TOWN CAR, LANDAULET.
STUTZ, 1917, "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
PEUGEOT 1916 Town Car, latest imp.
S. G. V. 1916 FLEETWOOD ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER "22-72."
CHALMERS 1916 CLOVERLEAF ROADSTER.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

ATTENTION, LAST WEEK OF SALE.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS,
ALL MODELS. ALSO OTHER MAKES.
PRICES REDUCED. BARGAINS, $350 UP.

ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A 1915 FIAT (FOREIGN) TOURING, beautiful 7-passenger, looks like new car, 55 H. P., electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; perfect condition guaranteed; cost $5,000. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 8374 Riverside.

A MERCER LIMOUSINE.
Looks like new; car been used privately; electric self-starter and lights; mechanically perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

AUTOMOBILES BOUGHT FOR CASH.
$5,000. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, at 54th.

CADILLAC.—Owner wishes dispose almost unused seven-passenger 1916 Cadillac. F 193 Times.

AUTOMOBILES for sale; various makes and finest bodies at reasonable prices. Universal, 602 West 52d St.

BARGAINS in used cars from owners. Write Rand, Room 1208, Times Building.

BRAND NEW TWIN SIX
1918 Packard touring, car run 400 miles, at a liberal discount. Telephone B. M. Corcoran, Bryant 3575.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 SINGER TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
CHUMMY ROADSTER. Big discount.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 STUDEBAKER, $575.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
HUDSON GABRIOLET. Super 6.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 DODGE TOURING, $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BUICK, 1916, BIG SIX TOURING.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
Has been looked over and refinished and looks like new; fully equipped, splendid shoes, and ready to be used immediately; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring; perfect. National 1916 Twin Six; accept offer. Dodge 1916 Touring; fine condition; cheap. Hupmobile 1915 Touring; bargain at $450. Overland Touring; must sell today; $250. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn, 9867.

BUICK TOWN CAR.
1916, Big Six limousine; perfect order; cost $2,800; accept $1,600. Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 5-passenger, big four, fully equipped. Bohstedt, 1,022 Hudson St., Hoboken.

CADILLAC

1915 touring, slip covers, good paint, good tires; extra shoe and rim; very good mechanically; very reasonable; demonstration.

DETROIT CADILLAC
MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
NO. 8 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

CADILLAC.

1917 limousine; New Haven body; in best of condition; full equipment; top-grade tires.

DETROIT CADILLAC
MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
8 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

CADILLAC RUNABOUT, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl.; mechanically very fine; silver town cord tires, one extra; open for mechanical inspection; price is right.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 836 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1914; good condition; 4 new shoes, 2 extras; dealers invited; $425. P. R., 212 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan; practically new; must sell. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th.

CHEVROLET 1917 "490," excellent shape; bargain to quick buyer. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

CHEVROLET, 1917, brand new touring; cost $985; never used; will sacrifice. 112 East 19th, Room 405. Gramercy 4624.

DODGE runabout, 1916, recently overhauled; splendid condition; many extras; must sell; what offers? 1,666 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DORT roadster, 1916; starter, electric lights, two new shoes; price $225. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN USED CARS.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 84-B.
1916 Overland Touring, Model 75-B.
1916 Overland Touring, "Model 86," 7-pass.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROOKLYN,
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

FIAT late model 55 starting and lighting, 5-passenger, coupe landaulette recently overhauled, mechanically perfect, cost $6,000; will sacrifice; reasonable offer. Telephone F. G. P., Greeley 6272.

FORD, 1916; run 3,000 miles; lots of extras. 917 Trinity Av., near 161st St., Bronx. Phone 9181 Hanover.

FOURSOME ROADSTER, real 1918 model; slightly used; will sell very reasonable and with guarantee. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

HUDSON touring, late model, with $500 fourglas door for winter top, mounted, overhauled, and painted last week; extra touring top; a real bargain for $775; owner leaving city; dealers offer $700. For demonstration phone Columbus 8026.

LIMOUSINE BODIES FOR SALE.
Highest; also limousine and landaulet bodies; standard makes. Room 610, 1,926 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen will sacrifice at your own price; car been used private two seasons; electric self starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE 1917.
38 H. P. MILEAGE ABOUT 4,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
965 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4887.

MARMON 1917 limousine; Marmon brougham, also touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 roadster, $1,750. Phone Hyesilp, Flatbush 3447.

NATIONAL 1916 "12" TOURING.
RIGHT PRICE.
Has been used very little; mechanical condition exceptional and paint without a scratch; very possible equipment and ready to be used immediately; may entertain a trade; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. At THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

OWENS MAGNETIC 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

PACKARD. — Bargains, 1917 Packard 2/35 touring car, also phaeton. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 18, limousine, in beautiful condition, for sale. Donohoe, 224 West 57th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 limousine; 2 disappearing seats facing forward; upholstered with imported whipcord; renickeled, repainted, overhauled; sold with new car guarantee; will be sold at mid-season price T. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STUTZ Speedster; electric starter, lights, too many extras to enumerate; price $650. 136 West 52d St., in basement. Nelson.

STUTZ, 1913. Bearcat model; fine honk; wire wheels; good condition; starter and electric lights. R. B., 214 Times Downtown.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster, also Bulldog; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

USED CAR SALE.
1916 CADILLAC "8" TOURING.
1917 BUICK LITTLE SIX TOURING.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG.
1916 KISSEL SEDAN.
SEVERAL OTHER MAKES.
LOBELL-ABORN.
289 WEST 55TH STREET.
Remember name, three doors from Broadway.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES; MANY ARE RARE BARGAINS. PHONE CHESS AT BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 4709 BARNUM.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE, late 1916 model; perfect condition; reasonable; no dealers. K 110 Times.

WINTON SMALL SIX CABRIOLET.
MILEAGE, 1,600 MILES.
PRICE, $1,500.
Open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

'17 CHANDLER roadster. '16 HUPMOBILE.
'16 DODGE sedan. '16 REO sedan.
PIERCE. PULLMAN Chummy. SIMPLEX. Limousine bodies; one-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, at 54th.

1917 light touring, in excellent condition throughout; 32x3½ tires; price $400. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO DE LUXE for hire at reasonable rates; Renault, 8, G. V., Packard, coupe, landaulet, limousine. Columbus 2658.

CADILLAC limousine; uniformed chauffeur; shopping, driving, monthly; reasonable. D. Graaf, Columbus 701, Riverside 7639.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful limousine, large windows; hour, trip, monthly; very reasonable. Wesley, Circle 2094.

CADILLAC.—Smart-appearing 7-passenger private limousine; by season, month. Frankman., Schuyler 3910.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Bautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8878 Riverside.

PACKARD.—New limousine, month, season, very reasonable. Phelan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $3.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 696.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1916 or 1917, Marmon or Hudson limousine, laundalet, or town car, wanted; must be a bargain. A. M. S., Room 1008, 1 West 34th St.

WILL pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5822.

LATE MODEL, sedan or limousine, wanted; perfect condition. Address A. B., 75 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Broadway." 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 87th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 205 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 11 years' experience as office manager; university training in modern accounting methods; competent to handle important or complicated work. A 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; careful university training and 15 years' experience as executive and general accountant. A 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, experienced, refined, wants opportunity; $15. V 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; thoroughly competent; 7 years' experience; trial balance monthly; up-to-date methods; $20. V 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE, 8 years' experience; full charge; record is best recommendation. G 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, well educated; knowledge typewriting; experienced office details; $12. B 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' business experience; knowledge stenography; trial balance; $20. V 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, high school graduate, three years' commercial experience; $15. A 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—9 years' experience; thoroughly competent; capable managing office. G 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $13. V 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, experienced, wishes position. R 125 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—European lady, refined, excellent cook, wishes position as house manager, companion to lady, or guardian. V 286 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young lady, refined, speaks five languages, as companion to lady part time. G 112 Times.

COMPTOMETRIST, experienced, also billing and filing clerk. Edna Neuman, 407 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKING by day; morning, afternoon, evening gowns; remodeling; $4.50. G 121 Times.

DRESSMAKER, out, good style; remodeling, $2.50. Miss Clark, telephone St. Nicholas 3126.

EXECUTIVE position required by young lady capable of supervising mail, multigraph, filing, and all details of a busy office and of stenographic staff; has had newspaper and banking experience. Z 25 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Refined lady, Christian, who has supervised incoming and outgoing mail, filing, stencils, multigraph, stenographic department, banking experience. O 21 Times.

FILING CLERK, office assistant, typist; 4 years' experience; salary $17. V 345 Times Downtown.

FRENCH TEACHER.—High references; lessons, visiting companion, ladies, children. Mme. Nevraumont, 102 West 90th St.

LAUNDRESS, French, take ladies', gentlemen's washing home. Mme. Anna, 750 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS wants day work, washing, ironing; reference. Call or write Mrs. Maude, 287 Audubon Av., fourth floor.

MAID, Irish, wishes position as lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; understands hairdressing, shampooing, scalp treatment, facial massage, and manicuring; best references. Cleary, 1,019 6th Av.

MAID or COMPANION to elderly lady; very trustworthy; good references; can sew well. A. P., 112 East 106th St.

MANAGER TEA ROOM, &c.—Young woman who managed her own camp for two seasons wishes to become associated with some business; future considered before present salary; interested interior decorating. H 485 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE.—Medical expert; $1 hour; physicians' references; ladies' residences. H 435 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE, graduate, experienced, wants a few more persons; ladies and children only. Phone Prospect 5758.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Protestant, American, for one or two children; willing to go south; excellent references. R 128 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Two years' experience; accurate, willing, refined; American; $8. V 381 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE TEACHER or SECRETARY.—Young French lady is desirous of obtaining position; references. K 170 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—College education; knowledge French; experienced; executive ability; references; salary $18. Box 27, 2,730 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Executive ability; competent; well educated; trustworthy; refined; Wall St. experience. A 263 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, refined, educated, experienced. Phone Intervale 2996.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Capable of assisting executive with office detail; conscientious. D 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, French correspondent, 3 years' publishing experience; salary $22; operate Royal, Underwood; high school graduate; exceptionally neat; accurate, rapid transcriptions. V 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—High school graduate, ten years' technical experience, above ordinary, capable mastering technicalities grammatically, excellent speller, punctuate paragraphs intelligently; $18. A 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY — 8 years' brokerage, export, mechanical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; no clock watcher; exceptionally neat personality; highest credentials; $20. A 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability, good personality; capable taking charge entire office, handling correspondence without dictation; 7 years' experience; $25-$30. A. E., 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut; five years' insurance, mercantile, brokerage experience; operate typewriter board; all standard machines; quick grasping ideas; excellent credentials; $15. V 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; age 21; exceptionally neat personality; 4 years' technical experience; high school education; knowledge bookkeeping; quick comprehension; $18; unquestionable references. A 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, with initiative, tact, and ability, desires permanent position; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $18. 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young, valuable experience, rapid and accurate, familiar with office detail, neat appearance; $20. V 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious, reliable; business school graduate; willing and capable. Mary Dunn, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good business training; rapid, accurate, with chance of advancement. Minnie Harschar, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Businesslike young woman desires position as stenographer-secretary; architectural experience; best references as to ability, &c.; $18-$20. G 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' banking experience; accustomed to executive work and important duties; highest references. R 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; academic education; six years' experience; good address; $25; unquestionable references. E 806 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE DETAIL; NEAT APPEARANCE; $15. B 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; efficient, reliable; excellent grammarian, high school graduate; 3 years' experience; $15. Schofield, 57 East 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; competent, energetic; 7 years' experience; A1 references; $18. A. Schulte, 925 Jefferson Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER—Two years' experience. Harris, 109 West 113th St. Phone Cathedral 9738.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; competent general office work, routine work; salary $14. Phone 3718 Rhinelander.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Reliable; high-grade; capable business woman. Address Tactful, 226 West 121st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $15. V 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced, willing worker; neat and accurate; $12. Box G 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and efficient; $18. V 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; 18; ambitious; accurate; capable; salary, $14. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; accurate; high school graduate; three years' experience; $15. B 210 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Biller; 4 years' experience; accurate at figures;

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ... 10 East 43d.—Investigator, (statistical experience,) $25; stenographers, $15-$25; ... Miss Budenbender, Prop.

DRAPERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated Americans. Clark Agency, 9 East St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; register free. Van Tyn Agency, 3 West 34th.

Instruction.

FILE CLERK.—Our six weeks' course will help you more about filing than you could learn yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Classes begin Tuesday, Oct. 2, and is now the time to register now. National Training ... for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 65 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

PREPARE for executive positions in business; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women; can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

$12
this week. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work by day and evening classes; send for free booklet; also visitors welcome. West Side Y. M. C. A., 366 West 57th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of stenography, typewriting; $8 to $10 start; opportunity for bright beginner in secret department. Apply 32 Cooper Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reply by letter, stating age and qualifications. Everall Bros., 620 6th Av., city.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT for executive position in large gasoline shop; knowledge of costs and machine shop practice essential; salary to start $35-$50. Box 126, 1,921 3d Av.

ADVERTISING MAN.

To writer good, forceful copy for a specialty store, selling popular-priced ladies' and men's wearing apparel, in a city of about 100,000 population, there is a splendid opportunity for advancement to one who has ability to obtain the proper results; extensive ... advertising office in New York City; state full particulars, including salary expected. Z 2262 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Preferably with experience in classified advertising; must be capable of supervising work of others, develop ability, and able to handle detail rapidly; excellent opportunity; salary and commission basis. Address, by letter, stating full particulars, 31 E. 17th St., corner of Madison Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—LARGE WHOLESALE ... GOODS HOUSE HAS POSITION FOR A LEDGER CLERK WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPING TEACHER for Protestant institution; a clean-cut man under 40 preferred who can take athletics if possible; $1,200 to start. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Depart., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young man ... experience in general accounting ... for manufacturing company; salary to start $17 per week. Box 1,423, New York City.

BOY, must be 16, bright, ambitious; young man to start on mail and messenger service; $6 to start; steady position, good chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary $7 to start. Address Christian, A 845 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, intelligent, for office work by large wholesale silverware manufacturer; good opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended and live with parents. Address V 371 Times Downtown.

BOYS to start at bottom publishing business and learn thoroughly, quickly, with opportunity for advancement; position open ... insert hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; ... salary of $7 weekly. Apply Mr. Eckstein, Second floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOYS IN SHOWROOM OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST ... ST.

BOY wanted, by a manufacturer of high-... to assist in shipping department and deliver packages; good surroundings; a fine opportunity for a bright, ed... boy; call between 10:30 and 12. R. H. ... Co., 75 6th St., Long Island City.

BOY; must be willing to assist in shipping department; $7 weekly to start, with ... in sight if deserved. Apply Monday ... 9 o'clock, Room 1710, Times ...

BOY; must be strong, not afraid of hard work; ... make himself generally useful; ... right party; good references required; $6 to start. 147 West 24th St.

BOY, over 16 years, wanted in general offices ... manufacturing corporation; neat, am... boy will be given splendid training ... rapid advancement; starting salary, $7; ... when earned. R 136 Times.

BOY wanted for errands and general work ... shipping department of publishing house; ... to start; 25 Park Place.

BOY, neat appearance and grammar school ... wanted in office of large in... company; salary to start $7 per week. ... P. O. Box 1,423, New York City.

BOY with a law office; must be at least 16 ... 5 feet 6 inches and reside with parents. Address applicant's own handwriting, stating ... experience, if any. A 287 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; one with in... ... experience preferred; good chance ... advancement. H. C. Zaro, 1 3d Av., ... 7th St.

BOY wanted in the office of an importing ... Apply, in handwriting of applicant, ... P. O. Box 1,846, New York City.

BOY wanted in office of large concern in ... state age, experience, and salary ... Address P. O. Box 2,158, N. Y.

BOY TO ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPT. ... WEIDHORN, 229 WEST 20TH. CHELSEA ...

BOY in law office; good opportunity for boy ... wishes to attend evening school. Apply ... room 1003, 27 William St.

BOY.—To learn seed business; strong, willing; permanent position necessary; wages to begin. R 145 Times.

BOY, about 16, to assist in shipping room ... mercantile house; state salary expected. ... M., 220 Times.

BOY, must be over 16, bright, ambitious, ... in handkerchief stock; advance. ... Apple Lobler Bros. & Co., 387 4th Av.

BOY, about 17, for office work and night ... Call between 9 and 10 A. M. or ... M.; G. Benda, 112 East 10th St.

BOY, bright, wanted by insurance company; ... 16 to 17; advancement; good hours and ... J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D, ... to answer door and make himself generally useful; advancement. Apply 5 W. ...

BOY to make himself useful men's clothing ... opportunity for bright boy to advance himself. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

BOY to assist mechanic on projection work; ... Apply Tuesday, 11 A. M., Room ... 6th St.

BOY, about 15 or 16, wanted in office. Write ... expecting to like. R 137 Times.

BOY wanted by manufacturer of high-... to assist in shipping department ... deliver packages; good surroundings; ... fine opportunity for a bright, ed... boy; call between 10:30 and 12. R. H. ... 75 6th St., Long Island City.

BOY; one who is intelligent and ... $7 weekly to start, with early ... in sight if deserved. Apply Monday ... 9 o'clock, Room 1710, Times ...

BOYS, must be 16, bright, ambitious; young ... to start on mail and messenger service; $6 to start; steady position, good chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising ... agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary $7 to start. Address Christian, A 845 Times Downtown.

BOY; must be 16; bright, ambitious; young ... to assist in shipping department; $7 weekly to start; with early ... in sight if deserved. Apply Monday ... 9 o'clock, Room 1710, Times ...

BOY wanted, experienced young man, for ... lettering, decorative design, &c.; call with ... 8th floor, 244 5th Av., 10 to 12, ...

BOY; one who is intelligent and ... $7 weekly to start, with early ... in sight if deserved. Apply Monday ... 9 o'clock, Room 1710, Times ...

BOY wanted in downtown advertising ... agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary $7 to start. Address Christian, A 845 Times Downtown.

BOY, must be 16, bright, ambitious; young ... to start on mail and messenger service; $6 to start; steady position, good chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising ... agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary $7 to start. Address Christian, A 845 Times Downtown.

BOY;

LOYALTY SUPREME IN FUSION PLATFORM

Mayor Mitchel, It Declares, Measures Up to Intensely American Standard.

ADMINISTRATION INDORSED

Gary System, Special Service, and Police Are Highly Approved and Tammany Is Vigorously Attacked.

The Fusion Committee of 1917 made public last night the platform on which its candidates will run in the present municipal campaign. The platform emphasizes the necessity of keeping the Mayor in the City Hall "during a national crisis to which all other concern, public and private, are necessarily subordinate." The document states that the patriotic record of the present Fusion administration "is without parallel in the contemporaneous municipal history of the country."

The platform recites in brief the accomplishments of the present administration. The educational plank sets forth what has been done to give every child a seat in the public schools, and declares that the work of the so-called Gary system has so far proved successful, although the plan is not mentioned by name. The platform states that public service corporations have been vigorously handled, and that the city has been given a business administration. The Controller's "pay-as-you-go policy" is upheld, and it is stated that the entire Department of Public Charities has been rebuilt. Social service work is dwelt upon, and Mayor Mitchel's handling of the Police Department is extolled. Regarding the police, the platform says:

"Under the Fusion administration the police force has been divorced from politics. By a strong, straightforward policy the work of purging the department of its dishonest and inefficient minority has gone steadily forward with the co-operation of the honest and hardworking majority of the force. Lawlessness has been curbed, the gangs have disappeared, gunmen have fled the city or gone to jail, bomb outrages have stopped, public prostitution and gambling have been reduced, corrupt partnership of the police with crime and the levying of tribute upon legitimate business has been destroyed and ended. Mayor Mitchel is re-elected Commissioner Woods will visit Europe, after which, if Tammany is returned to power police debauchery and incompetence will again disgrace New York.

Under the heading "The Supreme Issue," the platform says:

"Our country is at war with Germany. Every conception of justice and liberty for which our forefathers fought, and which brought our foreign-born citizens to our shores, is at issue in the struggle in which our country must win. Organized municipalities must do their part, and it is a large part. They can do so only under governments of the highest capacity, greatest strength, and energy, and certain outspoken loyalty.

They must not be controlled or influenced by enemy sympathizers, or by discontented elements, nor must they be administered by the untried, the incompetent, or by those whose hesitation and evasion leave doubt of complete devotion to the cause for which the great body of our citizens, native and foreign born, are making supreme sacrifices. To maintain order within, to co-operate with the Federal Government against the menace from without, to detect intrigue, to suppress violence, to hold together the social and economic services of its citizens, the government of the great City of New York must be strong, capable, intelligent, experienced, alert, and, above all, intensely loyal and intensely American. The city government under Mayor Mitchel and the Fusion Administration new measures up to this high standard. "It is not best," said Lincoln, "to swap horses while crossing a stream."

The platform sets forth what Mayor Mitchel has accomplished in the field of national preparedness and praises his organization of the Mayor's Defense Committee and the Home Defense League. The platform states that Fusion proposes to bend every resource toward helping the citizens through their personal difficulties caused by the war. Under the title "The Future Under Fusion" the platform says in part:

The development of the city's educational facilities will go forward with increased effectiveness.

Fusion believes in more parks and playgrounds; in increasing milk stations and public health works; in the establishment of great public wholesale terminal markets; in the maintenance of public employment bureaus and of pensions for widows with dependent children.

Fusion proposes an expansion of municipal ownership by eliminating the private water companies and by the progressive acquisition of additional public lands. Fusion will continue co-operation with the other municipalities of the State through the State Conference of Mayors, to the end that home rule may be secured, its rights and unjust burdens lifted. Fusion is committed to the comprehensive development of the Port of New York. In the past four years it has added more dockage than any other previous administration.

An essential detail of such development is the relocation of the New York Central Railroad along the west side of the Borough of Manhattan. For the sake of the city's food supply, for the sake of its manufacturing supremacy, and for the protection of its citizens on the public highways, a solution must be found and found without delay. Fusion will co-operate with the Public Service Commission to find such a solution, and failing, to exercise effective compulsion on the company. Fusion believes in the most liberal degree of borough autonomy consistent with effective organization and serviceable government.

The platform includes an attack upon Tammany Hall, in which it says:

The alternative offered to the voters is a return to Tammany misrule. Against this we vehemently protest. Tammany in successive administrations brought the city to the verge of financial ruin, debauched the police force, permitted and even exploited vice and crime, neglected the welfare and comfort of citizens, substituted favoritism for service, and in an abandon of greed and evil practices so outraged the public conscience that it was driven from power in a normally Democratic city. It is now eight years since Tammany has been permitted unrestricted rule.

The management of the District Attorney's office under the present incumbent is cited as what Tammany will do if he gets into power. It states that the office "has been prostituted" and that "partisanship has run riot."

"It is increasingly plain," the platform concludes, "that every element, every faction, every individual in the City of New York who is opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war—opposed to the maintenance of strong, energetic, alert government in the city during the war—is sought by Tammany as an ally."

PLACE BENNETT'S NAME ON REPUBLICAN BALLOT

Justice Whitaker Signs Order With the Consent of Counsel on Both Sides.

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday signed an order with the consent of counsel for Mayor Mitchel and William M. Bennett requiring the name of Mr. Bennett to be placed upon the ballot as the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York. Both sides agreed to waive all formalities in order that the ballots of the soldiers might be sent to all army camps in this country and abroad in time for the November election. When the matter came before the Justice, Abram S. Gilbert, for the Mayor, said he consented to the entry of an order requiring that Mr. Bennett's name be printed on the ballots.

Assistant District Attorneys Neilson Olcott and James E. Wallace, in charge of the investigation into alleged frauds in the Republican primaries, announced yesterday that they would present to the Grand Jury today seven distinct cases involving twenty-eight election officials, where it is alleged there were discrepancies between the tally sheets turned in to the Board of Elections and the recent recount figures.

What appears to be the most flagrant violation, according to Mr. Wallace, occurred in the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District. On the original tally sheets he said Bennett received only 5 votes and Mitchel 42. The recount showed that Bennett received 37 and Mitchel 20 votes. The other districts where there were discrepancies follow:

Assembly and Election District.	Discrepancy.
Fourteenth—Thirty-first	23 votes
Sixteenth—Fifteenth	27 votes
Seventeenth—Fourth	34 votes
Seventeenth—Twenty-ninth	20 votes
Eighteenth—Seventh	34 votes
Eighteenth—Twenty-eighth	30 votes

District Attorney Swann yesterday subpoenaed the ballot boxes, ballot clerks' return and official list of inspectors. The boxes, except when taken before the Grand Jury, will remain in the custody of Commissioner Boyle of the Board of Elections.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn said yesterday that he intended to examine inspectors from eight election districts in that borough about the recent primary. It was learned that he had received a formal complaint of irregularities, but he would not give the name of the person who made the complaint, nor would he tell what districts he would subpoena the Inspectors from.

Delegations of several hundred young men from many Harlem clubs, all within the Seventeenth Assembly District, met last night at Westminster Hall and formed an official City Democracy organization for that district. Bernard H. Reich, former member of the Executive Committee of the Tammany Club of the district, was chosen executive member. Abe A. Burger, former President of the College Speakers' Union and member of the Tammany Hall Speakers' Bureau, was elected President of the club.

With the slogan, "The same business for the same business office," the committee which will conduct the campaign for the re-election of Marcus M. Marks for President of the Borough of Manhattan opened headquarters yesterday in the Vanderbilt Building, 31 East Forty-second Street. The committee is composed of a 1,000 business men, and Charles E. Hughes is Honorary Chairman. The active work of the campaign will be conducted by Louis Annin Ames as Chairman, William A. Ferguson as Secretary, and Fred A. Mack as Treasurer.

NEED GARY SYSTEM, THE MAYOR SAYS

Some Defects, He Adds, Have Been Deliberately Caused to Wreck Experiment.

Mayor Mitchel championed the Gary school system and the other educational and charitable activities of his administration in a speech delivered yesterday afternoon at the dedication of the Children's Clearing Bureau in the Bronx. This bureau is housed in what was formerly the Messiah Home, established by Mrs. H. H. Rogers, widow of the Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, and will be used as a receiving and distributing station for dependent children. Children in need of treatment will be kept there from one to six weeks before being sent to orphanages and various other institutions.

"We have undertaken to democratize, if I may use that word, the educational facilities, in order that the children in our public schools may have the same facilities, the same advantages, and the same opportunities as have hitherto been accorded only to the children of the well-to-do in the expensive private schools," said Mr. Mitchel. "The playground, the workshop, the auditorium, the science room, these things are necessary to develop child opportunity and child life, to let physical development go hand in hand with the mental development in order that the mental development may be quicker and better.

"Do you think that those men in the great army of manhood on that western front of Europe could hold back the onrush of those forces of aggression and autocracy as they have done if there had not been a virile childhood in France, in England, in Italy, and in the other allied nations? Do you think that if America had not concerned herself with her childhood that we would be able to send abroad, as we are doing today, great armies of the Republic, to take their places by those others and to protect this country from what otherwise might come to her shores?

A great crowd of several thousand persons had gathered in the vacant space adjoining the Children's Clearing Bureau, at West Tremont and Andrews Avenues, and they applauded the Mayor frequently. Mayor Mitchel praised the work that had been done in the Department of Charities by Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William J. Doherty, the Second Deputy Commissioner, who sat, with a large number of city officials and prominent men, on the platform. He told of what his administration had accomplished in the field of "direct charity," and of what had been done toward introducing cleanliness, efficiency, and kindliness into the administration of the institutions housing public charges. Referring to the quarrel with some of the Catholic charities several years ago he said:

"Let me say that, although we began in misunderstanding, in opposition, and in obstruction, those institutions today are co-operating with the Department of Charities. Today they conform to the standard. Today the care is good. Today the 22,000 children housed in them are getting the care to which they are entitled at the hands of the great City of New York."

MAYOR WILL FIGHT, HE TELLS CITIZENS

Continued from Page 1.

ligerant influences are seeking to destroy you; but we know you and we know your enemies, and it is because we know you and we know your enemies that we want you to run again for Mayor. We are here because we believe in non-partisan municipal administration. You are the incarnation of that principle.

"With rare fidelity, with intelligence, and experness highly trained by many years of service in this community you have raised the standards of administration. Every department shows the benefit of your untiring and unselfish work. Whether it is health or police or education, or the care of children, or the interests of labor, or of civic improvement, or better facilities for our expanding life in whatever direction we look we find here recorded the finest accomplishment.

"New York is no longer a by-word among cities of the United States by reason of its government. New York today holds up its head not only among the cities of the United States, but among the cities of the world, as a well governed city, and it is because of your devotion to these standards of administration, and of what you have accomplished, that we want you to run again for Mayor.

"Tammany Hall is the same old sinister organization. It plays new tricks, but it has the old predatory purpose. It selects now a mixture of ignorance, incompetence, and of demagogery, which is an insult to the intelligence of the people of this city. We do not propose to turn over the interests of this great town to that old enemy of all that makes for municipal good government and for civic righteousness—that old enemy of the municipal honor. But there is a deeper reason than all that. We are at war. Seditious and traitorous influences are seeking to benumb our activities at a time when they should show the full strength of the united people. They are seeking to poison public sentiment; they are seeking to paralyze the arm of government; this is a time when every one who is opposed to the efficient and vigorous prosecution of this holy war is opposed to you, Sir."

Crowd Demands More.

The crowd expressed its approval of the speaker's opinion of Tammany, and yelled for more. In a clear voice, that carried well across the park, Mr. Hughes continued:

"We desire to have a clean, patriotic, stable, strong administration in these times. You, Sir, have been a patriotic Mayor. There has been no resource of this metropolis but what you have tried to organize in the interests of that great cause to which America is devoting herself with her wealth, and, with what is far more, the precious blood of her children. We are not going to try any experiments at this time. We are not going to turn over this town to any one whom we do not know. We know you. We know that we shall have a man tested, not a mere purveyor of words, a man whose deeds mark him, a man who stands before you well known and one, who will be unshaken by any threat, stable in his resolve, who will allow no ambition to deter him, no popular suggestion to seduce him—that is the man to be Mayor of New York when America is at war.

"I speak as one opposed alike to ringster and demagogue. I also speak as a Republican. The Republican Party must be devoted to the cause of good government in the City of New York.

"I turn to you, Mr. Mayor, as a citizen. You, the life defender of the city of New York, are there at the time of great national peril, must sacrifice your great personal interests and stand forth in this manly contest you are waging for honestly efficient government and for triumphant Americanism."

Ex-President Taft's Letter.

When he had finished, the crowd gave three rousing cheers for Mr. Hughes, and then Chairman Outerbridge read the following letter from ex-President Taft:

Sept. 30, 1917.

The Hon. Charles E. Hughes, 96 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Governor Hughes: I am sorry I cannot be present at the open meeting tomorrow called to support the candidacy of Mayor Mitchel for re-election. I am not a citizen of New York City, but every American is deeply interested that our greatest city should be well governed. We all know that in the past under Tammany it has been badly governed. During his term Mr. Mitchel has wrought a great change and given our city the best government. There is now no "pull" with the police. They know no interest but that of the public.

If the people of New York have saving common sense and governing capacity they should elect a man for a second term who has accomplished so much for them, the city, and the country in this great war. He has made enemies, but when their motives are dissected, their enmity does Mr. Mitchel honor. His zeal and effective appeals in behalf of proper preparation for this war have mollified much hatred those who are opposed to the war. At this time such opposition furnishes a strong additional argument for the Mayor's re-election, if any were needed. But the great and overwhelming reason for continuing the Mayor in office is that he has done what he was elected to do, and what many thought it impossible to do. It is the easy task to govern New York well with every circumstance favorable. It is a wonderful triumph to have effected the reforms needed in one term.

But the Mayor has been defeated in a Republican primary, and it is said that party regularity requires Republicans to vote for the candidate who in that primary, in a very small party vote, received a few hundred majority. I hope the Republicans of New York who believe in good municipal government and recognize how much the Mayor has done to maintain it will not allow the cry of party regularity to prevent their voting their convictions and for the best man. It is difficult to conceive of circumstances under which the ties of party regularity should have less weight than in this election.

It is said that Mr. Mitchel cannot be elected, and that Republicans should vote for the nominee of the party. My belief is that, even if were certain that Mr. Mitchel would be defeated—as it is not—good citizens, moved only by a desire for good government, should vote for him. It is better to go down to defeat with the right candidate than to vote for an indifferent or an unknown aspirant. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Henry Morgenthau was next introduced, and he got a laugh when he said he had thrown his hat on the steps and that Colonel Roosevelt was going to hold it. Mr. Morgenthau made this reference to the recent primaries:

"Mr. Mayor, there has been a great deal of talk and excitement about primaries. There has been a terrible miscarriage, but fortunately the strict party primaries are not the last word, and we are going to hold a primary right here in the open, and we are going to nominate Mitchel for another term in the Mayor's office. If this assembly, and the tone of the New York press speaks for anything, it is showing us what the result will be on Nov. 6."

The Monster of Tammany.

Mr. Morgenthau said he had just returned from France and had seen Alsace-Lorraine. A hush fell upon the crowd as he described his experiences there, saying:

"I have seen that fearful German monster, the line from Miilhausen to Ypres. I have seen it lying there, trying to destroy the freedom of France and England. That monster could not have been created were it not that the Kaiser has a life tenure of office, and has directed and arranged this thing for years past. I come back here and I find that the Tiger, though thin and emaciated, is ready to jump on us again. The Tiger is but the American Kaiser. The autocrat of Tammany Hall seeks a like tenure. He works in the dark. He is trying to destroy us.

"I read the sentiment of New York correctly I do not believe that they will allow any American Kaiserism to grow up in our midst. If I could show you what it means, if it could bring it home to you, what a terrible catastrophe has occurred in Europe, you would realize that as the first step to defend ourselves we don't care who is to blame for opening that cage and letting the Tiger loose—we as a great city have to shut it and completely stop the Tiger from ever again being at freedom here. Mr. Mitchel, I have not only come here to urge you to accept this nomination, I have come to congratulate you that you have been honored to lead this great host of right-thinking citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to this great victory which I see on Nov. 6."

George B. McGuire, the next speaker, said he had come as a representative of one of the largest organizations in the State of New York, but that was as far as got, when a cry went up for the Colonel.

"Teddy, Teddy! Give us Teddy!" came from all parts of the crowd. With a wide grin, the Colonel waved his campaign hat and shouted: "Please wait. I will speak to you in a minute."

Mr. McGuire made his speech short. He told Mr. Mitchel that he was the only Mayor for the last ten years who had given organized labor representation on the different boards, and then read a letter he had received from Charles D. Russell. In this letter Mr. Russell expressed regret that he was not able to take part in the demonstration for the Mayor. He said the Mayor's administration has been so incontestably superior to anything a city had ever known that, if nothing else were involved but efficient government, every good citizen must support him. The fight had been made upon him, he declared, simply because he "has been American and stood for the American faith and cause. Every vote cast against the Mayor, he wrote, was a vote for Germany against the United States.

"Pro-Germans have made the issue," Mr. Russell's letter concluded, "and let every American meet it like an American, face to face."

Jacob H. Schiff sent a telegram to the Mayor saying that while he could not be present he wished to state that he was for his re-election.

Oscar Straus was then introduced and ex-Ambassador Straus followed, when he said: "Mr. Mayor, Candidate Bennett says that the people of New York have repudiated the Mitchel administration. See the evidence of that repudiation before us." Mr. Straus said he only wanted to mention that he had lived in the city for the last forty years and that the Mitchel administration has been the best the city has ever known. Colonel Roosevelt's turn came next, and any one could see that he was anxious to get into the fray.

"I am here to say a word for a fighting Mayor of fighting stock," began the Colonel with a swing of the arm. "I come here to say a word for the man whom every Hun and Shadow-Hun in New York hates with the utmost bitterness."

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

The crowd yelled for the Colonel and Mitchel. The speaker went on to pay a compliment to the police, and then paid this one to the Mayor:

"I know what I am saying when I say that during the last half century of municipal government, as to which I am prepared to speak, we have never had as good an administration as this of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. The man serves his party best who makes that party an instrument for serving the country well, and every man, of whatever party, Democratic, Republican, Socialist Labor, every man who in the open backs Mayor Mitchel is by just so much helping his party organization. I ask you to stand by John Purroy Mitchel because he is the best Mayor we have ever had, but I ask you to stand by him because he stands in this city as the foremost, the most fearless, the most uncompromising embodiment of the American spirit.

"There is nothing fifty-fifty about his patriotism. He is straight United States. Throughout he has done what he stands, and there is no pussy-footing around. Sometimes they say, 'He is a good American, but not enough a one to hurt any one else's feelings.' That is not the way with Mitchel.

"John Purroy Mitchel stands for moral courage and for physical courage. He stands for entire disinterestedness. I have watched him close up, and I know that of which I speak when I say that he has scornfully tossed to one side any appeal whatever that could be made to him from the standpoint of his own interests or his own future. He has had but two purposes in view—first, to serve the city in executive office, and next to serve all of us by serving the nation as an American citizen and patriot. I ask you to see that we put in for another term in office the man who has given New York the best municipal administration it has ever had, and the man who now in New York stands foremost as an embodiment of the spirit of true Americanism."

The Colonel had the gathering on its toes, and it applauded him vigorously when he gave way to Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel's Speech.

Mayor Mitchel spoke as follows:

"Judge Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Straus, Mr. McGuire, Fellow-Citizens: I was warned, gentlemen, of your intention to come here this morning, and I am ready to answer you. [Cries of "Good boy!"]

"It would be idle for me to pretend, however, that I am not deeply moved by the tribute of this great outpouring, or that I do not feel genuinely grateful for the splendid words spoken by Judge Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Straus, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. McGuire, in commendation of the work that I have striven to do in these four years of labor as Mayor, to make the government of New York clean, capable, and strong, a credit to the city, and an asset to the nation. [Applause and cheers.]

"Gentlemen, you have come here to the City Hall—I see some of you from every borough of the city, and from every walk of life—to ask me to perform what you regard as a public service, a difficult service, a burdensome service. You ask me to offer myself directly to the people of the city, without partisan choice or party nomination, as a candidate for Mayor, in order that those who believe in honest and efficient government, in non-partisanship in municipal affairs, in the recognition of social obligations, that the community owes to all its citizens, and in particular to the destitute and to the derelict in a strongly American city government, untainted by sedition, uninfluenced and uninfluenceable by sympathy with the national enemy, may have the opportunity to commit the powers of government for these next critical four years to men who have demonstrated by their record and by their performances that they will discharge that duty solely in the interests of the people of this city, and in the interests of the people of the nation. [Applause.]

Did Not Seek Re-election.

"Gentlemen, I will make direct and positive reply. First let me emphasize the present situation: Now, once again and for the last time, I hope, in this campaign, I say to the people of New York, I neither sought nor wanted re-election to the office of Mayor, but when it was put to me that to refuse to run meant the scattering of the Fusion forces and the surrender of this city to the plundering hand of Murphy and to the treacherous tongue and mind of Hearst, [applause,] then, my friends, then I waived my personal desires and my personal plans and consented to become the candidate for the office.

"Now, I hardly expect from a public that knows nothing of the tremendous burdens and obligations of the Mayoralty, of its bitter disappointments, of its great obstacles, in prejudice and in ignorance and in misrepresentation, to believe that any one would really wish to lay down this office; but those who urged me to this thing know that what I say is true, that immediately there began the expression of partisan disgruntlement, of individual self-seeking, and of those influences which seek to tear down self-government in the interests of the most insidious enemy that this nation or any nation ever knew.

"As the instrument, as the instrument of all those forces, the unwitting instrument, no doubt, Mr. Bennett put himself forward as a candidate for Mayor in the Republican primary. But 17 per cent. of the enrolled Republican vote was cast for Mr. Bennett, but on that he stands selected as the nominal candidate of the Republican Party, on strict partisan grounds. Stupidity, neglect, treachery, or perhaps all three, contributed to the failure to bring out a substantial Republican vote on Primary Day, and what is much more serious, fraud is apparently were committed in some districts in my interest, which I have found it my duty to remedy through a judicial proceeding in order that Mr. Bennett may have the nomination to which this scant vote entitles him.

Defines the Situation.

"This then is the situation. Three candidates are in the field. New York is offered Hylan, the nominee of Murphy and of Hearst—Hylan, the candidate of Untermyer and his kind, who out of an association with Dinna and von Bernstorff, and their like, raise their heads [A Voice: Give it to them] to spit venom at any one who takes a strong stand for America against Germany. Hylan, the hope of Tammany Hall for the plunder and the patronage which mean its re-establishment in this city for a decade! Hylan, so much the creature of the Boss, of his joint bosses, that he cannot even answer questions without waiting four hours to consult with them. [Laughter.] Or, we may turn to the candidacy of Mr. Hillquit, avowed Socialist and pacifist, avowed opponent of military service and of this war, avowed advocate of a national prostration, of helplessness, whose nostrums and whose program would leave New York at the end of a single year tax-burdened to the point of ruin, and bankrupt in her credit.

Bennett's Hopeless Candidacy.

"Or, we may turn to the hopeless candidacy of Mr. Bennett, chronic candidate, objector to everything and everybody, suddenly dragged into a candidacy through the laziness and neglect of the great body of his party, through the resentments over insufficient patronage on the part of a small group of machine politicians, and through the protest against true American city government on the part of enemy sympathizers.

"Now, gentlemen, you are here, I take it, to say to me that the people of New York must not be compelled to choose from among these three. [Cries of "Right!"] You are here, I take it, to ask me to submit to you for re-election an administration of constructive record and of demonstrated loyalty. A citizen of New York, who loves his native city, as one who believes in effective, serviceable government; as one devoted to the principle of nonpartisanship in municipal affairs, but, above all, as an American citizen, [applause,] dedicated to the support of President Wilson and the National Government [applause,] in the successful prosecution of this war to a victorious issue, [applause]—as such, my duty admits of no debate. Gentlemen, my answer to you is that I will run. [Applause.]

"Cries of "I am elected, too"; "They can't beat you, kid"; "The Bronx is with you, too"; "We'll elect you if we have to work all night, don't worry.")

Names Those He Will Fight.

"Gentlemen, I will run, and will make the fight against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns. (Applause.) Against Murphy, Cohalan, O'Leary, and all the Tammany crowd; against the corruptionists; against the disaffected; against the obstructionists, and against the seditionists—against all those who would throw this city back into the corruption of police debauchery and graft, bad service, slovenly government, brutality and waste, which has characterized every Tammany administration that this city ever had.

"My fellow citizens, the record of this administration is the reason for its re-election, is its title to the confidence of the people of New York. We have recast the administration of the great services of government. We have made good the pledge of a business-like government in this city. We have cut down the cost of administration and kept at a figure of the cost of the city's budget. The budgets of the great departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor were for 1917 a million dollars and a half below the budgets of those departments for 1914, when I inherited them from my predecessor; and if it were not for the war prices and the cost of living resulting from the war we would close this administration with a budget for the last year well within that of 1914.

"But, my friends, I would not be so proud of our record of saving and of cost reduction, did it not go hand in hand with extended and with better service, because that alone is sound economy, to serve while saying, as well or better than before. For the first time in this city's history, our administration closes with the public proud of its police department and of its record. [Applause.] Gentleman, that department has not been free from grave and stupid blunders, but it has been lifted out of politics. The partnership with crime is ended. Thugs and gunmen have fled the city. Petty persecutions are no more.

Proud of the Police.

"Crime is less, disorder is absent. The men are organized, trained, prepared, as never before in this city's history, to quell disorder, to protect persons and property, and to maintain the public peace. We are proud of them.

"Commerce has been conserved to the development of port facilities; our streets are cleaner than they were, through better methods and more constant labor; our highways are better lighted at a lower cost; through preventive measures we have reduced the loss from fire; our parks are better kept, and yet their use as great playgrounds for the people has been extended, and will be still more extended in the future. The employes of the City of New York are more equitably and liberally treated than they have ever been, and new avenues of opportunity have been opened to them. My administration has fought consistently to reduce the rates of public service corporations. Some we have reduced and others we are still fighting to reduce.

"In the field of social service our record is exceptional. Here we have open a new era in administration. Public charity has been humanized. No longer does the city permit its feeble-minded wards, after the Tammany fashion, to be herded like cattle in a pen. No longer are they squalid, vermin-laden, infected with disease by contact with each other. No longer are they underclothed and underfed, or exposed to fire hazards in the top stories of death traps, leaky; the city treats these today like human beings. At this instant there is rising on the ashes of the old Randall's Island an institution that will challenge comparison with any in the world.

"No longer does the city neglect its public wards. Today it demands a standard of maintenance and care commensurate with the public funds it pays out. Beginning with opposition and obstruction, the Department of Charities today has the co-operation of these institutions. No longer are these children allowed to remain filty, unhappy, overworked, sitting for long hours on hard-back benches without recreation. Today the city discharges its duty to these little ones, recognizing that common humanity demands that it stand toward these, in such circumstances that they are torn from their own relatives, in the relation of a kind of gentle foster-parent. So likewise with those who are committed for penal institutions. Not content, as Tammany has ever been in the past, to feed and house them and to hold them herded like swine in foul-smelling, germ-laden cells, we have sought to take them out into the country where healthy labor, friendly and humane and decent treatment will build up moral character to send them back into the community fit to begin life anew.

"In the field of health service we have undertaken to get constant education. That, coupled with better administration, has reduced the death rate from 14.21 a thousand in 1913 to 13.89 in 1916. In the field of public education we have supported with adequate preparations the plans and program of the Board of Education to furnish a full-time seat for every child in the city of New York for every school day, and a curriculum enriched by playground, auditorium, work in shop and science room."

"We have sought to encourage the Board of Education in its efforts to bring the children of all the people in the public schools the same advantages and opportunities that have hitherto been offered only to the children of the rich in expensive private schools. We have worked out and have obtained a fair and adequate pension system for the teachers. We have protected the future of New York by an ordinance restricting the use and limiting the height of buildings. We have at length obtained legislation to permit the establishment of a Department of Markets, to buy, to sell, to store food. We shall use that power to break the grip of the food monopolist, and to reduce the cost to the people of the City of New York.

"We have done battle with the Legislature to secure justice for New York. We have fought against unjust taxation, and have demanded a fair share of State support. Some we have secured. For the rest we shall fight on until we get it. We have battled, too, for municipal home rule, fortified by Constitutional guarantee. We made a good fight in the Constitutional Convention, and we shall fight for it at all times, and on all conditions, until we get it for New York.

"Gentlemen, fellow-citizens, this is a part of the record of this administration. What can Tammany Hall show to match it? The record of Tammany Hall has been a record of regulation and dishonor, of profligacy and of waste, of bad service, of broken promises, and of deceit. Mark this well: I do not supplicate the vote of any man. I stand upon the platform of my record in the service of the city, and in the service of the nation.

"That record is a challenge to the patriotism, to the conscience, and to the common sense of the people of this city. They will choose. If they prefer a government inspired by Murphy, Hearst, and Hylan, the falsest of the false, will vote for Mr. Hylan; if they prefer a government dedicated to pacifism and prostration, and following the phantasms of socialism, they will vote for Mr. Hillquit; if they wish to throw away their votes they will cast them for Mr. Bennett. For myself, I can promise what I have given in the past, an administration dedicated to service, conceived in honesty, guided by the principles of business, uncontrolled and unafraid, loyal always to America and to the ideals of America."

UNTERMYER REPLIES TO MAYOR

"I Cannot," He Says, "Permit Him to Assault My Patriotism."

Samuel Untermyer, when shown that part of Mayor Mitchel's speech referring to him, said:

"I noticed that the Mayor has opened his campaign by a false and malicious attack on me for having dared criticise his administration in my speech notifying Judge Hylan of his nomination. His insulting reference to me amounts in effect to a veiled assault upon my patriotism which I cannot and do not propose to permit to go unchallenged.

"It is most regrettable and almost inconceivable that the Mayor in his desperation at what I believe to be his impending repudiation should have permitted himself to indulge by innuendo in a gross and baseless slander. Nothing short of malice, because in the course of my professional duties as counsel for Senator Wagner before the Senate I had undertaken the cross-examination of the Mayor, (which was not concluded,) could have prompted such an unbelievably reckless charge, which he dared not make in words but conveyed by insinuation.

"What does he mean by my association with Dumba and Bernstorff? I never met either of them over three times in my life, and never sustained any social, business, or professional relation to either. It is not unlikely that socially or in the course of his public duties he was far better acquainted with one or both of them, which is nothing to his discredit. If it was disloyal for me, in common with many hundreds of our most distinguished fellow-citizens, including the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet and many of the members of Congress, to have had acquaintance with these gentlemen when they were the accredited and honored envoys to our country from two great friendly powers, I, with them and perhaps with the Mayor, am guilty of that offense.

"In point of fact, throughout the European war and even before our country became involved I expressly declined all retainers from officials of foreign countries, although these under no national or professional duty to do so, having expressly in view that in the then improbable event of complications I would be under no obligations except to my own country.

"If the Mayor means to insinuate without daring to say so that I have not at all times taken a high, open, and patriotic stand with my country against its enemies, I challenge a comparison of his record with mine, which compels me briefly to refer to acts on my part which I would much have preferred to go unmentioned, but I will not permit him or any other man to question the depth of my love of country as an American-born citizen whose parents settled in this country over seventy years ago and were loyal Americans citizens. I have a son entered at Plattsburg as a volunteer, who abandoned his law practice to enter the service, having previously been a volunteer in a Western camp. He received his commission as a Captain in the field artillery, has been assigned to his regiment, and is now an instructor at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. My daughter's husband is also now a volunteer at the Officers' Training Comp at Plattsburg, and others of my family are active service. I was one of the first large subscribers to the Red Cross War Relief Fund, and subscribed $2,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan, and have done and am doing everything within my power, in and out of season, to promote the interests of my country in this war.

"Contrasting talk with acts and the Mayor's record with mine, what concrete thing has he done to prove his loyalty beyond eating expensive dinners and industriously seeking to at all times exploit his patriotism as a political asset? There is no reason why this campaign cannot be conducted on legitimate lines. The present city administration is on trial. Why not meet that issue? Mayor Mitchel believes that the loyalty of every man who opposes him is or can be by him placed under suspicion with impunity, he will soon find that he greatly underrates the sense of decency and intelligence of the people of this city.

"I venture to predict to him that if he continues on that tack he will lose, as he will deserve to lose, the support of the many estimable gentlemen who are now its champions. They cannot afford to stand idly by while he hurls blanket indictments at the hundreds of thousands of men who are unwilling to support him, as traitors to their country. In the name of common decency and of the dignity of our great city as represented by its Chief Magistrate, let us have an end of this, now and here."

CALLS MAYOR A 'PUSSYFOOT'

Hylan Replies to Col. Roosevelt's Praise of Mayor Mitchel.

Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, in commenting last night upon the speech of Colonel Roosevelt, said:

"Colonel Roosevelt, at the meeting in the City Hall Plaza today, said: 'There is nothing fifty-fifty about John Purroy Mitchel. There is no pussyfooting about him.'

"I do not think Colonel Roosevelt would have made this statement if he had read all the newspapers printed in New York today. The newspapers printed in the English language carry a full page advertisement paid for by the Mitchel committee, in which the Mayor is pictured as a 'War Mayor who took a Plattsburg course and would like to be fighting in France right now.'

"In the page advertisement printed in the Jewish papers all reference to Mr. Mitchel as a war Mayor is omitted. Why does Mayor Mitchel proclaim himself as a war Mayor to one group of our citizens and omit all reference to war in talking to another group? To my mind this is about as near a fifty-fifty proposition as you can get. If it is not pussyfooting, I would like to know what it is.

"I regard this as a cowardly insult to the Jewish people of this city, whose patriotism has been as well demonstrated as Mr. Mitchel's."

Judge Hylan yesterday sent a letter to Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, inviting that body to send its speakers to the many Democratic meetings which will be held during the next few weeks. He also tendered the co-operation of the Democratic Fusion speakers in campaigning for the new loan.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 18.05 cents per pound.—Advt.

FIND NEW INCOME TAX HARD TO ESTIMATE

Statisticians Here Puzzled by Large Number of Complications Entering Into Calculations.

Statisticians who were put at work yesterday morning by a number of banking houses in Wall Street had not been able to agree last night on the workings of the new War Tax bill, which came up for final action in the House yesterday. The law, as proposed, is expected to raise $2,700,000,000, but it is confidently expected in banking circles that some of the alleged faults of the measure, particularly those in the excess profits section, as it would bear on a considerable class of small corporations, will be remedied before the measure is enacted. The income tax is probably settled, but its application involves so many complications that it is not clear to many persons what the net increase will amount to.

The new war income tax is an addition to the income tax law of Sept. 1, 1916, and the original normal tax of 2 per cent. is doubled. The rates carried by the old law and the new additions are given herewith:

Exemption—	1916 Inc. Tax.	1917 War Inc. Tax.
Single	$3,000	$1,000
Married	*4,000	*2,000
Normal tax	2%	2%

1916—INCOME TAX.

Surtax	(Additional Tax.)	
1%	from $20,000 to	$40,000
2%	from 40,000 to	60,000
3%	from 60,000 to	80,000
4%	from 80,000 to	100,000
5%	from 100,000 to	150,000
6%	from 150,000 to	200,000
7%	from 200,000 to	250,000
8%	from 250,000 to	300,000
9%	from 300,000 to	500,000
10%	from 500,000 to	1,000,000
11%	from 1,000,000 to	1,500,000
12%	from 1,500,000 to	2,000,000
13%	from 2,000,000	and above.

1917—WAR INCOME TAX.

Surtax	(Additional Tax.)	
1%	from $5,000 to	$7,500
2%	from 7,500 to	10,000
3%	from 10,000 to	12,500
4%	from 12,500 to	15,000
5%	from 15,000 to	20,000
7%	from 20,000 to	40,000
10%	from 40,000 to	60,000
14%	from 60,000 to	80,000
18%	from 80,000 to	100,000
22%	from 100,000 to	150,000
26%	from 150,000 to	200,000
30%	from 200,000 to	250,000
34%	from 250,000 to	300,000
37%	from 300,000 to	500,000
40%	from 500,000 to	750,000
45%	from 750,000 to	1,000,000
50%	from 1,000,000	and above.

*Heads of families are allowed an additional exemption of $200 for each dependent child under 18, or mentally defective.

A concrete instance of the manner in which the old and new tax will apply in the case of a married man with an income of $55,000 and two dependent children has been worked out by the Bankers' Trust Company on the assumption that the income is derived as follows:

Interest on United States and municipal bonds, (tax exempt)	$5,000
Interest on other bonds	5,000
Salary	20,000
Commission, profits, &c.	10,000
Dividends on stock	15,000
	$55,000

This man's tax should be computed as follows:

	1916.	1917.
Normal Tax.	Law.	Law.
Personal exemption	$4